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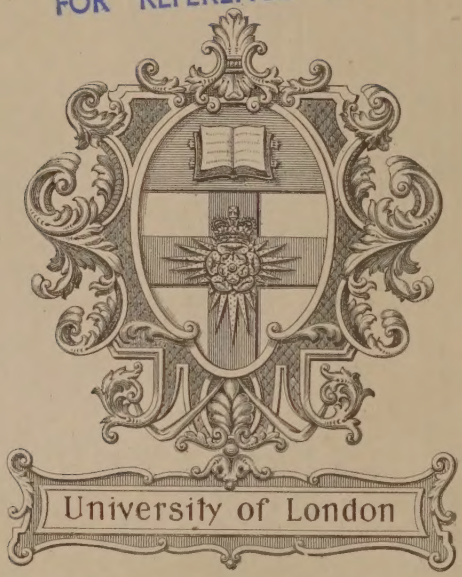

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(3.) Copy Charter by King James VI., to the Provost, Baillies, Council, and Community of Edinburgh, 7 August 1612 . . . . . 8]

(4.) Copy Ratification of Diverse Infeftments grantit to the Town of Edinburgh for Sustentatioun of Colledge Ministeris and Hospitalis, 4 August 1621 . . . . 12]

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ORDER II.—Copies of all the Rules and Regulations or Acts of Visitation of the College of Edinburgh; whether made and prescribed by the Crown, or any Visitors or Commissioners appointed by the Crown or Parliament, or by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or any Commissioners appointed thereby, or by any Bishops or Corporations, or by any Body or Individuals claiming authority to make and prescribe the same.

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(13.) Overtures for the Visitation of Colleges, to begin September 15, 1692, presented to the Commission by the Delegates from the different Universities . . . 38]
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(15.) Act eximeing Masters or Regents transported to undergoe the Tryall within wryten, 4 February 1695 . . . . . ib.
(16.) Act directing Accounts of the Foundations and Mortifications left to the several Colleges, and of the Salaries of Masters and Professors to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Commission, 4 February 1695 . . . . . ib.
(17.) Report of the Committee appoynted for preparing Acts and Overtures anent Universities, Colledges, and Schools, 4 February 1695 . . . . . ib.
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COMMISSION

FOR

VISITING THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN SCOTLAND.

23*d July* 1826.

Commission.
23 July 1826.

GEORGE R.

OUR Sovereign Lord, Considering how necessary it is that Universities and Colleges should be provided with good Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, for the regular Government of their Societies, for regulating the granting of Degrees to their Members, for the management of their Revenues, for the exaction of Fees, and for eschewing Disorders which may happen through defect of such Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances; and being informed that certain Irregularities, Disputes, and Deficiencies have occurred in the Universities of Scotland, calculated to impair the utility of those Establishments; and considering also that it is His Majesty's undoubted Right and Prerogative to name Visitors and Commissioners, to enquire into such irregularities, disputes, and deficiencies, and to remedy the same: Therefore, His Majesty ordains a Letter Patent to be made and passed, under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in Scotland in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, nominating, constituting, and appointing, Likeas His Majesty, by these presents, Nominates, Constitutes, and Appoints, His Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin *Alexander* Duke of *Gordon*, Chancellor of His Majesty's College in the University of Aberdeen; His Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Councillor *James* Duke of *Montrose*, Chancellor of the University of Glasgow; His Right Trusty and Well-Beloved *George* Lord *Gordon* (commonly called Marquis of *Huntly*), Chancellor of Mareschall College in the University of Aberdeen; His Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor *George* Earl of *Aberdeen*, Rector of His Majesty's College in the said University of Aberdeen; His Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousins *Archibald* Earl of *Rosebery*, and *William* Earl of *Mansfield*; His Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor *Robert* Viscount *Melville*, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews; His Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Councillors *Thomas Hamilton* (commonly called Lord *Binning*), and *Charles Hope*, President of the College of Justice in Scotland; His Trusty and Well-Beloved Sir *William Rae*, Baronet, His Majesty's Advocate for Scotland; His Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Councillors *David Boyle*, Justice-Clerk of Scotland; Sir *Samuel Shepherd*, Knight, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland; and *William Adam*, Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court in Civil Causes in Scotland; His Trusty and Well-Beloved *John Hope*, Esquire, Solicitor-General for Scotland; *George Cranstoun*, Esquire, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland; *Thomas Taylor*, Doctor of Divinity, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and *George Cook*, Doctor of Divinity, late Moderator of the said General Assembly;*—to be His Majesty's Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland; authorizing and requiring them to meet within the College at Edinburgh, on the 31st day of August next, at one o'clock afternoon, and thereafter, by adjournment or otherwise, at what time or times, place or places, they shall think fit to appoint; with power unto them, or any five of them (who are to be their Quorum), as His Majesty's Commissioners in that behalf, to visit the Universities and Colleges of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh: And for the more effectual attainment of that end, His Majesty hereby authorizes and requires the said Commissioners, at their General Meeting in Edinburgh, to make choice of and appoint so many of their own number as they may think fit, to repair to St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, for holding particular Visitations of the Universities and Colleges therein respectively situated; to whom, or a Quorum of them, which is always to consist of three at the least, His Majesty commits full power and authority to visit, by virtue of these presents: And His Majesty hereby authorizes the said Commissioners, and their said Committees, to cite the respective Principals, Professors, Regents, and Masters, and others bearing office in the said Universities and Colleges, to appear personally before them, at such time or times, and under such certification, in case of disobedience, as to them shall seem expedient; and to examine them as to all Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances now in force in the said Universities and Colleges, and especially such as relate to the granting of Degrees, whether of Divinity, Law, or Medicine, and to the management and ordering of the said Universities and Colleges, and as to the manner of Teaching therein, and as to all things else relating thereto, as they the said Commissioners, or their Committees, shall think meet; and to look narrowly into the Rentals and Revenues of the said Universities and Colleges, and the management thereof; and into the Laws, Privileges, Immunities, Burdens, Fabrics, and Libraries of the said Universities and Colleges; and also into the Fees, of all descriptions, exacted from Students therein; and to revise the respective Foundations, Mortifications, and Donations, bestowed on them, or any of them;

* By a Supplementary Commission, dated 28th September 1826, His Majesty appointed, as additional Commissioners, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Lauderdale*, Sir *Walter Scott*, Baronet, the Reverend Dr. *John Lee*, and *Henry Home Drummond* and *James Moncrieff*, Esquires, Advocates.

Commission.
23 July 1826.

and the Powers, Jurisdictions, and Privileges of the Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, Rectors, Deans of Faculty, Professors, and all other Members and Office-bearers in the said Universities and Colleges; as also of their University and Faculty Meetings, as well with respect to the Government, Policy, and Discipline, as to the management and disposal of the Revenue; and also to enquire into the mode of electing or choosing the said Officers; and to decide and determine all Controversies, Pleas, and Disputes which shall have arisen in regard to the Rules for granting Degrees, or upon whatever other allegeance, ground, or cause whatever: And further, to do all other things belonging to the Office of Commissioners for Visiting Universities or Colleges, by the law or custom of Scotland: And His Majesty hereby further authorizes and requires the said Commissioners, or their Quorum, to form a Code or Codes of fit and proper Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances, for regulating the teaching of Youth, and granting Degrees in the said Universities and Colleges, and also for the exaction of Fees, and for the management of the Revenues thereof, and which shall be consistent with the Laws and Government of Church and State, as now by law established: And His Majesty hereby further requires the said Commissioners, or their Quorum, on or before the 1st day of January in the year 1828, to make a Report to His Majesty on the matters thus entrusted to them; setting forth the state of each University and College, and the Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances which they may propose to be established therein, and suggesting any further improvements connected with the said Universities and Colleges which the Powers hereby conferred, may not be deemed sufficient to sanction: And when such Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances shall have been approved by His Majesty, they shall be inserted in a Book or Books, to be signed by the said Commissioners, or their Quorum, which Book shall be lodged with His Majesty's Clerk-Register of Scotland, to the end that the same may be preserved among the Public Records; and a duplicate thereof shall be sent to the Universities and Colleges respectively, to which the same shall be applicable; and such Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances shall thereafter be observed in all time coming in such Universities and Colleges, until altered or revoked by the authority of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and this notwithstanding any prior Rules, Laws, or Customs to the contrary: And His Majesty declares, that this present Commission shall continue and endure during His own pleasure only, and until His Majesty shall think fit to revoke the same under His Royal Sign Manual; and if not sooner revoked, shall cease and be determined so soon as the purposes hereinbefore expressed shall be accomplished. Given at His Majesty's Court, at Carlton House, the 23d day of July 1826, in the Seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) ROBERT PEEL.

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COMMISSION

FOR

VISITING THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF SCOTLAND.

WILLIAM R.

Commission by His Majesty William IV.

12 October 1830.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Royal Predecessor, by his Warrants or Commissions for Letters Patent to be expede under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, bearing date the 23d day of July and the 28th day of September 1826, in the seventh year of His reign, proceeding upon the narrative, "That considering how necessary it is that Universities and Colleges should be provided with "good Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, for the regular government of their Societies, for "regulating the granting of degrees to their Members, for the management of their Revenues, "for the exaction of Fees, and for eschewing Disorders which may happen through defect of "such Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances; and being informed that certain irregularities, dis-"putes, and deficiencies have occurred in the Universities of Scotland, calculated to impair "the utility of those Establishments; and considering also that it is His Majesty's undoubted "right and prerogative to name Visitors and Commissioners to enquire into such irregulari-"ties, disputes, and deficiencies, and to remedy the same,"—Did appoint his Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin, *Alexander* Duke of *Gordon* (now deceased); His Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Councillor *James* Duke of *Montrose*; His Right Trusty and Well-Beloved *George* Lord *Gordon* (commonly called Marquis of *Huntly*), now Duke of *Gordon*; His Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousins and Councillors, *James* Earl of *Lauderdale* and *George* Earl of *Aberdeen*; His Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousins, *Archibald* Earl of *Rosebery*, and *William* Earl of *Mansfield*; His Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor, *Robert* Viscount *Melville*; His Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Councillors, *Thomas Hamilton* (commonly called Lord *Binning*), now Earl of *Haddington*, and *Charles Hope*, President of the College of Justice in Scotland; His Trusty and Well-Beloved Sir *William Rae*, Baronet; His Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Councillors, *David Boyle*, Justice-Clerk of Scotland, Sir *Samuel Shepherd*, Knight, and *William Adam*, Chief-Commissioner of the Jury-Court in Civil Causes in Scotland; *George Cranstoun*, Esq., now one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland; *James Moncreiff*, now Sir *James Wellwood Moncreiff*, Baronet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland; His Trusty and Well-Beloved Sir *Walter Scott*, Baronet; *John Hope*, Esq., Solicitor-General for Scotland; *Thomas Taylor*, *George Cook*, and *John Lee*, Doctors in Divinity; and *Henry Home Drummond*, Esq.,—to be Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, authorizing and requiring them to meet within the College at Edinburgh on the 31st day of August then next, at one o'clock afternoon, and thereafter, by adjournment or otherwise, at what time or times, place or places, they should think fit to appoint, with power unto them, or any five of them (who were to be their Quorum), as His Commissioners in that behalf, to visit the Universities and Colleges of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh: And for the more effectual attainment of that end, His Majesty's Predecessor, by the said Letters Patent, authorized and required the said Commissioners, at their General Meeting in Edinburgh, to make choice of and appoint so many of their own number as they might think fit, to repair to St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, for holding particular Visitations of the Universities and Colleges therein respectively situated, to whom, or a Quorum of them, which was always to consist of three at the least, His late Majesty committed full power and authority to visit, by virtue of the said Letters Patent: And His late Majesty thereby authorized the said Commissioners, and their said Committees, to cite the respective Principals, Professors, Regents, and Masters, and others bearing office in the said Universities and Colleges, to appear personally before them at such time or times, and under such certification, in case of disobedience, as to them should seem expedient; and to examine them as to all Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances now in force in the said Universities and Colleges, and especially such as relate to the granting of Degrees, whether in Divinity, Law, or Medicine, and to the management and ordering of the said Universities and Colleges, and as to the manner of teaching therein, and as to all things else relating thereto, as they the said Commissioners, or their Committees, should think meet; and to look narrowly into the Rentals and Revenues of the said Universities and Colleges, and the management thereof, and into the Laws, Privileges, Immunities, Burdens, Fabrics, and Libraries of the said Universities and Colleges; and also into the Fees of all descriptions exacted from Students therein; and to revise the respective Foundations, Mortifications, and Donations bestowed on them, or any of them, and the powers, jurisdictions, and privileges of the Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, Rectors, Deans of Faculty, Professors, and all other Members and Office-bearers in the said Universities and Colleges; as also of their University and Faculty Meetings, as well with respect to the Government, Policy, and Discipline, as to the management and disposal of the Revenue; and also to enquire into the mode of electing or choosing the said Officers, and to decide and determine all Controversies, Pleas, and Disputes which should have arisen in regard to the Rules for granting Degrees, or upon whatever other allegeance, ground, or cause whatever; and further, to do all other things belonging to the office of Com-

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missioners for Visiting Universities or Colleges by the law or custom of Scotland: And His late Majesty further authorized and required the said Commissioners, or their Quorum, to form a Code or Codes of fit and proper Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances, for regulating the teaching of Youth and granting Degrees in the said Universities and Colleges, and also for the exaction of Fees, and for the management of the Revenue thereof, and which should be consistent with the Laws and Government of Church and State as by law established: And His late Majesty further required the said Commissioners, or their Quorum, on or before the 1st day of January 1828, to make a Report to Him on the matters entrusted to them, setting forth the state of each University and College, and the Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances which they might propose to be established therein, and suggesting any further improvements connected with the said Universities and Colleges which the powers conferred by the said Letters Patent might not be deemed sufficient to sanction; and when such Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances should have been approved of by His late Majesty, they should be inserted in a Book or Books to be signed by the said Commissioners, or their Quorum, which Book should be lodged with his Majesty's Clerk-Register of Scotland, to the end that the same might be preserved among the public Records; and a duplicate thereof should be sent to the Universities and Colleges respectively, to which the same should be applicable; and such Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances should thereafter be observed in all time coming, in such Universities and Colleges, until altered or revoked by the authority of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and this notwithstanding any prior Rules, Laws, or Customs to the contrary: And His late Majesty declared that the said Letters Patent or Commission should continue and endure during His own pleasure only, and until He should think fit to revoke the same under the Royal Sign-Manual, and, if not sooner revoked, should cease and be determined as soon as the purposes before expressed should be accomplished: And whereas, upon an humble representation of the said Commissioners, praying for an extension of the period allowed to them by the said Letters Patent for making their Report, His late Majesty, by His Warrant or Commission for Letters Patent to be expede under the Seal aforesaid, bearing date the 12th day of October 1827, in the eighth year of His Reign, extended the period at which the said Commissioners were required to make their Report, from the 1st day of January 1828, to the 1st day of January 1829: And whereas the said Commissioners transmitted to His late Majesty a Report, dated the 10th day of November 1828, containing a statement of the Proceedings of the Commissioners to that date, accompanied by various Returns and Documents of importance, and by the whole of the Evidence taken before the Commissioners in each of the Universities; and at the same time represented to His late Majesty that the duty which still remained for them to discharge, in compliance with the directions conveyed to them in said Commissions, was one which required great consideration, and which would occupy much time, if performed in a full and satisfactory manner, His said late Majesty was graciously pleased, by His Warrant or Commission for Letters Patent to be expede under the Seal aforesaid, bearing date the 10th day of December 1828, in the ninth year of His Reign, to extend the time for the said Commissioners to make their further Report until the 1st day of April 1830: And whereas the said Commissioners humbly represented unto His late Majesty, that full attendance of their number could not, at that season of the year, be obtained, in consequence of imperative duties in which some of them were then constantly engaged, and of its being necessary for others of them to attend their duties in Parliament, and that there were several points of great difficulty and importance which they thought it absolutely necessary to have amply discussed by full meetings of the Commissioners, before they came to conclusive opinions upon these points; and therefore prayed for a prolongation of the time allowed for making their final Reports, His late Majesty was graciously pleased, by His Warrant or Commission for Letters Patent to be expede under the Seal aforesaid, bearing date the 11th day of March 1830, to extend the time for the said Commissioners to make their final Reports until the 1st day of November next.

And His present Majesty, considering that said Letters Patent or Commissions by His late Majesty, conferring upon the said Commissioners the powers of Visitors, for the purpose of exercising His Majesty's Royal Prerogative, have fallen, or may fall, in respect of the demise of His late Majesty, of Glorious Memory; and His Majesty being further graciously pleased to approve of the object of the said appointment of Visitors of the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, and of the measures taken by the persons above named in the execution of the duty committed to them by the said Letters Patent, and being resolved to commit to the said persons the said office of Visitors, with all the powers formerly bestowed on them by His late Majesty, and for the same ends and purposes; Therefore His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure is, that Letters Patent be forthwith made and passed under the Seal aforesaid, Nominating, Constituting, and Appointing, likeas His Majesty, by these presents, Nominates, Constitutes, and Appoints the said *George* Duke of *Gordon*, *James* Duke of *Montrose*, *Thomas* Earl of *Haddington*, *James* Earl of *Lauderdale*, *George* Earl of *Aberdeen*, *Archibald* Earl of *Rosebery*, *William* Earl of *Mansfield*, *Robert* Viscount *Melville*, *Charles Hope*, Sir *William Rae*, Baronet, *David Boyle*, Sir *Samuel Shepherd*, Knight, *William Adam*, *George Cranstoun*, Sir *James Wellwood Moncreiff*, Baronet, Sir *Walter Scott*, Baronet, *John Hope*, *Thomas Taylor*, *George Cook*, *John Lee*, and *Henry Home Drummond*, to be His Majesty's Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland,—hereby conferring upon the said Commissioners all the power and authority conferred upon them by the herein before recited Letters Patent or Commissions; with full power to them, which they are hereby required to do, to carry on and to terminate their said proceedings in all respects as if the said demise of the late King had not happened; and with full power to the said Commissioners to meet, at what time or times, place or places, they shall think fit to appoint; with power unto them, or any five of them (who are to be their Quorum), as His Majesty's Commissioners

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in that behalf, to visit, if necessary, the Universities and Colleges of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh: And for the more effectual attainment of that end, His Majesty hereby authorizes and requires the said Commissioners, at one of their General Meetings in Edinburgh, to make choice of and appoint so many of their own number as they may think fit, as Committees, to repair to St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen respectively, for holding particular Visitations of the Universities and Colleges therein respectively situated; to whom, or a Quorum of them, which is always to consist of three at the least, His Majesty commits full power and authority to visit, by virtue of these presents: And His Majesty hereby authorizes the said Commissioners and their said Committees to cite the respective Principals, Professors, Regents, and Masters and others bearing office in the said Universities and Colleges, to appear personally before them, at such time or times, and under such certification in case of disobedience as to them shall seem expedient; and to examine them as to all Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances now in force in the said Universities and Colleges, and especially such as relate to the granting of Degrees, whether in Arts, Divinity, Law, or Medicine, and to the management and ordering of the said Universities and Colleges, and as to the manner of teaching therein, and as to all things else relating thereto, as they the said Commissioners or their Committees shall think meet; and to look narrowly into the Rentals and Revenues of the said Universities and Colleges, and the management thereof, and into the Laws, Privileges, Immunities, Burdens, Fabrics, and Libraries of the said Universities and Colleges; and also into the Fees of all descriptions exacted from Students therein; and to revise the respective Foundations, Mortifications, and Donations bestowed on them or any of them; and the Powers, Jurisdictions, and Privileges of the Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, Rectors, Deans of Faculty, Professors, and all other Members and Office-Bearers in the said Universities and Colleges; as also of their University and Faculty Meetings, as well with respect to the Government, Policy, and Discipline, as to the management and disposal of the Revenue; and also to enquire into the mode of electing or choosing the said Officers; and to decide and determine all Controversies, Pleas, and Disputes which shall have arisen in regard to the Rules for granting Degrees, or upon whatever other allegeance, ground, or cause whatever; And further, to do all other things belonging to the office of Commissioners for Visiting Universities or Colleges by the law or custom of Scotland: And His Majesty hereby further authorizes and requires the said Commissioners, or their Quorum, to form a Code or Codes of fit and proper Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances, for regulating the teaching of youth, and granting Degrees in the said Universities and Colleges, and also for the exaction of Fees, and for the management of the Revenues thereof; and which shall be consistent with the laws and government of Church and State, as now by law established: And His Majesty hereby further requires the said Commissioners, or their Quorum, on or before the 1st day of November in the present year 1830, to make a Report to His Majesty on the matters thus entrusted to them, setting forth the state of each University and College, and the Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances which they may propose to be established therein, and suggesting any further improvements, connected with the said Universities and Colleges, which the powers hereby conferred may not be deemed sufficient to sanction: And when such Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances shall have been approved of by His Majesty, they shall be inserted in a Book or Books, to be signed by the said Commissioners or their Quorum; which Book or Books, and a copy of all the Minutes of the meetings and proceedings of the said Commissioners, shall be lodged with His Majesty's Clerk-Register of Scotland, to the end that the same may be preserved among the public Records; and a Duplicate of such Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances shall be issued by the said Commissioners, or their Quorum, as the Statutes of the Royal Visitation appointed by His late Majesty, and by His Majesty, to be had of all the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, and shall be sent to the Universities and Colleges respectively to which the same shall be applicable, signed by the said Commissioners or their Quorum; and such Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances shall thereafter be observed in all time coming in such Universities and Colleges, until altered or revoked by the authority of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and this notwithstanding any prior Rules, Laws, or Customs to the contrary: And His Majesty Declares, That this present Commission shall continue and endure during His own pleasure only, and until His Majesty shall think fit to revoke the same under His Royal Sign-Manual; and if not sooner revoked, shall cease and be determined as soon as the purposes herein before expressed shall be accomplished, and the Statutes of Visitation issued as aforesaid. Given at His Majesty's Court at Saint James's, the 12th day of October 1830, in the First Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) ROBERT PEEL.

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MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSIONERS FOR VISITING THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF SCOTLAND.*

College of Edinburgh, 31st August 1826. — 31 August 1826.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Aberdeen.	The Lord Justice-Clerk.
The Earl of Rosebery.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Viscount Melville.	The Dean of Faculty (Cranstoun.)
The Lord Binning.	The Reverend Dr. Taylor.
The Lord President.	The Rev. Dr. Cook.
The Lord Advocate.	

COMMISSIONERS NOT PRESENT.

The Duke of Gordon.	The Earl of Mansfield.
The Duke of Montrose.	The Lord Chief-Baron.
The Marquis of Huntly.	The Lord Chief-Commissioner.

Chairman.—The Earl of ABERDEEN elected Chairman of the Commission.

Commission.—His Majesty's Commission read from the Chair; ordered to be engrossed in Sederunt Book. (*Printed.*)

Clerk.—Mr. Aitken nominated Clerk to the Commission.

Requisitions.—The Solicitor-General submitted, for consideration, a List of Requisitions for Returns and Heads of Inquiry. (*Printed.*)

Expense of Commission.—The Commissioners request their Chairman to apply to the Secretary of State in regard to the expense of printing, and other necessary disbursements connected with the Commission, and request the Lord Advocate to apply to the same quarter for a short-hand writer to minute the Evidence.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 5th September 1826. — 5 September 1826.

Commissioners Present—Same as in former day's Sederunt.

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

Requisitions.—The Requisitions for Returns, prepared by the Solicitor-General, read.—Certain alterations made thereon, and finally adjusted; and ordered to be answered by all the Colleges, on or before the 27th of September next.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 27th September 1826. — 27 September 1826.

Commissioners Present—Same as in last day's Sederunt, excepting the Lord Justice-Clerk, the Dean of Faculty, and Dr. Cook.

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

Additional Commissioners.—Lord Melville intimated that His Majesty had appointed five additional Commissioners, viz.

The Earl of Lauderdale.	Henry Home Drummond, Esq., Advocate.
Sir Walter Scott, Bart.	James Moncreiff, Esq., Advocate.
The Rev. Dr. Lee.	

Controversy between the Town and the University.—Papers from Principal Baird, relating to certain Controversies between the Town-Council and the University of Edinburgh, presented.

Answers to Requisitions.—Answers to the Requisitions by all the Colleges, excepting that of Edinburgh, presented.

College of Edinburgh.—Commissioners resolve to proceed in their inquiry, in the first place, with the University of Edinburgh.

Committee for Printing.—The following Commissioners appointed a Committee to examine the Returns and Papers presented; and to order such parts thereof to be printed, as to them may appear necessary:—

The Earl of Aberdeen.
The Lord Binning.
The Solicitor-General.

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* Lists of the unprinted Returns and Papers laid on the Commissioners' Table, from the commencement of their proceedings down to the 30th day of April 1827, have been already printed, and therefore the presentation of these papers is not again repeated in this Record, unless when special orders for their production have been made. In this case they are noticed, as well as the fact of their having been ordered to be printed by the Committee for printing, when such order was given. The words "Return printed," or "Return not printed," for the sake of brevity, are to be understood to mean that the Order for the Return was complied with, and the Return presented on a subsequent day, and ordered to be printed or not printed, as the case may be. The Minutes, subsequent to the 30th April, however, record the presentation of every paper laid before the Commissioners.

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Committee on Accounts.—The following Commissioners appointed a Committee to examine the various accounts regarding the Property and Revenue of the College of Edinburgh, and to Report:— The Earl of Rosebery.
The Lord President.
The Lord Advocate.

Bursaries.—Ordered, from the Town of Edinburgh, a Return, to the twelfth Requisition, of the number of Bursaries under their management. (*Return printed.*)

Principal Baird called, and explained the cause of the delay in answering the Requisitions sent to the College of Edinburgh.—(*Adjourned.*)

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30 September 1826.

College of Edinburgh, 30th September 1826.

Commissioners Present—Same as last day.

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

The following persons examined:—
Mr. Carlyle Bell, one of the City Clerks.
Mr. Ar. Bruce, Accountant to the City,—both examined in regard to the College Property, &c.

Deeds of Mortification.—Ordered, Copies of all Deeds of Mortification, of every description, in favour of the College of Edinburgh. (*Abstract of Return printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

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5 October 1826.

College of Edinburgh, 5th October 1826.

Commissioners Present—Same as in last day's Sederunt, with the addition of Dr. Lee and Mr. Moncreiff, two of the Additional Commissioners.

The EARL of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

Papers presented—

Additional Commissioners.—His Majesty's Commission, appointing the five Additional Commissioners, read from the Chair. Ordered to be engrossed in Sederunt Book.

Answers to Requisitions.—Answers by the College of Edinburgh to the Requisitions, presented.

Answers to Requisitions.—The answers to the Requisitions, received from the United College St. Andrews, returned for amendment.

Controversy, &c.—The Commissioners having considered the Papers from the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, relating to certain controversies and discussions between the Magistrates and Town-Council, and having deliberated thereon, requested the Chairman to prepare a Resolution, declaratory of the opinion expressed by the Commissioners in regard to these controversies.

Printing Committee.—Mr. Moncreiff added to the Committee for printing.—(*Adjourned.*)

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7 October 1826.

College of Edinburgh, 7th October 1826.

Commissioners Present—Same as last day, excepting Dr. Taylor.

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

Paper presented—

Controversy, &c.—The following communication from Principal Baird, viz.—"*University Chambers, October 7,* 1826.—MY LORD, By the authority of the Senatus Academicus, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying communication from the Town-Council, in answer to the late renewed proposal of the Senatus for the submission of the existing pleas between these Bodies to the Royal Commission. I have the honour to be, with great consideration, My Lord, &c. (Signed) GEO. H. BAIRD.—(Addressed) Right Hon. the Earl of ABERDEEN."——(Communication referred to.)—"*City Chambers, 4th October* 1826.—REV. SIR, I have to acquaint you, that the Minute of the Senatus Academicus, transmitted to me in your letter of the 21st ult., containing a renewed proposal on their part to make a reference of 'all Pleas and Controversies' between the Patrons and the Senatus Academicus, to the decision of the Commissioners lately appointed by His Majesty for the Visitation of the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, was this day submitted to the Magistrates and Town-Council; and they, having considered the said Minute, and having heard the former proposal, with the opinions of Counsel on which that proposal was declined, approved entirely of the answer made by me in my letter of the 15th ult., resolved to adhere thereto, and authorized me to make an answer, declining to accede to this renewed proposal. I have, &c. (Signed) W. TROTTER, Lord Provost and Rector."

Controversy between the Town and the University.—The Earl of Aberdeen read a Resolution in regard to the Controversies between the Town-Council and the University; approved of, and is as follows:—

"Resolved, That differences having arisen between the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council of this City, as Patrons of the University, and the Principal and Professors of the College, forming the Senatus Academicus, touching their respective rights and powers derived from the Charters of Foundation, and the original Constitution of the said University; and also, that differences having arisen respecting the due exercise of these rights, in whomsoever vested; and the Commissioners being further informed that an action of Declarator has been raised before the Lords of Council and Session, to the end that these differences may be submitted to legal adjudication, and that such process is now pending before the said Supreme Court, the Commissioners

do not think it expedient to pronounce any opinion or judgment on the matters at issue between the contending parties in this suit, with the view or intent of interfering with the free exercise of the right of either party to prosecute the same. But the Commissioners, nevertheless, in virtue of their Visitatorial powers, and in virtue of all other powers granted to them by His Majesty's Warrant of the 23d day of July 1826, and again of the 28th day of September 1826, resolve to proceed in the Examination of the affairs of the said College, and, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, to inquire narrowly into the Revenues of the same, their management and expenditure, and to review the whole system of government, discipline, and education as at present existing in the said College; and in all matters connected therewith, to give such orders as to them shall seem most consistent with wisdom and justice; and to make such laws and regulations as may be best calculated to promote the advancement of sound learning, and the encouragement of religion and virtue; and all this as freely and as fully as if no such action, as is before mentioned, had ever been raised. The Commissioners have the more readily adopted the present resolution, from the consideration, that if the matters which they may feel it to be their duty humbly to report to His Majesty, and the measures which in their discretion they may suggest for adoption, should be found to interfere illegally with the rights, powers, or immunities claimed by any person or persons, the same may be remedied in due course of law; and in case the same should be found to belong exclusively to the exercise of His Majesty's Royal authority and prerogative, His Majesty may be humbly advised to withhold his Royal sanction from such injustice. 7 October 1826.

Examinations.— Mr. Cuninghame, one of the City Clerks, } (Both examined regarding the
Mr. Ar. Bruce, Accountant for the City, } College Property, &c.)
Principal Baird.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 9th October 1826. 9 October 1826.

Commissioners Present,—

The Earl of Rosebery.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Binning.	Dr. Cook.
The Lord President.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord Advocate.	Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of Rosebery in the Chair.

Printing Committee.—Mr. Home Drummond added to the Committee for Printing.

Examinations.— Professor Dunbar. Professor Brown.

Degree of M.D.—Ordered, A Copy of the Representation by the Faculty of Arts to the Senatus Academicus of the College of Edinburgh, requiring a more extended Education previous to conferring the Degree of M.D. (*Return printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 10th October 1826. 10 October 1826.

Commissioners Present,—Same as last day, with the addition of Lord Melville.
The Earl of Rosebery in the Chair.

Examinations.— Professor Wallace. Professor Wilson.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 11th October 1826. 11 October 1826.

Commissioners Present,—Same as yesterday, excepting Lord Melville.
The Earl of Rosebery in the Chair.

Dr. Chalmers.—Representation from Dr. Chalmers, in regard to the Returns from the United College of St. Andrews having been sent back for amendment, read. The Commissioners came to the following Resolution thereon, and request the Chairman to transmit a copy to Dr. Chalmers:—"*Resolved*, That the Commissioners, having considered the Representation from Dr. Chalmers, are of opinion, that whatever assistance Dr. Chalmers may be able to afford to the Commissioners, in order to render the state of the Funds and Expenditure of the United College of St. Andrews more distinct, or to render the Returns upon any other point more complete and full, it is his duty to give, in co-operation with his Colleagues: That if Dr. Chalmers, or any other Member of the College, is dissatisfied with any statements contained in the Returns from the College to which he belongs, he will have an opportunity of stating his opinions, and the grounds of his difference from his Colleagues, to the Commissioners; and that it is competent to Dr. Chalmers, if he thinks fit, to record his Dissent from the Answers to be returned by the United College to the Commissioners."

Examinations.— Professor Leslie.
Sir William Hamilton—(his Evidence not printed, on account of the extensive alterations made by him thereon, when sent for verbal correction—to be re-examined.)

The following Returns ordered:—

1. *Philosophical Apparatus.*—A Return of all the sums the Patrons of the University of Edinburgh have given for the Instruments, or other Philosophical Apparatus of the respective Classes in said University, and of the dates at which said sums were given during the last 50 years. (*Return printed.*)

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2. *Philosophical Apparatus.*—A Return of all the Petitions or applications for Instruments or Philosophical Apparatus, from any of the Professors to the Town-Council, and of the deliverance thereon, during the same period. (*Abstract of Return printed.*)
3. *Examiners for Degrees.*—Copy of the Memorial on the subject of the appointment of the Examiners for Degrees granted by the University of Edinburgh. (*Return printed.*)
4. *Professorship of Universal History.*—A Copy of the Report of the Faculty of Arts, on the Petition of Sir William Hamilton to have the Class of Universal History included in the Faculty of Arts. (*Return printed.*)
5. *Royal Infirmary.*—A Copy of the Resolution of Royal Infirmary, as to Preparations sent therefrom to the College. (*Return printed.*)
6. *College of Edinburgh.*—A Copy of the Signature of Confirmation of 1688, in favour of the College of Edinburgh, prepared, but not passed the Seal. (*Return not printed.*)
7. *Professorship of Public Law.*—A Copy of the Royal Grant in 1707, establishing the Professorship of Public Law. (*Abstract of Return printed.*)
8. *Library.*—A Copy of the printed Rules regulating access to, and the use of the Library to Students. (*Return printed.*)
9. *Divinity Hall.*—A Copy of the Regulation of the General Assembly, with respect to attendance at the Divinity Hall. (*Return printed.*)
10. *History Class.*—Information to be given of the reason for changing the name of the History Class, of which Sir William Hamilton is Professor. (*Return printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

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12 October 1826.

College of Edinburgh, 12th October 1826.

Commissioners Present—

The Lord Viscount Melville.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord President.	Dr. Cook.
The Lord Advocate.	Dr. Lee.

Lord Melville in the Chair.

Examinations.— Professor David Ritchie. Professor Jameson.

Professor William Ritchie being unable to attend from indisposition, the following Commissioners appointed to examine him at his own house:—The Solicitor-General, Dr. Cook, Dr. Lee.—(*Adjourned.*)

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16 October 1826.

College of Edinburgh, 16th October 1826.

Present—

The Earl of Rosebery.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Binning.	Dr. Cook.
The Lord President.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord Advocate.	

The Earl of Rosebery in the Chair.

The Solicitor-General reported Examination of Professor William Ritchie.

Examinations.— Professor Brunton. Professor Meiklejohn.

Opinions of Professors.—The Commissioners requested the Chairman to communicate to Principal Baird, that the Commissioners intended to obtain the opinions of the Professors by means of *vivâ voce* Examinations, and not through the medium of written communications.—(*Adjourned.*)

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18 October 1826.

College of Edinburgh, 18th October 1826.

Present—

The Earl of Rosebery.	The Lord Advocate.
The Lord Binning.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord President.	Mr. Moncrieff.

The Earl of Rosebery in the Chair.

Printing.—Letter from Sir David Hunter Blair, addressed to Lord Melville, representing that the King's Printers had a right to print for the Commission, as the expense was to be defrayed by the Crown—and that by the University Printer being employed, he conceived that proceeding to be an infringement on the patent of the King's Printers, which expresses that they "have a right to print every thing that is published in Scotland under Royal Authority,"—was read; and the Commissioners requested the Lord Advocate to answer the communication by stating, that the printing referred to is intended solely for the private perusal of the Commissioners, and not being published, does not appear to come within the meaning of the Patent.

Examinations.— Professor Irving. Professor Bell. Professor Napier.

Ordered—

1. *Sommerville's Mortification.*—A certified Copy of Deed of Mortification of 2600 merks by R. Sommerville, contained in the books of the Town-Council of Edinburgh in 1639; and a Copy of Acts of Council, dated 11th August 1641, 13th February 1643, and 4th August 1658.—(*Abstract of Return printed.*)
2. *Church Attendance.*—A Copy of the recent Report from the Committee of the Faculty of the University of Glasgow as to attendance at Church. (*Return printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 23rd October 1826. 23 October 1826.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Lauderdale.	The Solicitor-General.
The Earl of Rosebery.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord Binning.	Mr. Home Drummond.
The Lord Advocate.	Mr. Moncrieff.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Examination.— Professor Alison.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 24th October 1826. 24 October 1826.

Commissioners Present,—The same as yesterday, with the addition of the Lord President.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Sir William Hamilton's Evidence.—Letter from Sir William Hamilton, stating, that on perusing the Minutes of his Evidence, he found much repetition; many of the Answers not adequately applying to the interrogatories, or not sufficiently exhausting the subject, and requesting to be re-examined. The Commissioners resolved, in consequence of his request, not to print these Minutes; and that they will take an opportunity of re-examining him.

Examinations.— Professor Alison (*farther.*) Professor Duncan, senior.
Professor Duncan, junior.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 26th October 1826. 26 October 1826.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Lauderdale.	The Lord Chief Baron.
The Earl of Rosebery.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Binning.	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord Advocate.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	Mr. Moncrieff.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Examinations.—
Professor Alison (*farther.*) Professor Duncan, junior (*farther.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 27th October 1826. 27 October 1826.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Lauderdale.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord President.	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord Chief-Baron.	

The Earl of LAUDERDALE in the Chair.

Examinations.—
Professor Alison (*farther.*) Professor Home. Professor Graham.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 30th October 1826. 30 October 1826.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery.	The Lord Chief-Baron.
The Lord Binning.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord President.	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord Advocate.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	Mr. Moncrieff.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Examinations.— Professor Hope. Professor Monro.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 31st October 1826. 31 October 1826.

Commissioners Present,—Same as yesterday, excepting the Earl of Rosebery, and the Dean of Faculty.

The Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Dr. Lee added to the Committee for Printing.

Examinations.— Professor Hope (*farther.*) Professor Russell.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 1st November 1826. 1 November 1826.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Binning.	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord President.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord Chief-Baron.	

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Examinations.—
Professor Christison. Professor Monro (*farther.*) Professor Ballingall.—(*Adjourned.*)

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

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2 November 1826.

College of Edinburgh, 2d November 1826.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Binning.	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord President.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord Advocate.	Mr. Moncrieff.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Examination.— Professor James Hamilton, junior.—(*Adjourned.*)

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7 November 1826.

College of Edinburgh, 7th November 1826.

Commissioners Present,—Same as yesterday, excepting the Lord Advocate and the Lord Justice-Clerk.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Examinations.—

Professor Christison (*farther.*) Professor Ballingall (*farther.*) Professor Graham (*farther.*)

Ordered—

1. *Astronomical Institution.*—Copies of any proceedings of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, in December 1811, in consequence of a Communication from the Town-Council, in regard to the proposal for the Establishment of an Astronomical Institution on the Calton Hill. (*Return printed.*)
2. *Colleges in Convention.*—A Copy of the Regulations or Resolutions of the Scotch Universities in Convention. (*Return not printed.*)
3. *Bursars.*—A Statement of the Names of Persons holding the situations of Bursars in the University of Edinburgh, and when appointed. (*Return printed.*)
4. *Students of Divinity.*—A Statement of the Number and Proportion of Regular and Irregular Students at the Divinity Halls, in the different Colleges of Scotland, for the last 25 years. (*Return printed.*)
5. *Diplomas in Surgery.*—A Copy of the Regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, for Granting a Diploma in Surgery. (*Return made; Letter of President of the Royal College, and Statement by Dr. William Wood, printed. Regulations not printed.*)

Intimation to be made to the following persons, that the Commissioners will request their attendance for examination:—

Bishop Sandford.	Dr. Abercromby.
The Rev. Sir H. W. Moncrieff, Bart.	Dr. John Thomson.
The Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson.	Dr. George Bell.
The Rev. Dr. John Inglis.	Dr. William Wood.
The Rev. Archibald Alison.	Dr. Davidson.
Francis Jeffrey, Esq., Advocate.	Dr. Cullen.
Thomas Thomson, Esq., Advocate.	(*Adjourned.*)

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10 November 1826.

College of Edinburgh, 10th November 1826.

PRESENT—

The Lord Binning.	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord Advocate.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	Mr. Home Drummond.
The Lord Chief-Baron.	Mr. Moncrieff.
The Solicitor-General.	

The Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Bishop Sandford.—Letter from Bishop Sandford, requesting his Examination to be dispensed with. Answer, expressing regret at the wish he had signified, and the willingness of the Commissioners to forego the benefit of his Evidence.

Examinations.— Dr. William Wood. Dr. Abercromby.—(*Adjourned.*)

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11 November 1826.

College of Edinburgh, 11th November 1826.

Commissioners Present,—Same as yesterday, excepting the Lord Advocate, the Lord Justice-Clerk, and the Lord Chief-Baron.

The Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Examination.— Dr. Cullen.—(*Adjourned.*)

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13 November 1826.

College of Edinburgh, 13th November 1826.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery.	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord Binning.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord President.	Mr. Home Drummond.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	Mr. Moncrieff.
The Solicitor-General.	

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Examinations.— The Rev. Sir H. W. Moncrieff, Bart. The Rev. Dr. John Inglis.

Ordered—

1. *Bursaries.*—A Return of the Fees, Allowances, and Deductions of every sort, charged upon the Bursaries under the management of the Town-Council of Edinburgh. (*Return printed.*)
2. *Students of Divinity.*—A Return of the Number of Students who have *actually* given attendance, and those who have *not* given *actual* attendance at the Divinity Halls of the Colleges of Scotland, for the periods for which they were enrolled, during the last 25 years. (*Return printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

13 November 1826.

College of Edinburgh, 15th November 1826. 15 November 1826.

Commissioners Present,—Same as in last Sederunt, excepting the Earl of Rosebery, the Dean of Faculty, and Mr. Home Drummond.

The Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Examination.— The Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 17th November 1826. 17 November 1826.

PRESENT—

The Lord Binning.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord Advocate.	Mr. Moncrieff.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	

The Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Examination.— Francis Jeffrey, Esq., Advocate.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 20th November 1826. 20 November 1826.

PRESENT—

The Lord Binning.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Chief-Baron.	Dr. Lee.
Lord Corehouse (late Dean of Faculty.)	Mr. Moncrieff.

The Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Examinations.— Thomas Thomson, Esq., Advocate.
The Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson (*farther.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 27th November 1826. 27 November 1826.

PRESENT—

The Lord Chief-Baron.	Mr. Moncrieff (now Dean of Faculty.)
The Solicitor-General.	Dr. Lee.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL in the Chair.

Though there was not a Quorum of Commissioners present, it was considered proper to examine the Rev. Dr. Muir, who had been requested to attend this day (as he had attended on two previous days without the Commissioners having been able to overtake his Examination), and to offer his Evidence to the Commissioners.

College of Edinburgh, 4th December 1826. 4 December 1826.

PRESENT—

The Lord President.	Mr. Moncrieff (now Dean of Faculty.)
The Lord Chief-Baron.	Dr. Lee.
The Solicitor-General.	

The Lord PRESIDENT in the Chair.

The Solicitor-General offered the Evidence of Dr. Muir: The Commissioners approve of its having been taken; resolved to receive the same, and ordered it to be printed.

Paper presented.—Ley's Bursaries.—Petition of Sir Robert Burnet of Leys, Bart., in regard to the Ley Bursaries founded in King's College, Aberdeen.—(*See Minutes of Visitation at Aberdeen.*)

Examination.— Professor Pillans.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 11th December 1826. 11 December 1826.

PRESENT—

The Lord Chief-Baron.	Dr. Lee.
The Solicitor-General.	

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL in the Chair.

Not a Quorum of Commissioners.—George Bell, Esq., Surgeon, being in attendance, same procedure as on 27th November.

College of Edinburgh, 29th December 1826. 29 December 1826.

PRESENT—

The Lord Advocate.	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	Dr. Lee.
The Solicitor-General.	

The Lord ADVOCATE in the Chair.

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Minutes and Proceedings.

29 December 1826.

Examination.—The Solicitor-General offered Mr. George Bell's Evidence; received and ordered to be printed.

Visitation at Glasgow.—The Commissioners having specially under consideration the clause in His Majesty's Commission, authorizing and requiring them, at their General Meeting in Edinburgh, to make choice of and appoint so many of their own number, as they may think fit, to repair to St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, for holding particular Visitations of the Universities and Colleges therein respectively situated, to whom, or a Quorum of them, which is always to consist of three at the least, His Majesty commits full power and authority to visit, by virtue of these presents; and having resolved, that it is expedient to hold a Particular Visitation at the University and College of Glasgow, They do hereby, in pursuance of the foresaid authority, make choice of and appoint

The Earl of Lauderdale,	The Solicitor-General,
The Lord Binning,	The Dean of Faculty,
The Lord Advocate,	Dr. Taylor,
The Lord Justice-Clerk,	Dr. Lee, and
Lord Corehouse,	Mr. Home Drummond,
Sir Walter Scott,	

or a Quorum of them, to be Commissioners for holding a Particular Visitation at the University of Glasgow; and direct and empower them to meet within the College of Glasgow, on Thursday the 4th of January next, at 12 o'clock noon.

Leys Bursaries.—Sir Robert Burnett's Petition, presented on 4th December, ordered to be answered by King's College, Aberdeen.

Petition of Divinity Students.—Petition of a Committee, appointed by the Students of Divinity of the College of Edinburgh, in regard to the Theological Library, presented, and the Principal and Professor of Divinity ordered to answer the same.—(*Petition, with the Answer, printed.*)

Ordered—

College of Glasgow Accounts.—Accounts, for 50 years, containing the Receipt and Discharge of the Revenue of the College of Glasgow, presented; and the Accounts applicable to the years 1777, 1783, 1784, 5, 6, 1788, 1793, 1798, 1802, 3, 1809, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 1820, 21, 22, 23, and 24, ordered to be immediately printed.

1. *Theological Library.*—A Copy of the Will of Dr. Campbell, formerly Professor of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh, or of the Deed or Writing by which he left his Library, or part thereof, for the purpose of instituting a Library for the Divinity Hall in the said College.—(*Return printed.*)
2. *Theological Library.*—A Copy of all other writings, by which, at any time, Books have been made over or bequeathed to the Library at the Divinity Hall.—(*Return printed.*)
3. *Theological Library.*—A Copy of the Accounts of the Divinity Library for the last 20 years.—(*Return not printed.*)

College of Edinburgh, 13th January 1827.

13 January 1827.

PRESENT—

The Lord Binning.	Lord Corehouse.
The Lord President.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Advocate.	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	Dr. Lee.

The Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Visitation at Glasgow.—Minute, appointing Visitation at Glasgow, read. Chairman reported verbally the Proceedings of the Visitation.—Approved of. Evidence taken to be printed, excepting that in reference to Dr. Millar's Memorial.

Dr. Millar's Complaint.—In giving an account to the Commissioners of the proceedings that had taken place at Glasgow, the Chairman said that he felt it to be his duty to call their attention to the subject of a Memorial presented to the Committee during their visit to that University, by Dr. Millar, the Lecturer on Materia Medica, complaining that his Lectureship had not been raised to the station of a Regius Professorship, when the other Lectureships were so raised; and attributing his disappointment therein to the refusal of the Chancellor of the University to recommend him to the Crown.

This Memorial had led to the examination of Dr. Millar himself, of the Principal, and two other Gentlemen.

The Memorial and the Evidence were then read, and the Commissioners having deliberated thereupon, Resolved—

1*st.* That the Chairman be directed to write to his Grace the Duke of Montrose, to inform him of the presentation of the said Memorial, and of the proceedings had thereupon, and to furnish his Grace with a copy of the Memorial and Evidence.

2*d.* That all further proceedings be suspended until the Duke shall have had an opportunity of affording such information, and making such observations as he may think fit, upon the said Memorial and Complaint.

Intimations.—The Commissioners directed an intimation to be put up on one of the public entrances to the College of Edinburgh, similar to that ordered to be upon the gate of the College of Glasgow, on the 5th of January current. They also directed one, of which the following is a copy, to be put up in the public entrance to the Common Hall of the University of St. Andrews, and on the public entrances to King's College and Marischal College, Aberdeen, viz.:—

"His Majesty's Commissioners, appointed for the Visitation of the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, are transacting business at Edinburgh, and are ready to hear all concerned, in regard to all matters relating to the University and College.

"The Commissioners intend, in the course of the year, to hold a particular Visitation of this University and College. Any communications, duly authenticated, may be transmitted to their Secretary, 29, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

"13*th January* 1827." (Signed) "BINNING, *P.*" 13 January 1827.

Prize Essay.—The Commissioners, considering that it would be very desirable that they should afford an opportunity to the Students of this University of displaying their talents and acquirements by a competition for a public Prize; and being anxious to take an early occasion of manifesting their sincere wish to promote the interests of Learning and Science, by every means within their power,—*Resolved*,

"1*st*, That they will give a sum of One Hundred Guineas, as a Prize for an Essay in this University, to be read by the Author in presence of the Patrons, the Principal, Professors, and the whole University, on Friday, the 6th of April next, on which occasion the Commissioners will attend.

"2*d*, That the competition be open to all the Students now attending the classes.

"3*d*, That the Principal, and the Professors composing the Faculty of Arts, be the Judges of the comparative merits of the said Essays, and do award the Prize.

"4*th*, That it be remitted to the same Gentlemen to fix the time within which the Essays must be given in.

"5*th*, That the subject of the Essay will be fixed by the Commissioners, and communicated as soon as it is decided upon.

"6*th*, That the Chairman do forthwith communicate the said Resolutions to the Patrons and Principal."—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 23*d January* 1827. 23 January 1827.

PRESENT—

The Lord Advocate. Dr. Lee.
The Lord Chief-Baron. Mr. Home Drummond.
The Solicitor-General.

The Lord ADVOCATE in the Chair.

Paper presented—

Dr. Millar's Complaint.—Letter from the Duke of Montrose, in answer to the Lord Binning's communication in regard to Dr. Millar's Complaint, read.—*See preceding Minute.*

Examination.— Dr. John Thomson.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 25*th January* 1827. 25 January 1827.

Commissioners Present,—Same as last day.

The Lord ADVOCATE in the Chair.

Examinations.— Dr. John Aitken, James Syme, Esq. Surgeon, Dr. Robert Knox, Dr. William Cullen, John Lizars, Esq. Surgeon. } All Private Lecturers on Anatomy in Edinburgh.

Dissection Evidence.—The Commissioners authorized the Lord Advocate to transmit, for the private information of Mr. Secretary Peel, a copy of the Evidence taken in regard to the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of Dead Bodies for the Medical Schools.

N. B.—The Evidence on this subject ordered not to be printed.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 26*th January* 1827. 26 January 1827.

PRESENT—

The Lord Advocate. The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Chief-Baron. Dr. Lee.
The Lord Corehouse.

The Lord ADVOCATE in the Chair.

Examination. Dr. John Thomson.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 6*th February* 1827. 6 February 1827.

PRESENT—

The Lord Chief-Baron. Dr. Lee.
Lord Corehouse. Mr. Home Drummond.
The Solicitor-General.

Mr. HOME DRUMMOND in the Chair.

Examination.— Mr. Playfair, Architect, (College Buildings.)

Ordered—

1. *Lecture-Rooms.*—A Return of the Number of Lecture-Rooms in the College of Edinburgh; of the hours daily during which each Room is occupied; and of the Number of Students each Room is calculated to contain. (*Return printed.*)
2. *Lecture-Rooms.*—A Return of any Circular Letter, or other Communication, from or authorized by, the Senatus Academicus, to the Architects, or College Commissioners, concerning the Accommodation required for Lecture-Rooms and other purposes. (*Return not printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Minutes and Proceedings.

2 April 1827.

College of Edinburgh, 2d April 1827.

PRESENT—

The Lord President. The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Advocate. Dr. Lee.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.

The Lord PRESIDENT in the Chair.

College Chapel at St. Andrews, &c.—Two Petitions of certain Students of St. Andrews, complaining of the Regulation requiring the attendance of Students at the College Chapel, and as to the Election of Rector, and a Paper from Dr. Chalmers on the same Regulation as to attendance at the College Chapel, and on other College matters, read. The matters complained of to be inquired into by the Commissioners of Visitation when at St. Andrews.

Library, &c., Glasgow.—Petition of certain Students of the University of Glasgow, in regard to the Library, and other matters connected with said College, read. To be inquired into by the Commissioners of Visitation when at Glasgow.

Cambridge Examinations.—Letter from Mr. George Patton, Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, offering the Commissioners a perusal of his Collection of Cambridge Examinations. Papers read. Answered. Offer accepted.

Prize Essay.—The Resolutions of 13th January last having been read, the Commissioners, considering that the subject of the Prize Essay not having been fixed by them till now, have this day come to the following *additional* Resolutions in regard to said Prize :—

Resolved—

1. That the subject of the Essay be, " On the National Character of the Athenians, and the Causes of those Peculiarities by which it was distinguished."

2. That the Competition be open to all the Students who have matriculated and attended any of the Classes of the College of Edinburgh during this current Session, whether they shall attend the next Session of College or not.

3. That the successful Essay shall be read by the Author, in presence of the Patrons, the Principal, Professors, and the whole University, in such place as shall afterwards be fixed and duly intimated, on Friday the 9th day of November next, on which occasion such of the Commissioners as can conveniently do so, will attend.

4. That by the said Resolutions of 13th January, the Principal, and the Professors composing the Faculty of Arts, are to be the Judges of the comparative merits of the Essays, and award the Prize.

The Commissioners recommend that these Gentlemen do immediately fix the time within which the Essays must be given in, and also frame such other regulations as may appear to them to be necessary, in regard to the *manner* in which the said Essays are to be transmitted to them; the said Principal and Professors taking adequate and satisfactory means to ascertain that the Essays so given in have been composed by the Students whose names they respectively bear.

5. That the Principal of the University do communicate these Resolutions to the Professors and Students of said University, without delay.

6. That the Chairman do forthwith transmit a copy of the same to the Patrons and Principal.—(*Adjourned.*)

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10 May 1827.

College of Edinburgh, 10th May 1827.

PRESENT—

Dr. Taylor. Dr. Cook. Dr. Lee.

Dr. TAYLOR in the Chair.

A Quorum of Commissioners not present. Proceeded to inquire into the several matter reported at Meeting on 12th curt.

Examinations.— Mr. William Cunningham, Student of Divinity, (*Theological Library.*)
Mr. Donald M'Kellar, Preacher, (ditto)
Dr. A. Jameson, (*Library and Anatomical Museum.*)
Professor Dunbar, (*Complaint as to Fee of Third Greek Class.*)
John Wilson, Principal Janitor, } (*Janitor's Fees.*)
John Borrowman, Under Janitor, }

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12 May 1827.

College of Edinburgh, 12th May 1827.

PRESENT—

Lord Corehouse. Dr. Cook.
The Solicitor-General. Dr. Lee.
Dr. Taylor.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL in the Chair.

Papers presented—

Scotch Graduates.—Copy of the Proceedings of the College of Edinburgh, in regard to a communication from Dr. Harrison, respecting Scotch Graduates. (*Printed.*)

Fee of Third Greek Class.—Professor Dunbar's Reply to anonymous communication, in regard to the Fee of the Third Greek Class. (*Not printed.*)

Leys Bursaries.—Answer from King's College, Aberdeen, to Sir Robert Burnett's Petition, regarding the Leys Bursaries. Subject to be considered by the Commissioners of Visitation when at Aberdeen.

Captain Brown's Complaint.—Memorial from Captain Brown, F.R.S.E. complaining of the Regulations of the Museum. (*Not printed.*)

Visitation 1718.—Copy of Representation (got from the Secretary of State's Office) of the Commissioners of Visitation in 1718, relative to the state of King's College, Aberdeen; and a Copy of a Memorial relative to the Revenues of that College. (*Not printed.*)

Proceedings of 10*th inst.*—Dr. Taylor stated to the Commissioners, that Drs. Cook and Lee had met along with him in the College, on Thursday the 10th instant, in pursuance of the notice calling a Meeting of the Commissioners for that day—that a Quorum did not attend—that the Commissioners present had proceeded to the consideration of the following matters:— 12 May 1827.

Theological Library.—1*st,* The Petition of the Committee of Divinity Students of the College of Edinburgh, in regard to the Theological Library thereof.

Library, &c.—2*d,* Letter of Dr. Alexander Jameson, in regard to the limited access allowed to the Public Library and Anatomical Museum of said College.

Fee of Third Greek Class.—3*d,* Letter (anonymous) in regard to the Fee exacted for attendance Greek Class.

Janitor's Fees.—4*th,* Letter from Mr. Epps, complaining of the Janitor's Fees.

The Commissioners approved of taking the Evidence—resolved to receive the same, and ordered it to be printed.

Dr. Taylor also presented a written Report of their proceedings. Ordered to lie on the table.

Examination.— Dr. Duncan, junior, Librarian. (Library)—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 14*th May* 1827. 14 May 1827.

PRESENT—

The Lord Justice-Clerk.	Dr. Taylor.
The Lord Chief-Baron.	Dr. Cook.
The Solicitor-General.	Dr. Lee.
The Dean of Faculty.	

The Dean of FACULTY in the Chair.

Examinations.— Professor Jameson. Mr. James Haig, (*Library.*)
Captain Brown, (*Museum.*) Mr. Nicolas Bain, (*Library.*)

Captain Brown's Complaint.—Copy of Captain Brown's Memorial to be given to Professor Jameson, previous to his next Examination.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 15*th May* 1827. 15 May 1827.

PRESENT—

Lord Corehouse.	Dr. Cook.
The Solicitor-General.	Dr. Lee.
Dr. Taylor.	

Lord COREHOUSE in the Chair.

Examinations.— Principal Baird. Dr. Davidson. Professor Dunbar.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 29*th May* 1827. 29 May 1827.

PRESENT—

Dr. Taylor. Dr. Cook. Dr. Lee.

Dr. COOK in the Chair.

A Quorum of Commissioners not present. Proceeded to inquire farther on the subject of the Students' Petition regarding the Theological Library; and offer the Evidence taken to the Commissioners. (See next Minute.)

Examinations.—

Professor Alexander, of St. Andrews. The Rev. Thomas Brown, of Glasgow.
The Rev. Matthew Leishman, of Govan. The Rev. Andrew Bullock, of Tulliallan.
The Rev. George Hamilton, of Kirkcudbright.

College of Edinburgh, 10*th July* 1827. 10 July 1827.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery.	Lord Corehouse.
The Lord Viscount Melville.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Advocate.	Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Papers presented—

Professorship of Military Surgery.—Additional Memorial from Dr. Ballingall, Professor of Military Surgery, Edinburgh, regarding his Professorship. (*Not printed.*)

Library.—Papers from Dr. Brunton and Dr. Duncan, junior, Librarians, in regard to the Library of the College of Edinburgh. (*Printed.*)

Museum.—Petition (with relative Papers) from the Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, regarding the right of that Society to visit their Collection of Specimens of Natural History in the Museum of said College. (*Petition printed.*)

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Minutes and Proceedings.

10 July 1827.

Proceedings in London.—The Earl of Rosebery stated, That in pursuance of a wish, verbally expressed by the Commissioners, to have the evidence of Sir James M'Grigor, Director-General of the Army Medical Department, along with any other Medical Gentlemen of great eminence, taken at London by any of the Commissioners who might be there, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Binning, the Lord Advocate, and his Lordship (Lord Rosebery), had accordingly, on the 1st of June last, examined Sir James, and Dr. William Burnett, Medical Commissioner of the Navy; and his Lordship having laid upon the table Minutes of their Evidence, the Commissioners approved of what had been so done, and ordered the Evidence taken to be printed.

Proceedings—Theological Library.—Dr. Lee stated, That at a Meeting of Commissioners, fixed for Tuesday, the 29th of May last, a Quorum did not attend; but that as Professor Alexander, of St. Andrews, the Rev. Matthew Leishman, of Govan, the Rev. George Hamilton, of Kirkcudbright, the Rev. Thomas Brown, of St. John's, Glasgow, and the Rev. Andrew Bullock, of Tulliallan, were in attendance in consequence of a request made to them, the Commissioners present resolved to examine them in regard to the Theological Library of the College of Edinburgh, and to offer their Evidence to the Commission. Their Evidence laid on the table; the Commissioners approved of its being taken, and ordered it to be printed.

Commission.—His Majesty's Warrant appointing Commission,—to be printed.

Visitation at St. Andrews.—The Commissioners appointed (*in the same form as adopted on 29th December, regarding Glasgow*) the following Commissioners, or a Quorum of them, to visit the University and Colleges of St. Andrews, on the 31st of July 1827:—

The Earl of Lauderdale.	The Solicitor-General.
The Earl of Rosebery.	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord Viscount Melville.	Dr. Taylor.
The Lord Binning.	Dr. Cook.
The Lord President.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord Advocate.	Mr. Home Drummond.

Visitations at Aberdeen and Glasgow.—The Commissioners were of opinion, that a Visitation should take place of the Colleges of Aberdeen on the 17th of September, and another at Glasgow on the 9th of October; and direct a notification to be sent to each of the Commissioners to communicate this intention, with a request to know whether the time proposed will be convenient for him, and whether his name may be put down as one of the Committee for visiting both, or one or other of those Universities.

Short-hand Writer.—The Commissioners requested the Lord Advocate to apply to the Secretary of State for having a Short-hand Writer sent from London, to minute the proceedings of the Commissioners.

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27 July 1827.

College of Edinburgh, 27th July 1827.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery.	The Lord Advocate.
The Lord Binning.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord President.	Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Papers presented—

British Museum.—Printed Paper, containing directions respecting the Reading-room of the British Museum. (*Not printed.*)

Museum.—Petition of the Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in regard to the Museum, read. (*Printed.*)

Museum.—A Letter from Captain Brown, in regard to the Museum, read. (*Not printed.*)

Examination.—Professor Jameson.—(*Museum.*)

Museum.—The Commissioners having under consideration the Memorial of Captain Brown,—*Resolved*, "That he be permitted to enter the said Museum, in order to draw from the various specimens and articles therein, for the purpose of completing the work on General Ornithology, which he is now engaged in publishing, under such regulations as may be deemed necessary by Professor Jameson, to be expressed in writing; and a copy of which to be transmitted to the Royal Commissioners.

"That a copy of the above Resolution be sent to Professor Jameson and Captain Brown."

Visitation at Aberdeen.—The following Commissioners, or any of the others who may be able to attend, or a Quorum of their number, appointed (*nearly in the same form of words as used on 29th December, regarding Glasgow*) to visit the Colleges of Aberdeen on the 17th of September:—

The Duke of Gordon.	Lord Corehouse.
The Earl of Aberdeen.	The Solicitor-General.
The Earl of Rosebery.	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord President.	Dr. Taylor.
The Lord Binning.	Dr. Cook.
The Lord Advocate.	Dr. Lee.

Visitation at Glasgow.—The following Commissioners, or any others who may be able to attend, or a Quorum of their number, appointed (*nearly in the same form of words as*

used on 29th December, regarding Glasgow) to visit the College of Glasgow on 9th October :—

The Duke of Montrose.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Viscount Melville.	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord Binning.	Dr. Cook.
The Lord Advocate.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	Mr. Home Drummond.
Lord Corehouse.	(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 18th August 1827. 18 August 1827.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery.	The Lord Advocate.
The Lord Viscount Melville.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord President.	Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Visitation at St. Andrews.—Minute appointing Visitation at St. Andrews, read. Lord Melville reported verbally, Proceedings of the Visitation. Approved of. Evidence taken, directed to be printed.

Drs. Hunter and Gillespie.—In reference to the account given, in regard to the inadequate allowance made by Dr. John Hunter, of St. Andrews, to Dr. Gillespie, his Assistant, the Commissioners requested Lord Melville, Chancellor of the University, to communicate with Dr. Hunter on the subject, and report the result to a subsequent Meeting.

Papers presented—

Colleges of St. Andrews.—Letter from Alexander Bower, Edinburgh, communicating some information collected by him regarding the ancient Constitution of the College of St. Andrews. (*Not printed.*)

Dutch System of Education.—Letter from Alexander Thomson, Esq., Dean of Faculty, of Marischal College, Aberdeen, transmitting an Account of the System of Education pursued in the Universities of Holland. Answered, returning thanks for the communication. (*Account printed.*)

Leys Bursaries.—Reply from King's College, Aberdeen, to Sir Robert Burnett's Petition, regarding Leys Bursaries. Copy to be sent to Sir Robert, with a letter, stating that the Commissioners will be ready to hear him or his Agent when they visit Aberdeen.

Edinburgh College.—Petition from the Graduates of the last Session (1826-7) of the College of Edinburgh, containing several suggestions in regard to the Management of that College. (*Printed.*)

Museum.—In pursuance of the Resolutions of last Meeting, regarding the admission of Captain Brown to the Museum, a set of Regulations were presented from Professor Jameson, and two Papers from Captain Brown on the subject; read. The Commissioners remitted to Lord Viscount Melville, the Lord President, and the Solicitor-General, or two of them, as a Committee, to meet with Professor Jameson, to revise and finally adjust the Regulations for the admission of Captain Brown to the Museum.

Museum.—The Commissioners requested the Earl of Rosebery to communicate with Principal Baird, Dr. Hope, Professor Jameson, and Dr. Alison, for the purpose of their jointly framing, for the consideration of the Commission, a set of General Regulations for the admission of Scientific persons to the Museum.

Accounts of Colleges.—The whole accounts transmitted by the Colleges of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, in regard to their Property, Revenue, Bursaries, &c., were remitted to the Account Committee to report thereon.

Parochial Teaching.—The Earl of Rosebery, at the request of the Commissioners, stated that he will address a circular letter to the different Presbyteries of Scotland, requesting them to transmit a Return of the number of Schoolmasters capable of teaching the higher branches of Education, stating the branches actually taught within the several Parishes of their Presbyteries respectively.

The following is a copy of the Letter sent :—

"*Edinburgh, 28th August* 1827.

"SIR,—In the course of the inquiries prosecuted by the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, it has appeared that it would be of great consequence to ascertain to what extent the Parochial and other Schools, in this part of the United Kingdom, are capable of carrying on the preparation of young men with advantage in a course of liberal study before commencing attendance at the Universities; and it is thought that the most satisfactory and expeditious mode of obtaining this information, in a form sufficiently accurate and authentic, is through the medium of the Presbyteries of the National Church.

"You are, therefore, requested to lay before the Presbytery, of which you are Clerk, at its first meeting, this Letter, with the Schedule annexed on the 2d and 3d pages, and to solicit the earliest possible return to the Queries comprehended in it. In order that the Members of the Royal Commission may be enabled to make the necessary use of the information now requested, before they complete their investigation, it is hoped that the Returns may be forwarded early in the course of this Autumn.

"The most convenient method of transmitting the Answer will be by returning this Letter, when the columns are filled up, addressed to the Clerk of the University Commission at Edinburgh.

"The Members of the Royal Commission are persuaded that they may safely rely

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on the assistance which they now solicit from the Presbyteries of the Church of Scotland, in obtaining information on matters bearing very essentially on the consideration of the important subject of Academical Education, in the improvement of which the Church of Scotland has so deep an interest.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

"ROSEBERY, *Chairman.*

"*Note.*—It is requested, that in filling up the subjoined Schedule, one line may be devoted to the Parochial Schoolmaster of each Parish, and a second line to other Teachers. If the number of lines be too small for containing all the Parishes, another Sheet may be added, divided into the same number of columns, and ruled uniformly with the printed Schedule.

"In cases, in which no Students are actually taught Greek, the Presbyteries are requested to mention, whether the Schoolmasters are *capable* of teaching Greek. It is wished that the Returns should contain, not only the Parochial, *but all other* Schools within the bounds, respecting which the Presbytery can obtain information."

The following are the Queries in the Schedule annexed to the Circular:—

Names of Parishes?—Number of Teachers?—How many years have any of the Teachers attended a University?—How many Pupils are at present studying Latin? Greek? Mathematics? Geography?—In what Number of years do they complete the Study of Latin?—What Greek Grammar is taught?—What Latin and Greek Classics are read?—What Elementary Books of Mathematics are used?—What other Branches are taught in any of the Schools?—And any other Remarks which the Presbytery deem material.

Ordered—

1. *Revenue of the Colleges of St. Andrews.*—A Copy of a Memorial from the University of St. Andrews to the Lords of the Treasury, about the year 1810, complaining of the diminution of their Revenues by the allocation of their Teinds. (*Return printed.*)
2. *Revenue of the Colleges of St. Andrews.*—Also Copy of another Memorial from the same to the same, within these few years. (*Return printed.*)
3. *Revenue of the Colleges of St. Andrews.*—Also Copy of Reports of the Barons of Exchequer on the above Memorials, to the Treasury. (*Return printed.*)
4. *Museum.*—A Return of the Presses or Cases, or other compartments in the Museum of Edinburgh College, the contents of which are said to be private property; and the names of the individuals to whom they are said to belong. (*Return incomplete, 23d October.*)
5. *Bursaries.*—A Return of the present state of the Funds attached to the Bursaries founded in the different Colleges, the funds of which are not administered by the Colleges; of the security on which the said funds are vested, and of the annual payment to each Bursar, and any variation of the same; and of all fees, allowances, and deductions of every sort upon the said Bursaries. (*Return in the course of being received, 23d October.*)
6. *Rental of Marischal College.*—A Return of Marischal College, Aberdeen, of a copy of the Rental made out in 1716, for a former Commission of Visitation, and referred to in the Return No. 7. (*Return printed.*)
7. *Property of King's College.*—A Return from King's College, Aberdeen, containing a special enumeration of the Buildings, stated in Return No. 69, to be erected within the precincts of the College; of the date of the Grants or Titles on which the same are built, and of the persons to whom, and the terms and conditions on which the ground was feued, sold, or let; and the authority under which the same was done; and the price or annual payment obtained therefor; and the purposes for which the buildings are now occupied, and whether there is any restriction on the use to which they may be converted. (*Return printed.*)

The following Returns from both of these Colleges respectively:—

8. *Properties of Colleges of Aberdeen.*—A distinct enumeration of the whole *Properties, Estates, Funds, Rights of Debts,* or other sources from which the income of the College is derived, exhibiting the amount drawn from each; the date when, and the deed by which the same was acquired by the College; with the names and designations by which the estates were acquired, and are now known; and stating whether any portion of such acquisitions has been at any time, and if so, when and how and by what authority alienated, and in what manner the price is secured; and in cases where any part of the income is derived from the interest of money, stating in what manner such sums are secured or invested. (*Returns printed.*)
9. *Titles of Aberdeen College.*—Inventory of the Writs, Title-deeds, and other Evidents of the College. Book containing those from King's College exhibited and returned to College. (*Return* from Marischal College *not printed.*)
10. A Return of the amount of lands or sums destined or mortified for each Bursary, with the present amount of rents or interest, or other annual payments arising from the property or funds so mortified; the manner in which the property or funds is vested and managed, stating also the qualifications for the Bursary, the mode of management, and leading conditions required for the deed of Mortification and Endowment.

    N.B. The Return to keep the particulars to each Mortification or Endowment separate; and it will be observed, that the allowance to the Bursar is not what is wanted. (*Returns printed.*)
11. *Bursaries of Aberdeen Colleges.*—A Return of the Deeds of Mortifications or Endowments for Bursaries, Lectureships, or other Establishments at the College, or certified copies thereof. (*Not printed.*)
12. *Students of Aberdeen Colleges.*—A Return of the Number of Students attending the College during the last Session, stating also the number at each Class, and the number of regular and irregular Students at the Divinity Hall. (*Returns printed.*)

College of Edinburgh, 5th October 1827. 5 October 1827.

PRESENT,

The Earl of Aberdeen.
The Lord Viscount Melville.
The Lord Binning.
The Lord Advocate.
The Dean of Faculty (Sir James W. Moncrieff, Bart.)
The Solicitor-General.
Dr. Lee.
Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

Visitation at Aberdeen.—Minute appointing Visitation at Aberdeen, read. Chairman reported, verbally, an account of the Proceedings of the Visitation. Approved of. Evidence taken, to be printed.

Papers presented—

Marischal College Buildings.—Lectures on Mental Diseases. Letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne, respecting an application from Marischal College for a Parliamentary Grant, referred to the University Commissioners; another from his Lordship, transmitting a Memorial from Dr. Morrison, regarding the establishment of a Regius Professorship in the University of Edinburgh, for the delivery of Lectures on Mental Diseases, also referred to the Commissioners, read. Commissioners requested the Chairman to acknowledge the receipt of the same, and to state, that the subjects to which they relate will be taken into consideration by the Commissioners, when they make up their General Report to His Majesty.

Commissioners' Report.—The Commissioners having had under consideration the direction contained in His Majesty's Commission, to make their Report to His Majesty on or before the 1st day of January 1828,—Resolved,

1. That it will be necessary to request an extension of the period assigned for the preparation of their Report, to the 1st day of January 1829, in order to afford sufficient time for completing their inquiries, and for full and careful deliberation.
2. That it is desirable that the Commissioners should fix, so far as it may be practicable to do so, a particular time for the meetings at which the preparation of their Report must be taken into consideration; and they agree to hold their meetings for that purpose in the course of the month of July in the ensuing year, (if they obtain an extension of the time within which they are at present directed to make their Report,) with a view of affording sufficient time for the preparation and adjustment of their Report after such meetings.
3. That their Chairman, the Earl of Aberdeen, be requested in the interval to prepare, for the consideration of the Commissioners, the Heads of a Report, in order to bring under the view of the Commissioners the different points to which their attention should be directed, and to facilitate the deliberations of the Commissioners.

Museum.—Sir James Moncrieff, Bart. was added to the Committee named at last meeting for adjusting the Regulations for the admission of Captain Brown to the Museum, with directions to the Committee to take into consideration the state of the Museum.

Ministers of Edinburgh.—A copy of the two Memorials of the Ministers of Edinburgh, presented on 5th and 27th of September 1826, to be transmitted to the Town-Council of Edinburgh to answer the same.

Drs. Hunter and Gillespie—St. Andrews.—The Commissioners having had under their consideration the application of Dr. Gillespie, and the communication in reference thereto by Dr. Hunter to the Chancellor of the University, are of opinion, that independently of any objection which may exist according to the laws of the Church of Scotland, to Dr. Gillespie continuing to hold the Living of Cults, under the circumstances stated in the several letters from Dr. Hunter and him, the constant residence of Dr. Gillespie at St. Andrews during the Session of the Colleges is indispensable, which the Commissioners conceive to be incompatible with the regular discharge of his parochial duties. They are therefore farther of opinion, that if Dr. Gillespie is called upon to teach both the Humanity Classes, it may be proper that he should receive from Dr. Hunter an allowance of £200 per annum; and a copy of the Minute, in so far as it regards this subject, to be transmitted to Drs. Hunter and Gillespie.

Dumbarnie Church.—Ordered—A Return of the Sum received for the Patronage of the Church of Dumbarnie, sold in 1820; stating the authority by which it was sold, and the way in which the purchase-money was appropriated.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 6th October 1827. 6 October 1827.

Commissioners Present—Same as yesterday, excepting Lord Melville.

The Earl of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

College Buildings.—The Commissioners inspected the College Buildings.

Account Committee.—Mr. Home Drummond added to the Committee on Accounts.

Commissioners' Report.—With reference to the Resolutions of yesterday, and with a view to prepare matters for the future and final deliberations of the Commission, the Commissioners appoint,

The Earl of Aberdeen,
The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord Binning,
The Lord Advocate,
Lord Corehouse,
Sir James W. Moncrieff, Bart.
The Solicitor-General,
Dr. Lee, and
Mr. Home Drummond,

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a Committee, of which the Solicitor-General to be Convener, for the purpose of considering the Curriculum of Study in the different Universities and Colleges; the arrangement of Classes, and order of attendance which may be necessary in each College during the several years of the attendance of the Students, and other matters connected therewith, with directions to prepare a plan of a Curriculum for each College, and to obtain the opinions and suggestions of the Professors of the several Colleges thereon, in such way as may appear most convenient; and to accompany that Report with reference to the evidence on which any part of their proposals may be framed.

General Reid's Will.—The Commissioners having had under consideration the terms of General Reid's Will, deem it to be necessary to intimate to the Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh, that as doubts may be entertained in regard to the institution of a regular Professorship, by virtue of any such deed, and of the right of the Principal and Professors to institute any such Professorship, or to nominate and appoint any person thereto, without the sanction of the Crown, they are of opinion, that, in the event of the death of the party life-renting the money left by General Reid's Will, the said Principal and Professors ought, as they are hereby required and ordained, to intimate that event to the Members of the Royal Commission of Visitation, if the Commission shall be in force, in order that provision may be made for any arrangements which may then become necessary, by competent authority.

Appoint a copy of this part of the Minute to be transmitted to Principal Baird.—(*Adjourned.*)

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17 October 1827.

College of Edinburgh, 17th October 1827.

PRESENT,

The Earl of Rosebery,	The Lord Advocate,
The Lord Viscount Melville,	Sir James W. Moncrieff,
The Lord Binning,	The Solicitor-General,
The Lord President.	Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Visitation at Glasgow.—Minute appointing Visitation at Glasgow, read. Lord Melville reported verbally an account of the proceedings of the Visitation. Approved of. Evidence taken to be printed.

Papers presented—

General Reid's Will.—Answer from Dr. Duncan, junior, transmitting an Extract of the Minutes of the University of Edinburgh, in regard to the eventual erection of a Professorship of Music, under the Will of General Reid; stating that it had been the intention of the University to comply with the order of the Commissioners.

Building going on at the College of Glasgow.—Report from Mr. Reid, the King's Architect for Scotland, in regard to the Building at present in progress in the College of Glasgow; and Letter from Principal Macfarlan, Glasgow, transmitting an Extract of the Faculty Minute, in answer to the Order issued by the Commissioners at Glasgow, prohibiting the farther progress of said Building, read. The said Extract is as follows:—"*Glasgow College, 12th October* 1827.—The Principal laid before the Meeting two extracts from the Minutes of the Royal Commissioners of Visitation, containing orders respecting the Feus and Buildings of the College, of the following tenor: (*see these in the Minutes and Proceedings of the Second Visitation at Glasgow.*) After mature deliberation, the Faculty, desirous to express their high respect for his Majesty's Commission, and for the Noblemen and Gentlemen of whom it is composed, —Resolved, That the Additions at present in progress on the house lately possessed by Mr. Mylne, and now appropriated to Mr. Sandford, be immediately discontinued, and that no more work shall be done on them for three weeks from this day, unless they be sooner inspected and approved of by the King's Architect; and the Principal is authorized to give directions for discontinuing the said Additions accordingly.

"The Faculty, at the same time, felt it incumbent on them, in the discharge of the duty they owe to themselves, their successors in office, the Corporation of this College, and the Public, to declare, that in their complying with the order of the Royal Commissioners, they do not recognise any right or power in the said Commissioners, acting under their present Commission, to issue such an order, or to give specific directions as to the management of the College Property, the administration of which is, by the Constitution of this College and the law of the land, vested exclusively in the Principal and Professors of the College, subject to the direction and control of the Ordinary Visitors.

"The Principal was appointed to transmit an extract of the Minute to Mr. Aitken, Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland."

Extracted from the Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, by

(Signed) JAS. COUPER, *Cler. Coll.*

Examination.— Mr. Reid, King's Architect, (*on his Report.*)

Building, &c.—The Commissioners having taken into consideration the proceedings adopted by the Committee appointed for a special Visitation of the University of Glasgow, with regard to certain Buildings and alterations in the College there, of which the said Committee, by their Minute of the 10th instant, prohibit the progress, entirely approve of these proceedings, and the Resolutions taken in consequence of them; and the Commissioners having also taken into consideration the Report of Mr. Reid, King's

Architect for Scotland, to the Lord Advocate, with reference to the said alterations and Buildings, which he was directed to inspect by the above-mentioned Minute, and having examined him in farther explanation thereof,

Resolved—

17 October 1827.

"That a communication be made to the Principal of the College of Clasgow, in order to be laid forthwith before the Faculty, desiring that the further progress of these alterations be stopt, and not recommenced without authority from the Commission, and that the Principal be requested to intimate the acquiescence of the Faculty in this Resolution, on or before the 25th instant. The Commissioners farther direct, that a copy of this Resolution, the Report and Evidence of Mr. Reid and Mr. Herbertson, be transmitted to Principal Macfarlan, for the information of the Faculty and Professors of the University of Glasgow, and also to the Lord Rector and Dean of Faculties of that University; and the Commissioners appoint a Meeting to be held on Saturday the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving Principal Macfarlan's answer to this Resolution.

The Commissioners, in the event of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow refusing to obey the preceding order, directed that all the Papers relating to the subject should be laid before the Lord Advocate, Sir James Moncrieff, Dean of Faculty, and the Solicitor-General, in order to obtain their opinion as to the powers of the Commissioners to enforce the order (see Order in Glasgow Minutes) given by their Committee in Glasgow; and the most expedient course of proceeding in relation to this matter.

Ordered—

Library.—A Return of the total number of Books at present amissing from the Library of the University of Edinburgh, distinguishing the number amissing as at 1st January 1826.

Books borrowed by Professors.—A Return of all Books entered in the Receipt-Books of the Libraries of the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and of Aberdeen, prior to the date of this order, as borrowed out by the Professors respectively; specifying the Titles of the Books, and the number of Volumes of the same, the year when such borrowing took place, the name of the Borrower, and distinguishing such as may appear in the Receipt-Books to have been borrowed by any Professor for the use of other persons, together with a list of the Books which may have been returned to the Library by the Professors respectively at the date of the Return thus ordered.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 18th October 1827. 18 October 1827.

PRESENT—

The Solicitor-General. Dr. Lee.

Examinations.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Gordon. The Rev. James Gordon.
The Rev. Patrick Clason.

Their Evidence to be offered to the Board.

College of Edinburgh, 20th October 1827. 20 October 1827.

Commissioners Present—The same as on 18th, with the addition of
The Lord Advocate.

Examinations.— Professor Cheape. Dr. David Brewster.

Their Evidence to be offered to the Board.

College of Edinburgh, 25th October 1827. 25 October 1827.

Commissioners Present—The same as on 20th.

Examinations.— Dr. Coventry. Dr. Carson.—(*Adjourned.*)

Their Evidence to be offered to the Board.

College of Edinburgh, 26th October 1827. 26 October 1827.

Commissioners Present—The Solicitor-General and Dr. Lee.

Examinations.—Daniel Ellis, Esq. The Rev. James Marshall. Professor Napier.

Their Evidence to be offered to the Board.

College of Edinburgh, 27th October 1827. 27 October 1827.

PRESENT—

The Lord Binning. The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Advocate. Dr. Lee.
Sir James W. Moncrieff, Bart.
The Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Examination.— The Rev. John Williams, Rector of the Academy, Edinburgh.

Papers presented—

Commissioners' Report.—Letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne, stating, in answer to the Earl of Aberdeen's communication, that a new Commission will be forthwith issued, extending the period at which the Commissioners were commanded to make their Report to His Majesty, to the 1st of January 1829.

Books borrowed by Professors—Marischal College.—Return from Marischal College, Aberdeen, as to Books borrowed by Professors, ordered on 17th current.

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Mr. Farquhar's Will.—Extract received from Marischal College, Aberdeen, from the Will of the late J. Farquhar, Esq. of Fonthill Abbey, bequeathing certain sums to the Scotch Universities.

Buildings at Glasgow College.—Letter from Principal Macfarlan, transmitting the following Extract of the Faculty Minute, in answer to the Resolution of the Commissioners of the 17th current, read:—"*Glasgow College, 22d October* 1827.—The Faculty resumed the consideration of the communications from the Royal Commissioners for Visiting Universities and Colleges, when, after full deliberation, and attending particularly to the Examinations and Report communicated to them by the Royal Commissioners of Visitation, it was resolved to take no further step in the work to which these communications refer, till they shall have heard again from the Commissioners on the subject. At the same time, they feel themselves bound to declare, as they wish to do in the most respectful terms, that they yield this compliance solely on the ground stated in their Minute of the 12th October 1827, and that they are not to be held as, by this compliance, in any degree compromising or abandoning the privileges and rights of which, by their Charters, and the Laws and Ordinances of the Realm, they are constituted the Guardians. The Principal was appointed to transmit an extract of the above Minute to the Royal Commissioners."

An Extract from the Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, on this and the preceding page, by (Signed) Jas. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

The Commissioners, having taken into consideration the Answer from Principal Macfarlan to the Resolution of the Commissioners of the 17th curt.,—are decidedly of opinion, that the measures recently adopted by the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, without the express advice and consent of the Ordinary Visitors, in regard to the alterations in the College Buildings, and the application of the College Revenue to such purposes, have not been proceeded in, conformably to the powers of the Faculty as administrators, as these are defined in the charter of Nova Erectio, and by the express terms of the decree of the Court of Session in A.D. 1771 and 1772; and that it is within the powers and duty of the Commissioners of Royal Visitation to take cognizance of every irregularity and transgression of the laws of the College, and to see that any mischief or inconvenience thereby produced shall be duly remedied: But further, considering that the said Buildings cannot be allowed to remain in their present state,—Resolve, That the injunction given by the Committee on the 10th curt., and subsequently approved of by the Commissioners, in so far as the same regards Mr. Sandford's house, be withdrawn, so soon as a Report shall have been received from the Ordinary Visitors of the College,—bearing, that a plan has been adopted by the Faculty, with the assistance and advice of the King's Architect for Scotland, and approved of by the said Visitors, for taking down and re-constructing the Building in the outer Quadrangle of the College, in such a form as may sufficiently correspond with the other tower in the same Quadrangle, and with the style of architecture of the adjoining Buildings; and farther, that the said plan does also provide a mode for completing the other proposed alterations consistently with the safety of the fabric; and the Commissioners request His Majesty's Advocate to communicate with the King's Architect, in order to carry this Resolution into effect, by affording to the Faculty any aid, in furnishing plans or otherwise, which they may desire, and to state to the Barons of Exchequer the wishes of the Commissioners that the expenses of the Architect may be defrayed.

The Commissioners direct a copy of this Resolution to be transmitted to the Principal of the College of Glasgow, in order to be laid before the Faculty, and also to the Lord Rector and to the Dean of Faculties.

Proceedings, &c.—The Solicitor-General stated that Dr. Lee and he had, on the 18th current, examined the Rev. Dr. Robert Gordon, the Rev. James Gordon, and the Rev. Patrick Clason; and on the 20th and 25th current they, with the Lord Advocate, had examined Douglas Cheape, Esq., Professor of Civil Law, Dr. David Brewster, Dr. Coventry, Professor of Agriculture, and Dr. Carson, Rector of the High School, Edinburgh; and on the 26th instant Dr. Lee and he had examined Daniel Ellis, Esq., the Rev. James Marshall, and Macvey Napier, Esq., Professor of Conveyancing, and laid on the Table Minutes of all these Examinations,—the Commissioners approved of the Evidence being taken, resolved to receive the same, and ordered it to be printed.

Prize Essay.—A communication was received from Principal Baird, in regard to the Prize Essay, and the following statement, containing an extract from said communication, was directed to be immediately inserted in four of the Edinburgh newspapers, with an intimation from the Commissioners:—

"*College, Edinburgh, October* 26, 1827.

"The Principal and the Professors of the Faculty of Arts having attentively examined twenty-four Essays on the Character of the Athenians, &c., submitted to them in the competition for the Prize proposed by the Royal Commission, were unanimously of opinion that the preference was due to that which had for its motto—

'Ars utinam mores animumque effingere posset:
Nam miranda magis nulla tabella foret.'—*Altered from Martial,* x. 82.

And having opened the sealed letter, bearing the same motto, they found the name of the author to be John Brown Patterson, Student of Divinity.

"The Principal and the Faculty of Arts feel it to be their duty to add, that among

the other Essays there is a number of highly creditable performances; and that they consider the three, with the following mottoes, as peculiarly entitled to praise:—

1. ‘ ——— Res antiquæ laudis et artis
Ingredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontes.’
2. ‘ ’Ει μη τεθεασαι τας ’Αθηνας, στελεχος ’ει.’—*Lysippus in Dicæarcho.*
3. ‘ Athens, the eye of Greece, Mother of Arts
And Eloquence.’—*Milton.*

27 October 1827.

“ George H. Baird, *Principal.* David Ritchie.
Andrew Brown, *Dean of Faculty.* William Wallace.
John Leslie. John Wilson.
George Dunbar. James Pillans.”

“ The Commissioners have great pleasure in communicating the result of this competition. They are desirous of being enabled to publish the names of the three gentlemen whose Essays have been so honourably mentioned by the Faculty of Arts. If it suits the wishes of these Gentlemen that their names should be made known, they will have the goodness to recommunicate them to the Principal of the College without delay.

“ *College of Edinburgh, 27th October* 1827.”

Ordered—

Library.—1. A Copy of the Contract between the University of Edinburgh and the Royal College of Surgeons, in regard to the use of the Library.

2. *Library.*—A Copy of the Memorial and Documents connected with said Contract.

3. *Library.*—A Return of the number of Surgeons who borrow books from the said Library, and of the works out by them at the date of this order.

4. *Acts of Visitation.*—A Return of all the Acts of Visitation, and papers connected therewith, in possession of the United College of St. Andrews.
(The original papers to be sent, marked A. H., St. Leonard’s. Miscellaneous papers, St. Salvator’s.)

5. *Class Fees, &c.*—A Statement of the whole Expense which must be incurred by every Student in the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen, passing through the Course of Study preparatory to the Degree of Master of Arts, including Class Fees, Price of Books, Library Money, Dues of Graduation, and all other necessary charges.

6. *Libraries, Edinburgh, &c.*—A Return of the number of Students who have availed themselves of the use of the Libraries of these Universities, during Session 1826-7, with the number of volumes taken out by each during that period.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 2d November 1827. 2 November 1827.

Present—

The Lord Binning. The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Advocate. Dr. Lee.
Sir James W. Moncrieff, Bart.
The Lord Binning in the Chair.

Examinations.—The Rev. Thomas Murray. Mr. William Roxburgh, Student.
The Rev. John Ramsay. The Rev. John Williams.

Prize Essay.—The Commissioners resolved, That the Member of Parliament for the City, the Patrons of the University, the Ministers of the City, Dr. Carson, Rector of the High School, and the Rev. John Williams, Rector of the Academy, be requested to attend on the occasion of Mr. Patterson reading his Essay, on the 9th current.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 5th November 1827. 5 November 1827.

Present—

The Lord Binning. The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Justice-Clerk. Dr. Lee.
Sir James W. Moncrieff, Bart.
The Lord Binning in the Chair.

Paper presented:—

Museum.—A Report from Principal Baird, Dr. Hope, Professor Jameson, and Dr. Alison, made in consequence of the Earl of Rosebery’s communication on the 18th of August, relative to the Museum.

Buildings at Glasgow College.—A Letter read from Principal Macfarlan, transmitting the following extract from the minute of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, viz.—

“ *Glasgow College, 31st October* 1827.

“ The Faculty resumed consideration of the Minutes of the Royal Commissioners of Visitation, in terms of their adjournment of yesterday; and after mature deliberation, without acquiescing in the construction put by the said Royal Commissioners on the Charter of *Nova Erectio,* and decrees of the Court of Session in 1771 and 1772, Resolve to comply with the wishes of the Commissioners, by altering the staircase in the house allocated to Mr. Sandford, conformably to their said Minute of the 27th of October, in so far as shall be found practicable; and with that view, authorize the Principal to write to Mr. Reid, the King’s Archi-

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tect, informing him that the Faculty will be glad to receive any suggestion he may be pleased to offer towards effecting that object with safety and expedition; and appoint an Extract of the Minute to be transmitted to the Royal Commissioners of Visitation.—Extracted from the Minutes of Faculty of the College of Glasgow, by (Signed) "Jas. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*"

Ordered from the University of Edinburgh—

5 November 1827.

Museum.—1. A Copy of the Minute of the Senatus Academicus authorizing the borrowing of £3,000 from the Banks, for the purchase of the French Collection of articles of Natural History.

Museum.—2. The Papers as to the Loan of the £3,000 from the Banks, reported to be in the possession of the Senatus Academicus, or of Professor Jameson.

Museum.—3. Also Letters from the Principal, in Professor Jameson's possession, as to articles purchased for the Museum.

Museum.—4. Also the Ledger, or private book in which the articles of Natural History are entered.

Museum.—5. Also any List that may exist of articles transmitted through the Custom-House, or by means of any facilities afforded.—(*Adjourned.*)

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7 November 1827.

College of Edinburgh, 7th November 1827.

Present—

The Solicitor-General. Dr. Lee.

Examination.—Dr. Lorimer.—His Evidence to be reported to the Board.

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8 November 1827.

College of Edinburgh, 8th November 1827.

Present—

The Lord Binning.
Sir James W. Moncrieff, Bart.
The Solicitor-General.

Examination.—Dr. Lee.—His Evidence to be reported to the Board.

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9 November 1827.

College of Edinburgh, 9th November 1827.

Present—

The Earl of Rosebery.	Sir Walter Scott, Bart.
The Lord Binning.	Sir James W. Moncrieff, Bart.
The Lord Advocate.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	Dr. Lee.
Lord Corehouse.	

The Earl of Rosebery in the Chair.

Examinations of Drs. Lorimer and Lee reported.—The Lord Binning having laid on the table Minutes of the Examinations of the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, Haddington, and of Dr. Lee, one of the Commissioners, taken on the 7th and 8th current, the Commissioners approved of the Evidence being taken, and ordered it to be printed.

Prize Essay.—The Commissioners having assembled, for the purpose of attending at the College, to hear the Prize Essay of Mr. Patterson read, were under the necessity of adjourning the same, in consequence of the crowd having prevented them from getting access to the Room destined for that purpose; and they appoint Saturday, the 17th inst., at one o'clock, for Mr. Patterson to read his Essay, in the presence of the Commissioners and the University.

In reference to the said Meeting, the Commissioners came to the following Resolution:—

"That the Principal do open the Meeting with a Latin Prayer: That the Principal and Senatus be enjoined to preserve the requisite order on the 17th, and to request from the Magistrates the assistance necessary to enable them to enforce it: That none of the Students of any former year be admitted, and only the Matriculated Students of the present year, up to the 9th of November, the Senatus making an arrangement of tickets, by which this regulation may be strictly adhered to: That the Principal and Professors do ascertain the number of Officers necessary to preserve order, and to keep the places reserved for the Royal Commissioners, the Patrons, and the Senatus Academicus, and others invited to the Meeting, taking care that no farther attempt be made to enter the room after it is filled; and to request the Magistrates to send the number which may be deemed necessary, at an early hour of the day, so as to prevent the repetition of any confusion.

"The Commissioners are under the necessity, from the utter want of accommodation within the College, of confining the right of admission to such of the Matriculated Students of this year as have been entered on the Books previous to the 9th of November, the day on which the Essay was originally appointed to be read. It is the only method that occurs to them, of rendering the public reading of the Prize Essay practicable. Having entire confidence in the good sense of the Students at large, the Commissioners are persuaded that they will bear in mind that the character of the University for order and discipline, will be compromised by any attempts on the part of those whom the Commissioners are unwillingly obliged to exclude, to obtain admittance into the room in which the Essay is to be read.

"That a copy of these Regulations be sent to the Principal and to the Lord Provost, and another copy be printed and stuck up at the entrances to the College."

Clerk's Disbursements.—The Chairman was authorized to apply to the Secretary of State for £250, to meet the Clerk's Disbursements.—(*Adjourned.*)

Eo Die.—College of Edinburgh.

PRESENT—
Sir James W. Moncrieff, Bart.
The Solicitor-General,
(as a Committee on the Museum.)

Examination.—Professor Jameson.—His evidence to be reported to the Board.

9 November 1827.

College of Edinburgh, 17th November 1827. 17 November 1827.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery.	Sir James W. Moncrieff, Bart.
The Lord Binning.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Advocate.	Dr. Lee.
Lord Corehouse.	

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Papers presented :—

Dumbarnie Church.—A Return from the Town-Council of Edinburgh, as to the Sale of the Patronage of Dumbarnie.—Ordered 5th October.

Library.—A Copy of the Contract between the University of Edinburgh and the Royal College of Surgeons, in regard to the use of the Library.—Ordered 27th October.

Library.—A Copy of the Memorial and Documents connected with said Contract.—Ordered 27th October.

Library.—A Return of the number of Surgeons who borrow books from the Library, and of the works out by them.—Ordered 27th October.

Books borrowed by Professors.—A Return from King's College, as to books borrowed by Professors.—Ordered 17th October.

Aberdeen Colleges—Class-Fees, &c.—Statements of the expense incurred by Students in King's College and Marischal College, passing through the Course of Study preparatory to the Degree of Master of Arts.—Ordered 27th October.

Aberdeen Colleges—Libraries.—Returns from both of these Colleges, of the number of Students who have availed themselves of the use of the Library during Session 1826-7.—Ordered 27th October.

Prize Essay.—The Commissioners proceeded to Dr. Hope's Class-room, to hear the Prize Essay read.

Having re-assembled, they feel themselves called upon to express their high admiration of it; and, impressed with the talent, erudition, and eloquence by which it is so eminently distinguished, they resolve, That it be printed.

That the above Resolution be communicated to Mr. Patterson by the Chairman, and a copy of this Minute be transmitted to the Senatus Academicus.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 17th December 1827. 17 December 1827.

PRESENT—

The Lord Binning.	The Solicitor-General.
Lord Corehouse.	Dr. Lee.
Sir J. W. Moncrieff, Bart.	

The Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Museum.—Captain Brown was called before the Commissioners, in consequence of further complaints from him of the want of adequate access to the Museum, and examined in regard to that matter.—(*The Examination was not minuted, there being no short-hand writer present.*)

The Regulations by Professor Jameson, presented on the 18th of August, regarding the same subject, were read. The Commissioners, before coming to any decision in regard to them, wished to hear Professor Jameson personally thereon, and in the mean time directed that Captain Brown be furnished with a copy of the same for his observations.

Theological Library, Edinburgh.—Ordered, a Return of the titles of books, belonging to the Theological Library in the University of Edinburgh, borrowed before the 1st of November 1827 and not yet returned, and the dates at which they have severally been borrowed.—(*Adjourned.*)

College of Edinburgh, 31st January 1828. 31 January 1828.

PRESENT—

The Lord Advocate.	Sir J. W. Moncrieff, Bart.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Chief Baron.	Dr. Lee.
Lord Corehouse.	Mr. Home Drummond.

The Lord JUSTICE-CLERK in the Chair.

Papers presented :—

Ministers of Edinburgh.—Answers for the Magistrates and Town-Council of Edinburgh to the two Memorials of the Ministers of Edinburgh.—Ordered 5th October.

Theological Library, Edinburgh.—A Return of the titles of books borrowed, belonging to the Theological Library of the College of Edinburgh.—Ordered 17th December.

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St. Andrews University Library.—A Return from the University of St. Andrews, as to books borrowed by the Professors.—Ordered 17th October.

St. Andrews University Library.—A Return of the number of Students who availed themselves of the use of the Library during the Session of 1826-7.—Ordered 7th October.

Class Fees, &c.—A statement of the whole expense which must be incurred by every Student in the United College of St. Andrews passing through the course of Study preparatory to the Degree of A.M.—Ordered same day.

Acts of Visitation.—Original Papers to the order of same day requiring a Return of all the Acts of Visitation, and Papers connected therewith, in possession of the United College of St. Andrews.

Clerk's Allowance.—A letter from the Clerk requesting the Commissioners to recommend some interim allowance to him.—Request complied with.

Printing Expenses.—An account due to the University Printers, for printing Papers for the use of the Commission, up to 31st December last, amounting to £820. 6*s.* was presented, and the same being reported upon by the Clerk, the Chairman was requested to transmit it to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of its being audited and passed in the usual way.

Glasgow College Buildings.

Glasgow College Buildings.—The Lord Advocate brought before the Commissioners the following Report from Mr. Reid, with the papers therein mentioned, viz.—

25 January 1828.

" *Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 25th January* 1828.

" My Lord,—In conformity to your Lordship's directions, I yesterday inspected the alterations making on the College Buildings at Glasgow, and have the honour to report that these alterations are proceeding agreeably to the original design of them. The new square staircase projecting into the outer quadrangle of the College and the Venetian window which projects into the inner quadrangle have not been altered in their forms or dimensions; and these matters, as well as the other alterations and repairs formerly noticed in my Report to your Lordship, of date the 13th October last, are now seemingly completing in the manner originally intended. In order that your Lordship may be fully acquainted with the proceedings had by me in this business (arising out of the resolution of the University Commissioners, of date the 27th October last), I beg herewith to submit to your Lordship copies of the Correspondence which has passed between Principal Macfarlan and me, in relation to it, with copies of the sketches sent by me to the Principal.

" I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) " Robt. Reid,

" *The Lord Advocate.*" " *King's Architect and Master of Works.*

The following is the Correspondence referred to :—

Letter from Mr. Reid to Principal Macfarlan.

29 October 1827.

" 44, *Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 29th October* 1827.

" Sir,—Referring to the resolution come to by the University Commissioners, dated the 27th inst., a copy of which has been transmitted to me, on the subject of the College Buildings at Glasgow, I beg respectfully to acquaint you that I will be ready to act in conformity with that resolution, whenever it suits the Faculty.

" I am, &c.

(Signed) " Robt. Reid,

" *Principal Macfarlan, College, Glasgow.*" " *Architect and Master of Works.*

Letter from Principal Macfarlan to Mr. Reid.

2 November 1827.

Glasgow College, 2d November 1827.

" Sir,—In answer to your favour of the 29th ult., I am authorized to say, that the Faculty of this College will be glad to receive any suggestion which you may be pleased to offer towards effecting the object recommended to them by the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland with safety and expedition.

" I am, &c.

" *Robert Reid, Esq.*" (Signed) " D. Macfarlan, *Principal.*

Letter from Principal Macfarlan to Mr. Reid.

9 November 1827.

Glasgow College, 9th November 1827.

" Sir,—Referring to the letter which I had the honour of addressing to you about a week ago, I beg leave to say, that the Faculty of this College, in consideration of the unfinished state of part of their buildings, and the danger of being injured seriously by the weather, are anxiously desirous to receive any suggestions with which you may be pleased to favour them on the subject as early as possible.

" I am, &c.

" *Robert Reid, Esq.*" (Signed) " D. Macfarlan, *Principal.*

Letter from Mr. Raeburn, Mr. Reid's Assistant, to Principal Macfarlan.

10 November 1827.

" *Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 10th November* 1827.

" Sir,—Referring to your letter to Mr. Reid, of yesterday's date, I beg to acquaint you that he has for some time been from home, and is returned so unwell that he is not able to

attend to business; but I shall, as his assistant, be in Glasgow on Monday to survey and make a plan of the College buildings in question.

" I am, &c.

" *Principal Macfarlan, College, Glasgow.*" (Signed) " JAMES RAEBURN.

Letter from Mr. REID to Principal MACFARLAN, transmitting Sketches.

" *Edinburgh, 20th November* 1827.

" SIR,—Referring to your letters to me on the subject of the alterations on the College buildings at Glasgow, I now beg respectfully to submit herewith sketches of what appears to me to be the best mode of completing those alterations. 20 November 1827.

" By the sketch No. 1 the stair is proposed to be constructed in an angular tower, similar in form, but somewhat larger in dimensions, to the one on the opposite side of the quadrangle. In this way the stair itself would be nearly as good as the one lately put up in the new square projection, while the original appearance and character of the edifice would in a great measure be preserved.

" The sketch No. 2 shows a new staircase, altogether in the interior of the building, with an angular entrance-tower, similar in style and dimensions to the one on the opposite side of the quadrangle. I am aware that the construction of a stair in the position here proposed would interfere with, and reduce considerably in dimensions, the adjoining room; but as that room is not only at present awkward in its figure and proportions, but likewise ill lighted, and as the projecting window which now lights it must either be removed or differently constructed, even with a view to the permanency of the structure, I conceive the sacrifice in this respect would not be great, more particularly when it is considered that a much better stair would thereby be obtained, and the dimensions of the angular entrance-tower would be made such as to admit of the old windows, one on each side of it, being restored, which are at present blocked up by the new projection.

" I have merely sent you these Sketches as showing what has occurred to me on the subject; and should they be at variance in any degree with the views of the Faculty in regard to the alterations in question, I beg most respectfully to state, that if the Faculty should be pleased to do me the honour to consult with me further on this subject, I will most readily either enter into further explanation of the Sketches now sent, or be happy to submit to them my opinion, professionally, or any other plans or suggestions which they may be pleased to communicate to me. I am, &c.

(Signed) " ROBT. REID,

" *King's Architect and Master of Works.*

" *Principal Macfarlan, College, Glasgow.*"

" *Note.*—No answer was received by Mr. Reid to this letter."

And the following Letter, addressed by his Lordship (Lord Advocate) to the Principal of the College of Glasgow, viz.:—

Edinburgh, 25th January 1828. 25 January 1828.

" REV. SIR,—On the 27th of October, the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, came to the following Resolution, of which a copy was, of that date, forwarded to you.—(*Here Commissioners' Resolution of 27th October* 1827 *is quoted.*)

" In answer to this Resolution, the Commissioners received a letter from you, enclosing the following Extract from the Minutes of the College of Glasgow."—(*Here the Minute of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, dated 31st October* 1827, *is quoted*—See *preceding Minutes of 5th November.*)

" In consequence of the request made to me in the first of these Resolutions, I directed Mr. Reid, the King's Architect, to afford to the Faculty of the College of Glasgow every aid, in furnishing plans or otherwise, which they might desire; and having required him to report to me what steps had been taken in consequence, and what had been the result, I have now received a cammunication, of which I enclose a copy—(*The communication here alluded to is Mr. Reid's Report, and Correspondence therein referred to, all engrossed in the preceding Minutes of this day;*) and from which it would appear, that the views of the Commissioners respecting this matter, with which the Faculty promised compliance, have not been attended to.

" I intend to lay these documents before the Commissioners on Thursday next. I have thought it right to make this communication to you, so as the Faculty of the College may have it in their power to submit to the consideration of the Commissioners at the same time any explanation on the above subject which they may deem material. I have, &c.

(Signed) " WM. RAE."

(*To*) " *Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan, College, Glasgow.*"

And the Commissioners having deliberated thereon, Resolve, That the Very Reverend the Principal of the College of Glasgow be required to attend a meeting of the Commissioners at Edinburgh, on Wednesday next, at one o'clock, and to bring with him the Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, from 1st January 1827, respecting the alterations recently authorized by the Faculty on Professor Sandford's house; and the Commissioners do hereby ordain and require the attendance of the said Principal, in terms of the foregoing order and citation; and the Commissioners request their Chairman to transmit a copy of the foregoing order to Principal Macfarlan.

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Glasgow College Buildings.

College of Edinburgh, 6th February 1828.

PRESENT—

The Lord President.	Sir J. W. Moncrieff, Bart.
The Lord Advocate.	The Solicitor-General.
Lord Corehouse.	Dr. Lee.

The Lord PRESIDENT in the Chair.

6 February 1828.

Glasgow College Buildings.—The following letter from Principal Macfarlan, in answer to the one of 25th January, addressed to him by the Lord Advocate, in regard to the alterations recently authorized by the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, was read.—(*This Letter did not reach the Lord Advocate until after the meeting of the Commissioners.*)

"*Glasgow College, 30th January* 1828.

"MY LORD,—Returning to-day from the country I found your Lordship's favour of the 28th (*should be 25th*), with its enclosures. You are aware, that in the department of College business to which they refer I am merely the organ of the Faculty, and can make only such official statements as they may direct. Your Lordship's communication shall be laid before a meeting of Faculty as early as it can be convened; and I am persuaded that no time will be lost in authorizing me to forward a satisfactory explanation.

"In the mean time, I beg leave as an individual to say, that the sketches transmitted by Mr. Reid were considered very deliberately by the Faculty—that another architect of the highest eminence was also consulted—that, as the result of the whole, a plan differing in various respects from that intended originally, was preferred—that sketches of it, for the consideration of the Lord Rector and Dean of Faculties, are in preparation—and that I understand the work recently carried on to be only such as was absolutely necessary to preserve the whole buildings from being injured irreparably by exposure, in an unfinished state, to the severity of the weather.

"I have the honour, &c.

"*Right Hon. the Lord Advocate.*" (Signed) "D. MACFARLAN.

Examination.—Robert Reid, Esq., King's Architect, was examined on the same subject.

Principal Macfarlan having attended this day, in pursuance of the order of the Commissioners, at their last meeting, having along with him the Minutes of Faculty then ordered, was called in and examined on the same subject.

The following is a copy of said Minutes produced by the Principal, viz.—

"EXTRACT of Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow respecting Repairs on "the House chosen by Professor Sandford.

7 May 1827.

"*Glasgow College, 7th May* 1827.

"A proposal was made that Mr. Herbertson should be called to give his opinion what improvements it would be expedient to make on the house to be left by Mr. Mylne. This was agreed to, and the Committee upon the Houses that were occupied by Mr. Jardine and Dr. Freer was appointed to consult Mr. Herbertson relative to the improvements that had been suggested respecting Mr. Mylne's present house. The Report to be ready to be laid upon the table before a Meeting to be held on Wednesday first at ten o'clock.

9 May 1827.

"*Glasgow College, 9th May* 1827.

"A plan of certain proposed improvements, with respect to the Principal's house and offices, having been laid before the Meeting, they agreed to take up the consideration of them on the 11th of June; and a proposed addition, for the improvement of Mr. Mylne's present house, should be considered at the same meeting."

9 June (*so in MS.*)

"*Glasgow College, 9th June* 1827.

"The Faculty took under consideration the improvements proposed to be made upon Mr. Mylne's present house, and estimates of the expense, amounting to £247. 1*s.* 11*d.*, having been produced, the Faculty agreed to have this improvement executed, provided the expense does not amount to more than £250.

"The Faculty then proceeded to consider the other necessary repairs on that house; and Mr. Sandford having made offer to execute these repairs in a sufficient manner for fifty guineas more, the Faculty agreed to accept of this offer.

"Thereafter Mr. Sandford chose that house, it having been declined by Dr. Couper, Mr. Walker, and Dr. Gibb."

12 October 1827.

"*Glasgow College, 12th October* 1827.

"The Principal laid before the Meeting of Faculty two Extracts from the Minutes of the Royal Commissioners of Visitation, containing orders respecting Feus and Buildings of the College, of the following tenor."—(*For these Minutes, see printed Minutes and Proceedings of the Commissioners of the Second Visitation at Glasgow, 9th and 10th October* 1827, *and the Edinburgh Minutes and Proceedings of 17th October thereafter.*)

16 October 1827.

"*Glasgow College, 16th October* 1827.

"The Principal reported that he had given orders to the tradesmen employed upon the additions to Mr. Sandford's house to stop working; and had, according to the appointment of the Faculty, transmitted to the Secretary of the Royal Commissioners an extract of the Minute of the 12th instant on that subject."

"*Glasgow College*, 19*th October* 1827.

"The Principal produced and read a letter from the Earl of Rosebery, as President of a Meeting of the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, held in Edinburgh on the 17th instant, containing an extract from the Minutes of that Meeting, of which extract the tenor follows:—(*This is the Commissioners' Resolution and Order of the* 17*th October* 1827.)

"There was also laid before the Meeting, copies of the Minutes of Evidence given before the Commission by Messrs. Herbertson and Reid, Architects—and of a Report by Mr. Reid, concerning the alterations at present in progress on the house lately possessed by Professor Mylne.

"The Faculty, after long reasoning, agreed to delay the farther consideration of this subject till Monday the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock."

19 October 1827.

"*Glasgow College*, 22*d October* 1827.

22 October 1827.

"The Faculty resumed the consideration of the communications," &c.—*See this Minute, printed in the Commissioners' Minutes of* 27*th October* 1827.)

"*Glasgow College*, 30*th October* 1827.

30 October 1827.

"This Meeting having been notified to the Lord Rector and Dean of Faculties,—the Rector was not present, and from the Dean of Faculties a letter was read, stating his inability to attend on account of previous engagements.

"A communication from the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, of date the 27th current, was read to the Meeting, the tenor whereof follows:—(*This is the Commissioners' Resolution and Order of* 27*th October* 1827.)

"After hearing this communication with all due respect, and after some discussion, the Faculty agreed to an adjournment till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, for the farther consideration of this matter."

"*Glasgow College*, 31*st October* 1827.

31 October 1827.

"The Faculty resumed," &c.—(*See this Minute, printed in the Commissioners' Minutes of* 5*th November.*)

"The Faculty agree to call in Mr. David Hamilton, along with Mr. Herbertson, to inspect the said house and staircase, and suggest the means which may occur to them for effecting the said alterations."

"*Glasgow College*, 14*th December* 1827.

14 December 1827.

"The Faculty resolved that a Meeting should be held on Monday the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, in order to determine what shall be done respecting the staircase of the house intended for Mr. Sandford, as is absolutely necessary in order to prevent its suffering by being exposed, in its present unprotected state, to the injuries of the weather.

"*Glasgow College*, 17*th December* 1827.

17 December 1827.

"This Meeting having been appointed by adjournment of the 14th instant to determine what shall be done respecting the staircase of the house intended for Mr. Sandford,—after considerable discussion, the following motion was made and seconded, viz.—

"The Faculty having deliberated on the subject of the alterations proposed on Mr. Sandford's house, and having had the assistance of the King's Architect, and of Mr. David Hamilton in Glasgow, another very eminent Architect,—Resolve, That the plan proposed by Mr. Hamilton seems to them to be the most practicable in the present circumstances; they therefore adopt that plan, as harmonizing with the style of the present buildings, and as consistent with the spirit of the wishes expressed by the Royal Commissioners. And as these buildings are, at this season, in great danger of being completely destroyed, they further resolve, in the meantime, to roof in the building, in conformity with Mr. Hamilton's plan, understanding, that if it shall turn out that the building, when finished, shall not appear to be consistent with the other buildings, it may be afterwards taken down, and re-constructed.

"The Faculty having heard this motion, Resolved to resume the consideration of it to-morrow, at half-past 3 o'clock, to which time they adjourned their Meeting."

"*Glasgow College*, 18*th December* 1827.

18 December 1827.

"The Faculty resumed the adjourned consideration of the plans given in respecting the proposed alterations in Mr. Sandford's house. Anxious to meet the wishes of His Majesty's Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, they had availed themselves of the advice and suggestions of Mr. Reid, King's Architect for Scotland, and of Mr. David Hamilton of this city; and these gentlemen having favoured them with three different plans, two of them by Mr. Reid, and the third by Mr. Hamilton,—the Faculty, after mature deliberation, are of opinion, that, in the particular circumstances of the case, the plan suggested by Mr. Hamilton is, upon the whole, the preferable one; they therefore agree to adopt it, and to transmit it, with Mr. Hamilton's explanations, as well as copies of Mr. Reid's two plans, to their Ordinary Visitors, and to His Majesty's Commissioners, for their inspection; and, considering the urgency of the case, that Mr. Sandford and other Members of Faculty are put to expense and inconvenience, and the interior of the unfinished building itself exposed to serious injury from the weather in consequence of the delay—that one of the Visitors is in London—and that the Commission is not at present sitting,—Resolved to proceed with Mr. Hamilton's plan, in the hope, that having shown their deference and respect for His Majesty's Commissioners, by complying with their wishes, so far as circumstances rendered it practicable, the Commissioners will not construe, into any mark of disrespect, their proceeding with a measure which the urgent necessities of the case will not allow them to defer.

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Dr. M'Gill's Dissent.

18 December 1827.

"Dr. M'Gill craved leave to enter his dissent against the above resolution of Faculty,—because he considered it to be directly inconsistent with all the requisitions made by His Majesty's Commissioners, before removing the prohibition respecting the staircase complained of, and also with the declarations which we transmitted to the Commissioners, by which we promised to comply with their wishes, and to alter the said staircase, conformably to their Minute, as far as was practicable. By this Resolution, we proceed to execute the plan of Mr. Hamilton, which has not been laid before our Ordinary Visitors, nor received their approbation, and on which they have had no opportunity to report to the Commissioners, agreeably to what was required of us, and the plan which we have thus resolved to execute, does not correspond with the wishes of the Commissioners, to which we had professed we would conform. In the course of a few days, necessary steps might have been taken, and the opinion of the Commissioners been received, which, independently of other considerations, our declaration to them had rendered necessary before we proceeded to execute a plan, which, however expedient we might conceive it, was so different from their expectations.

"Dr. M'Turk desired it to be marked, that he did not vote for the above Resolution."

1 February 1828.

"*Glasgow College, 1st February* 1828.

"There were laid before the Meeting, a Letter addressed to the Principal, from the Right Honourable the Lord Advocate, of date the 25th of January, accompanying extract of a Report by Mr. Reid, the King's Architect, on the present state of the house in the College Buildings, allocated to Mr. Sandford, and desiring an explanation of the steps lately adopted by the College with respect to it; and also a letter from the Right Honourable the Lord Justice-Clerk, enclosing a Minute of the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities, &c., ordering the Principal to attend them at Edinburgh on Wednesday next, and to produce all the Minutes of Faculty on the subject of that house, from the 1st of January 1827 down to this date.

"The Faculty expressed their regret that the delay which has taken place on the part of the persons employed to make out copies of Mr. Hamilton's plans and report, for the information of the Ordinary Visitors and Royal Commissioners of Visitation, should have prevented their Minute of the 18th December last from being laid before the said Commissioners, and thereby left unexplained the steps which the College have taken with regard to the alterations on Professor Sandford's house. They therefore order extracts of said Minutes, together with their Minute of this day, to be forwarded immediately to the Lord Rector, the Dean of Faculty, and the Commissioners of Visitation; direct copies of Mr. Hamilton's report and plan to be forwarded in like manner, as soon as they can be got ready; and appoint the Principal to wait on the Commissioners on Wednesday next, at Edinburgh, and to furnish what further information or explanation may be required on the subject referred to in the communication laid before them at this meeting. Extracted from the Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, upon this and the fifteen preceding pages, by

(Signed) Jas. Couper, *Cler. Coll.*"

Principal Macfarlan, while under examination, was directed to furnish—

1*st*. A copy of Mr. Hamilton's Report, together with the Plans therein referred to.

2*d*. A Ground-plan (accompanied by a scale) of the outer Quadrangle of the College of Glasgow, exclusive of the buildings generally, but including a ground-plan of the staircase on the south-east corner.

3*d*. A Geometrical Elevation of the Buildings on the eastern side of said Quadrangle, including that of the said staircase.

4*th*. A like Geometrical Elevation of the Buildings on the south side of said Quadrangle.

Resolution & Order.

The Commissioners having had under consideration the following papers, relating to the alterations in the Buildings in the College of Glasgow, viz.—Mr. Herbertson's Examination of 10th October, the Minute of the Committee of Visitation of the same date, Mr. Reid's Report of the 13th October, and his Examination relative thereto—the Minutes of the Commissioners, dated 17th, 27th October, and 31st January last—the Report of Mr. Reid, dated 25th January, with the papers therein mentioned—the Letter of the Lord Advocate to the Principal of the College of Glasgow, dated 25th January, and the Principal's answer thereto, dated 30th January—the Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow relating to the subject, together with the Examinations of Principal Macfarlan and Mr. Reid, taken this day; and having deliberated thereon,—Do decidedly disapprove of the conduct of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow. By the terms of the Resolution and Order of the Commissioners of the 27th October, it was expressly intimated that the injunction formerly laid on the Faculty of the College should be withdrawn, so soon as a report shall be received from the Ordinary Visitors of the College, to the effect mentioned in the Minute. In that Resolution, the Faculty intimated their acquiescence. But it appears, that of the same date, and before the Faculty had any communication whatever with Mr. Reid, they resolved to call in Mr. Hamilton, in order to receive suggestions from him. The plans from Mr. Reid were received by the College about the 21st November, and whatever objections may have been entertained to Mr. Reid's plans, none were communicated to him, although he professed his readiness either to afford further assistance, or to state his opinion on any other plans or suggestions which the Faculty might communicate to him. But on the 14th of December, a Meeting of the Faculty was called, not for the purpose of carrying into effect the order of the Commissioners of the 27th of October, but, as the Minute bears, "in order to determine what shall be done respecting the staircase of the house intended for Mr. Sandford, as is absolutely necessary, in order to prevent its suffering, by being exposed, in its present unprotected state, to the injuries of the weather."

For that purpose, any temporary covering would have been amply sufficient. But the pro-

ceedings of the 17th of December mark, in the strongest manner, that the object of the Faculty was to evade compliance with the orders of the Commissioners, and to complete, in a permanent manner, the present building, before either the plan had been seen by the King's Architect, or approved of by the Visitors. The motion made upon the 17th December is to approve of a plan proposed by Mr. Hamilton, not as any temporary measure, but distinctly on the ground that it was in all respects the best. On the 18th of December, the Faculty came to the resolution that the plan proposed by Mr. Hamilton is upon the whole the preferable one, and they agreed to adopt it, without the advice and assistance of the King's Architect; and the Faculty further proceeded to act upon the same, and to carry it into execution, without the approbation of the Ordinary Visitors, or any Report to the Commission, notwithstanding that the Resolution of the Commissioners, of the 27th of October, expressly bore that the injunction would be withdrawn only when the Commissioners had received a Report from the Ordinary Visitors upon the subject. No communication of this proceeding on the part of the Faculty was made, either to the Ordinary Visitors or to the Commissioners; and it does not appear that any steps were taken to make any such communication, until the matter was taken up by the Commissioners, upon the Report of Mr. Reid to the Lord Advocate. The Commissioners cannot approve of the reason stated in the Minute of the 18th December, that the Commission was not then sitting—no communication or notice to that effect having been made to the Faculty, it being matter of notoriety that the Commissioners at all times received papers transmitted to them, and met for the consideration of the same.

The Commissioners must express their strong disapprobation of the whole of these proceedings. The Order of the 27th of October had expressed the decided opinion of the Commissioners in regard to the powers of the Ordinary Visitors, and of the manner in which the application of any part of the College Revenue for such purposes ought to be made; and the Orders of the Commissioners, of that date, further distinctly declared, that the injunction previously laid on the Faculty would be withdrawn when a Report should be received from the Ordinary Visitors, "bearing that a plan has been adopted by the Faculty, with the assistance and advice of the King's Architect for Scotland, and approved of by the said Visitors, for *taking down and reconstructing* the building in the outer quadrangle of the College, in such a form as may sufficiently correspond with the other tower in the same quadrangle, and with the style of architecture of the adjoining buildings; and further, that the said plan does also provide a mode for completing the other proposed alterations, consistently with the safety of the fabric."

In every one particular, the Faculty have attempted to evade the above resolution of the Commissioners, although the effect of the measures which they adopted was pointed out to them at the time by the dissent of one of the members of Faculty, recorded in their Minutes.

The plan which they proceeded to carry into effect, did not *profess* to provide for *taking down and re-constructing* the building, but was deliberately adapted for the object of permanently finishing the building formerly commenced, with trivial and nominal alterations. The execution of the plan adopted by the Faculty cannot be justified by any supposition of the necessity of temporary protection from the weather, and the Minutes of Faculty distinctly show that the plan was adopted, not for any temporary purpose, but as the final execution of the work, unless subsequently disapproved of.

While the proceedings of the Faculty have shown a neglect of every one of the forms prescribed by the Commissioners, in order to insure the due fulfilment of their object, the plan itself is a manifest deviation from, and evasion of, the Order of the Commissioners, which mark in the plainest manner the necessity of taking down the objectionable building. What directions were given to Mr. Hamilton, or by whom any instructions to him were communicated, as to the plan which he was to furnish, does not appear on the Minutes of the Faculty; but the Commissioners cannot believe, that if Mr. Hamilton had been directed to furnish a plan for taking down and reconstructing the building, in terms of the Minute of the 27th October, he would have prepared a plan for the purpose of showing how that building might be permanently finished.

The Commissioners therefore are called upon to censure the Faculty for the proceedings of the 18th of December 1827, and for the measures taken, in the terms of that day's Minute; and they are hereby censured accordingly.

And the Commissioners do farther, of new, most strictly prohibit, interdict, and discharge the Faculty of the College of Glasgow from taking any steps whatever, either in finishing, or in proceeding further, to any extent whatever, with the Buildings to which the Order of the 27th of October refers, under certification, that in the event of non-compliance, the Commissioners will proceed to exercise the high Visitatorial powers belonging to the office of Royal Commissioners for visiting Universities and Colleges in Scotland. And the Commissioners further declare, that the said Interdict shall continue until they receive a Report from the Ordinary Visitors, bearing that a plan has been adopted by the Faculty, with the assistance and advice of the King's Architect for Scotland, and approved of by the said Visitors, for taking down and reconstructing the building in the outer Quadrangle of the College, in such a form as may sufficiently correspond with the other tower in the same quadrangle, and with the style of architecture of the adjoining buildings; and farther, that the said plan does also provide a mode for completing the other proposed alterations, consistently with the safety of the fabric; and the Commissioners request His Majesty's Advocate to communicate with the King's Architect, in order to carry this resolution into effect, by affording to the Faculty any aid in furnishing plans, or otherwise, which they may desire; and to state to the Barons of Exchequer the wishes of the Commissioners, that the expenses of the Architect may be defrayed.

The Commissioners direct a copy of this Minute to be transmitted to the Principal of the

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Minutes and Proceedings.

Glasgow College Buildings.

1 February 1828.

College of Glasgow, to be communicated without delay to a meeting of the Faculty; and do direct the same to be engrossed, of the date when the same is communicated, as part of that day's minute, in the ordinary Minute-Book of the Faculty of the College, in which the minutes of the proceedings of the Faculty are engrossed and recorded: and the Commissioners farther direct copies of all their Minutes, relative to the subject of the Minutes of the Faculty of the College, together with the other papers herein referred to, to be transmitted to the Lord Rector and Dean of Faculties of the College of Glasgow, for their information; and the Commissioners do confidently rely on the judgment of the Ordinary Visitors, in regard to this matter, and on their cordial co-operation in effecting a final termination of this matter, in conformity with the Resolutions of the Commissioners, and in a manner creditable to the character of the College under their superintendence.—(*Adjourned.*)

(The following Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow have been received in answer to the preceding Resolution and Order):—

22 February 1828.

"*Glasgow College, 22d February* 1828.

"A meeting of Faculty being duly summoned and convened—

"Present—The Principal, Dr. M'Gill, Dr. Jeffray, Mr. Mylne, Dr. Couper, Dr. M'Turk, Dr. Gibb, and Mr. Buchanan,

"The Principal laid before the Meeting a communication from the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, which he had received on the 20th inst. The Faculty, considering the importance of the subject, and that there are at present only a bare Quorum of their Members, adjourn till to-morrow at three o'clock for the consideration of this business, in the hope that every Member will make a point of being present at that hour."

23 February 1828.

"*Glasgow College, 23d February* 1828.

"A Meeting of Faculty being duly convened, according to adjournment—

"Present—The Principal, Dr. M'Gill, Mr. Millar, Mr. Mylne, Mr. Walker, Dr. Couper, Dr. Gibb, Dr. M'Turk, Mr. Sandford, Mr. Buchanan, and Dr. Badham,

"The communication from the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, dated the 6th of this month, having been again read,—The Faculty, from the respect they feel for the character and office of His Majesty's Commissioners, direct the above communication to be recorded in their minutes.

"Against which Resolution Mr. Sandford begged to enter his protest, because he considers the censure conveyed in that document unjust, and its language disrespectful towards the body to which it is addressed.

"The Faculty cannot help again lamenting the undesigned, but very unfortunate delay which occurred in transmitting to the Commissioners their Minute of December 18th, a Minute which respectfully explains, and which was intended timeously to submit, for the consideration of the Commission, their reasons for proceeding, under existing circumstances, with the building of Mr. Sandford's house, according to the alterations suggested by Mr. Hamilton.

"Had this Minute, as contemplated by those who proposed it, been immediately transmitted to the Royal Commission, the unpleasant occurrences which have since taken place, would, as the Faculty flatter themselves, have been prevented: and they regret that the Commissioners should for one instant have imputed to design what they solemnly declare was purely the effect of accident, and was not even known to the Faculty till the Lord Advocate's letter of the 25th of January was laid upon their table.

"They farther resolve to stop all proceedings with regard to the Building in question, and to request that Mr. Reid, King's Architect for Scotland, would favour them with his presence and suggestions for carrying into effect the wishes expressed by the Commissioners, on the earliest day that suits his convenience; and direct their Clerk to transmit a copy of this Minute to the Royal Commissioners, the Lord Rector, and the Dean of Faculty; as also, to communicate to Mr. Reid this their resolution and request.

"The Principal desired that his dissent from the above Resolution of Faculty, for reasons hereafter to be given in, should be marked.

"To which dissent Mr. Sandford also adhered."

Extracted from the Minutes of the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, by

(Signed) James Couper, *Cler. Coll.*

8 October 1828.

College of Edinburgh, 8th October 1828.

Present—

The Earl of Haddington (formerly Lord Binning),	Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.
The Earl of Rosebery,	The Solicitor-General,
The Lord President,	Dr. Taylor,
The Lord Advocate,	Dr. Cook,—and
	Dr. Lee.

The Earl of Rosebery in the Chair.

Papers presented:—

Medical Jurisprudence—Edinburgh.—A Letter from Professor Christison, containing an addition to his former Statement in regard to the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh.

Rector—Glasgow.—A Petition from the Students of the College of Glasgow, praying that no change should be made in the present mode of electing the Rector of that University.

Remuneration for College Returns.—Letters from Professor Paul, King's College, and Professor Cruickshank, Marischal College, written by direction of their respective Colleges, in regard to their being allowed payment of the expense for making out returns ordered by the Commissioners.

Divinity Class, Edinburgh—Fees.—A Memorial from the Magistrates of Edinburgh, respecting the inadequacy of the Emoluments of the Divinity Chair in the College of Edinburgh, and as to the Professor thereof exacting Class Fees, was read. The Commissioners having considered the same, are of opinion, that the determination of the Commissioners in regard to the propriety of the Divinity Students paying Fees to the Professors of Divinity, must form part of the General Report of the Commissioners; and that it is not expedient that any intermediate order should be pronounced on the subject, with reference to the situation or emoluments of any individual Professor; and the Commissioners directed the Clerk to intimate this Resolution to the Lord Provost, for the information of the Town-Council.

Grant for finishing Edinburgh College.—A Memorial from the Commissioners for rebuilding the College of Edinburgh, in regard to a grant of public money from Government, for completing the College Buildings, was read. The Commissioners directed that the College Building Commissioners be requested to prepare and transmit a Statement, containing, shortly and in detail, the objects and expense of each of the operations respectively contemplated by them, which they consider will be required for finishing the University Buildings.

Professor Badham—Graduation Fees.—A Letter from Professor Badham, Glasgow, complaining that the Senate of that University had not allowed him so large a proportion of the Graduation Fees as his predecessor received, was read.

The Commissioners directed, that Professor Badham should be acquainted that his communication had been laid before the first meeting of the Commission after its receipt, and that a copy thereof should be transmitted to Principal Macfarlan, to be communicated to the Senate, for their observations.

The Solicitor-General—Committee on Curriculum of Study.—The Solicitor-General, Convener of the Committee appointed for the purpose of considering the Curriculum of Study in the different Universities, stated that the Committee had frequently met, and had had much discussion on the subject and matters connected therewith; but, as it was found that the subjects of their inquiry involved questions on which the decision of the Commission itself was necessary, before any Report could be prepared, the Committee had thought it better to refer the whole matter to the Commissioners.

The Lord President—Repairs on Professor Sandford's House.—The Lord President stated, that a Letter had been received from Principal Macfarlan, dated 12th May last, transmitting a Resolution of the Faculty, with the plans therein referred to, in regard to completing the repairs on Professor Sandford's House, and requesting the immediate sanction of the Commissioners for commencing the operations: That, as a meeting of the Commissioners could not then be held, he had directed that the following Minute, which was approved of by all the Commissioners then present, should be transmitted to the College, viz.—"The Commissioners having considered the communication from Principal Macfarlan, request the Lord President to transmit a copy of this Minute to the Reverend Principal, expressing their entire approbation of the Resolutions of the Faculty, communicated by the Principal; and their opinion, that the Faculty have most faithfully complied with the wishes of the Commissioners in regard to the proposed building, which the Commissioners consider that the Faculty are now fully authorized to commence as proposed by them, according to the plan transmitted by the Faculty.

The Commissioners approved of what had been so done.

Dr. Cook—Reports on Aberdeen Colleges.—Dr. Cook stated, that he had, at the request of Lord Aberdeen, prepared Reports respecting the two Aberdeen Colleges, printed copies of which had been already distributed to the Commissioners. Copies of these Reports were laid by him upon the table, and ordered to lie for consideration.

Dr. Thomson's Class-room, inadequate.—The Clerk stated, that having in February last, received a memorial from Professor Thomson, Glasgow, complaining of the inadequate size of his Class-room, he had communicated the substance of that memorial to Principal Macfarlan, there being little prospect of a meeting of the Commission for a considerable time; that a reply had been received from Principal Macfarlan, stating, that the Committee to which the Faculty had referred the subject were then about to recommend a purchase ofa property adjoining the College, suitable for the object in view.

The Commissioners approved of what the Clerk had so done.

Chairman—Future proceedings of Commission.—The Chairman stated, that at a meeting of the Commissioners, called for the 5th of September last, a Quorum did not attend; that the meeting had, however, resolved that the Commission should again assemble on this day, and that his Lordship had agreed, at the request of the meeting, to write to the Commissioners individually, requesting a full attendance; and that afterwards they should meet frequently, and begin with taking into consideration the system to be proposed for University Education, proceeding regularly to those other points which will form the basis of their Report to his Majesty.

Curriculum of Study considered.—A copy of this letter having been read, the Commissioners accordingly proceeded to the consideration of a proper Curriculum of University Education, and the preparation connected with it, previous to entering the College.

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9 October 1828.

College of Edinburgh, 9th October 1828.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington,
The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord President,
The Lord Advocate,
Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.
The Solicitor-General,
Dr. Taylor,
Dr. Cook,—and
Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Curriculum of Study.—The Commissioners having resumed the consideration of a proper Curriculum of University Education, and the preparation connected with it previous to entering the College, the draft of a Resolution was submitted to the Meeting, the consideration of which was appointed to take place on Monday next.

Remit—Class Fees—Certificates.—The Commissioners remitted to Drs. Taylor, Cook, and Lee, to take into consideration the subject of Class Fees, and of Certificates to Students leaving the Classes, and to report thereon.

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10 October 1828.

College of Edinburgh, 10th October 1828.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington,
The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord President,
The Lord Advocate,
Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.
The Solicitor-General,
Dr. Taylor,
Dr. Cook,—and
Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Curriculum of Study considered.—The Commissioners resumed the consideration of a proper Curriculum of University Study.

Remit—Degrees in Arts.—The Commissioners resolved that it be referred to Lord Corehouse, Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, the Solicitor-General, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Cook, and Dr. Lee, three to be a quorum, to digest and form a Plan for the Examination of Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts—to be submitted to the consideration of the Commission, at the first Meeting after the above Committee have drawn out the Regulations proposed for this purpose.

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13 October 1828.

College of Edinburgh, 13th October 1828.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington,
The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord Viscount Melville,
The Lord Advocate,
Lord Corehouse,
Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.
The Solicitor-General,
Dr. Taylor,
Dr. Cook,
Dr. Lee,—and
Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Professor Badham—Graduation Fees.—An Answer (to Dr. Badham's complaint) from Dr. Couper, transmitting Extracts of Minutes of the Senate of the University of Glasgow, in regard to the division of the Fees for Medical Degrees, was presented, and ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

Mr. Home Drummond added to Committee on Degrees in Arts.—Mr. Home Drummond was added to the Committee for digesting and forming a Plan for the Examination of Candidates for Degrees in Arts.

Curriculum of Study considered.—The Resolution, appointed 9th October, to be taken into consideration this day was read; and the Commissioners having deliberated thereon, amended the same, and directed it to be set apart with the other Provisional Resolutions which the Commission may in future adopt.

Theological and Law Curricula considered.—The Commissioners then proceeded to the consideration of proper Theological and Law Curricula of Study.

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14 October 1828.

College of Edinburgh, 14th October 1828.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington,
The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord President,
The Lord Advocate,
Lord Corehouse,
Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.
The Solicitor-General,
Dr. Taylor,
Dr. Cook,
Dr. Lee,—and
Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of ROESBERY in the Chair.

Theological and Law Curricula considered.—Curricula for Theological and Law Study being again considered, Drafts of Resolutions on the subject were ordered to lie on the table for farther consideration.

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15 October 1828.

College of Edinburgh, 15th October 1828.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington,
The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord Viscount Melville,
The Lord President,
The Lord Advocate,
Lord Corehouse,
Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.
The Solicitor-General,
Dr. Taylor,
Dr. Cook,—and
Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

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15 October 1828.

Theological Curriculum considered.—The draft of the Resolution on the subject of a proper Curriculum for Theological Study farther considered.

Constitution of the Universities.—The Commissioners then entered upon the consideration of the existing Constitutions established, and the modes of government followed in the several Universities in Scotland; and they are of opinion, That it is expedient under these heads to introduce an extensive change and reform in all of them, the basis of which ought to be the institution of some system whereby an extrinsic and effective control should be exercised over, and be independent of, the ordinary University authorities.

The draft of a scheme for carrying this purpose into effect was read, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Commission, and to be taken into consideration at a subsequent meeting.

Royal Visitors.—The Commissioners are also strongly impressed with the persuasion that it would add much to the efficient operation of any such Scheme, as well as be of the greatest service in promoting and securing all the other improvements which may be suggested to his Majesty by the Visitation now sitting, were a Board of Royal Visitors appointed, with authority both to superintend the execution of the Regulations to be approved of by the King in the Report of the present Commission, and to modify or extend such regulations, subject to the sanction of his Majesty, as circumstances may appear to require.

Union of the two Aberdeen Colleges.—The Commissioners are also of opinion that it is advisable, upon the general principles stated in the Report of King's College, Aberdeen, to unite the two Universities of Old and New Aberdeen; the necessary details for effecting this object in the most beneficial manner being subject to future consideration.

Chapel in Edinburgh College.—The Commissioners are also of opinion that additional accommodation is required in the University of Edinburgh for attendance on Divine Worship; and that if a Common Hall were erected, which is much wanted for other purposes, it might be so constructed as to be well adapted for a Chapel to that University.

Remit—Class Hours.—The Commissioners remitted to Drs. Taylor, Cook, and Lee, to take into consideration the subject of Hours for the attendance of the Classes forming the Faculty of Arts, and to report thereon, in the form of a Table, to the Commissioners at a subsequent meeting.

College of Edinburgh, 16th October 1828. 16 October 1828.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington,
The Lord President,
Lord Corehouse,
Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.
The Solicitor-General,
Dr. Taylor,
Dr. Cook,—and
Dr. Lee,

The Lord PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Papers presented:—

Universal History Class.—A letter from Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Universal History in the University of Edinburgh, on the subject of his class.—(*Printed.*)

Fees—Certificates—Degrees in Arts—Hours.—Reports from the Committees appointed in regard to Fees, Certificates, and a plan for the Examination of Candidates for Degrees in Arts, and on the subject of Hours, were ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

The Commissioners had under consideration the following subjects, on which a paper, containing proposals, was submitted to the meeting, and ordered to lie on the table for farther consideration.—(*These proposals printed.*)

1. *Catalogue.*—In regard to calling a Catalogue in the Classes.
2. *Syllabus.*—In regard to Professors publishing a Syllabus, or outlines of the general subjects of their course.
3. *Right of Property in Apparatus.*—In regard to the Professor's right of property in collections of Instruments and Philosophical Apparatus attached to classes.
4. *Professorial Librarian, Factor, &c.*—In regard to enacting that no Professor shall hold the situations of Librarian, Factor, or other responsible office in the University.
5. *Joint Professors, &c.*—In regard to appointment of Joint Professors, or of Assistants and Successors.
6. *Chapel Service.*—In regard to the performance of Divine Worship in the Universities.
7. *Confession of Faith.*—In regard to the subscription, by Professors, of the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland.
8. *Qualification of Professors.*—In regard to enacting that no person shall be eligible to a Professorship unless he have had a Degree from a Scottish University.
9. *Christmas Vacation.*—In regard to the length of the Christmas Vacation.

College of Edinburgh, 17th October 1828. 17 October 1828.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington,
The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord Viscount Melville,
The Lord President,
The Lord Advocate,
Lord Corehouse,
Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.
The Solicitor-General,
Dr. Taylor,
Dr. Cook,—and
Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Minutes and Proceedings.

17 October 1828.

Papers presented:—

Expense of passing Curriculum, Edinburgh.—A Return from the College of Edinburgh to the order of 27th October 1827, in regard to the expense incurred by Students passing through the Course of Study preparatory to the Degree of Master of Arts.—(*Printed.*)

St. Andrews College Fabric.—Lord Melville presented a copy of his Letter to Mr. Herries, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated the 28th December 1827, relative to the Buildings connected with the University and Colleges of St. Andrews. The Plans for repairing and restoring them were inspected by the Commissioners, and approved of; and the Chairman was requested, in the name of the Commission, to transmit to the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn, present Chancellor of the Exchequer, copies of the Minute of 31st July 1827, by the Committee of Visitation at St. Andrews, with the evidence of Mr. Balfour, for his information, along with a Letter, stating that the Commission coincide in the Report of their Committee, and approve of the Plans laid before them.

Endowments of certain Chairs inadequate.—The Commissioners, having taken into consideration the amount of Emoluments received by the Professors in the several Universities, are of opinion that some of the Chairs are very inadequately endowed, and they determine to report, that in the University of Edinburgh, the office of Principal, with the Professorships of Divinity, Church History, and Oriental Languages, are more particularly subject to this observation, and ought to have their Salaries increased.

Emoluments of St. Andrews and Aberdeen Professors.—The Commissioners refer to Dr. Cook to draw up a statement of the Emoluments derived by the Professors in Aberdeen; and to Dr. Taylor, to draw up a similar statement with regard to St. Andrews.

Union of Chairs.—The draft of a proposition for resolving that the Chairs in the several Universities shall not, in future, be united with the Ministry of a parish, was given in, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Commission; and the Commissioners determine that the discussion upon the principle contained in the above-mentioned paper (*see printed Proposals for Consideration*) shall be taken under separate heads—1*st*, As to the expediency, or not, of allowing a Union between the Language and Philosophical Chairs, and the Ministry of a Parish; 2*dly*, Whether or not such a Union should be permitted with Chairs in the Theological Faculty; and 3*dly*, As to the incompatability or not of the Professors of the Language or Philosophical Classes being engaged in an active secular employment.

Tutors—Latin and Greek Chairs, Edinburgh and Glasgow.—A paper, containing proposals on the two following subjects, was submitted to the meeting, and ordered to lie on the table for farther consideration:—1*st*, In regard to having Tutors in all the Universities; and 2*d*, In regard to the expediency of having two Professors of Latin, and two Professors of Greek, in each of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

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10 November 1828.

College of Edinburgh, 10th November 1828.

PRESENT.

The Earl of Rosebery,	Lord Corehouse,
The Lord President,	The Solicitor-General,
The Lord Advocate,	Dr. Lee,—and
The Lord Justice-Clerk,	Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Papers presented:—

1. *Rector, St. Andrews.*—A Letter from the Rector of the University of St. Andrews, in regard to the mode of electing the Rector of that University.
2. *Professor Badham's Complaint—Graduation Fees.*—An Answer from the College of Glasgow in regard to Professor Badham's Representation, about the allowance made to him of the Graduation Fees.
3. *Theory of Medicine, Glasgow.*—A Letter from Professor Badham, intimating his proposed Course on the Theory of Medicine.
4. *Edinburgh College Buildings.*—An Answer from the Commissioners for rebuilding the College of Edinburgh, containing a statement of the estimated expense of completing the College Buildings.—(*Printed.*)
5. *Emoluments of Aberdeen Professors.*—A Report from Dr. Cook, in pursuance of the remit made to him on 17th October, in regard to the Emoluments derived by the Professors of Aberdeen.—(*Printed.*)
6. *Expense of passing Curriculum, Glasgow.*—A Return from the College of Glasgow, to the order of 9th October 1827, in regard to the expense incurred by Students passing through the Course of Study preparatory to the Degree of Master of Arts.—(*Printed.*)
7. *Books missing—Books borrowed—Use of Libraries, Edinburgh and Glasgow.*—Returns from the Colleges of Edinburgh and Glasgow to the orders dated 9th, 11th, 17th, and 27th October 1827, in regard to—1*st*, Books amissing from their respective Libraries 2*d*, Books borrowed by Professors; and 3*d*, The number of Students using the Libraries.—(*All printed.*)
8. Returns from the College of Glasgow to the following orders of 10th and 11th October 1827, viz.—

Hastie's Bursary.—For the Minute of Faculty, appointing a Bursar on Hastie's Foundation.

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Lawsuit—Degrees in Surgery.—For the Minute of the Senate, as to the application of any of the Fees arising from Graduation in Surgery, to the maintenance of any lawsuit.

Chapel Service.—For the Minutes of Faculty as to the manner of performing Chapel-service; and for the Minute of Faculty electing the present Preachers.

Examiners for Medical Degrees.—For the Minute in 1818, relative to the Examination of Candidates for Medical Degrees by the Regius Professors.

Examinations in Greek, of Logic Students.—For the Minute of Faculty respecting the Examinations in Greek, of Students intended as public Students in Logic.

Private Students.—For a Return of the Private Students at the Logic, Moral, and Natural Philosophy Classes during the last ten years.

Regulations as to Professors' use of Library.—For the Minutes of the Senate respecting the Professors' use of the Library.

Books borrowed by Professors.—The Commissioners directed that the printed abstract of the number of Books borrowed by the Professors of the several Colleges from their Libraries, should be transmitted to the Colleges respectively, with a letter, requesting that measures may be immediately adopted for recalling and securing to the Library the books not yet returned; and that a Report should be made to the Commissioners on or before the 25th of December next, containing an abstract of the then state of the Library in regard to this subject.

Medical Curriculum.—The Commissioners had under consideration the subject of a proper Medical Curriculum of Study, on which a paper, containing a scheme of instruction, was submitted to the meeting, and ordered to lie on the table for farther consideration.

Constitution of the Universities.—The Commissioners had also under consideration the scheme in regard to the Constitution and the mode of government in the Universities, presented on the 15th of October.

Interim Report of Commissioners.—The following Report, prepared by the Earl of Rosebery, the Chairman, at the request of the Commissioners, was read and approved of; and the Commissioners requested his Lordship to transmit it, after being signed by a quorum of their number, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, along with a letter, requesting that the time for giving in the final Report may be prolonged:—

"*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

"By virtue of Your Majesty's Commission of July 23d 1826, by which we were (with others) appointed Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges in Scotland, and in obedience to the directions contained in that Commission, and in a renewed one to us of October 12th 1827, we now offer to Your Majesty a Report, which will first refer to those branches of the investigation we were called upon to make, which have been brought to a conclusion, and will next notice the several other points which are still undergoing examination or discussion, and which have not, therefore, yet assumed so complete a form as to enable us to comply with Your Majesty's injunctions to give a full Report on these matters previous to the 1st of January 1829.

"We beg, in the first place, to lay before Your Majesty all the documentary papers which we have collected from the several Universities and Colleges in Scotland, of such importance as to have been ordered to be printed for the use of the Commission, together with a large mass of evidence taken before us, given by the Professors in each University, and by various other persons whose intelligence, general views, or acquaintance with subjects of this nature, entitle their testimony to great weight, either in pointing out the existing defects in the Universities of Scotland—in suggesting those remedies and reforms most applicable for their correction—or in proposing plans for introducing an improved system of discipline, education, and control in all these Institutions.

"We request also to mention, that Committees of our number have, in conformity with Your Majesty's instructions, made special Visitations to the Universities of Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen, to which a great part of the evidence, and many of the documents, more immediately relate.

"We beg humbly to state to Your Majesty, that we are proceeding in the farther objects to which Your Majesty has directed our attention, with all the dispatch consistent with the difficulty of a subject involving many various considerations.

"We are, at present, engaged in framing, for the future government of all the Universities in Scotland, a system to correspond with what we deem to be the best advice offered in the evidence which we are now submitting to Your Majesty, and with the opinions we have formed, after much reflection, on every particular of consequence connected with the large field of inquiry devolved upon us by Your Majesty's Commission. We have proceeded, likewise, to draw an outline of the Course of Study which we intend to recommend in the different Faculties, with detailed regulations necessarily consequent on the changes about to be proposed for Your Majesty's approbation; and we have advanced no inconsiderable length in coming to Provisional Resolutions, which will form the groundwork both of the Regulations which we shall advise Your Majesty to direct to be enforced in the Universities and Colleges in Scotland, and of the Code of Laws which Your Majesty has desired us to compile for them. But the deliberate revision and ultimate adoption of these Resolutions, with the due consideration of the Regulations and Laws which will result from them, to be embodied in so complete and perfect a form as would justify our requesting Your Majesty's sanction to them, being objects which require much time, and demand great attention, we are obliged humbly to ask a further prolongation of the period now given us for the presentation of our definitive Report to Your Majesty.

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Minutes and Proceedings.

10 November 1828.

"We beg to add, for Your Majesty's information, that a full Report of the present condition of the Universities of Old and New Aberdeen, comprehending various suggestions for their improvement, has been already made; that similar Reports of the state of each of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, are in progress; but that we have thought it our duty to abstain from presenting to Your Majesty the Report on the Universities of Aberdeen, until we are enabled, by the completion of the others, to lay all of them at one time before Your Majesty.

(Signed) HADDINGTON.
ROSEBERY.
MELVILLE.
C. HOPE.
WM. RAE.
D. BOYLE.
GEO. CRANSTOUN.
JAMES W. MONCRIEFF.
JOHN HOPE.
THOS. TAYLOR.
GEORGE COOK.
JOHN LEE.
H. HOME DRUMMOND."

"Signed by appointment of a General Meeting of the Commissioners, held upon the 10th day of November 1828 years.

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11 November 1828.

College of Edinburgh, 11th November 1828.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord Viscount Melville,
The Lord Advocate,
The Lord Justice-Clerk,
Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.
The Solicitor-General,
Dr. Lee,—and
Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Tutors.—A Letter from the Earl of Haddington to the Chairman, in regard to the appointment of University Tutors, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Curriculum of Study.—The Provisional Resolutions, in regard to a Curriculum of University Education, and the preparation connected with it previous to entering the College, and also those respecting Examinations of Candidates for Degrees in Arts, were again under the consideration of the Commissioners, and amended in various particulars.

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15 November 1828.

College of Edinburgh, 15th November 1828.

PRESENT.

The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord Advocate,
Lord Corehouse,
Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.
The Solicitor-General,—and
Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Rector, St. Andrews.—A second Letter from Dr. Haldane, Rector of the University of St. Andrews, in regard to the mode of electing the Rector of that University, was presented.

Curriculum of Study.—The Provisional Resolutions, in regard to a proper Curriculum of University Education, &c. were farther considered by the Commissioners.

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19 November 1828.

College of Edinburgh, 19th November 1828.

PRESENT.

The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord President,
The Lord Advocate,
The Lord Justice-Clerk.
Lord Corehouse,—and
Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Papers presented:—

1. *Books borrowed by Professors in Marischal College.*—A Return from Marischal College of Aberdeen, to the order of 10th November current, in regard to the Return of the Books borrowed by the Professors.
2. *Theory of Medicine—Glasgow.*—A Memorial from Professor Thomson, Glasgow, in regard to the inadequacy of Dr. Badham's course on the Institutions of Medicine.

Curriculum of Study.—The Provisional Resolutions in regard to a Curriculum of University Education, and the preparation connected with it, previous to entering the College, and also those respecting Examinations of candidates for Degrees in Arts, being again under the consideration of the Commissioners, were farther amended in various particulars; and the Chairman was requested to transmit them to each of the several Universities, with a letter, desiring the deliberate opinion of the Senatus Academicus thereon.

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29 November 1828.

College of Edinburgh, 29th November 1828.

PRESENT.

The Earl of Haddington,
The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord President,
The Lord Advocate,
The Lord Justice-Clerk,
Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.
The Solicitor-General,—and
Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

St. Andrews College Fabric.—An answer from Mr. Dawson, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, to the Chairman's communication, in regard to the University Buildings of

St. Andrews, stating that the Treasury had authorized the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland to proceed with the proposed works, was presented, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Ogilvie Bursary.—A letter from Professor Scott, of King's College, Aberdeen, in regard to the appropriation of the funds attached to the Ogilvie Bursary, was read; and the Commissioners referred to the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General to frame an answer to that communication.

29 November 1828.

Theological, Law, and Medical Curricula.—The Provisional Resolutions in regard to the Theological, Law, and Medical Curricula of Study, were severally under the consideration of the Commissioners, and amended in various particulars.

College of Edinburgh, 6th December 1828. 6 December 1828.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord Advocate,
The Lord Justice-Clerk,
Lord Corehouse,
Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.
The Solicitor-General,—and
Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the chair.

Emoluments of St. Andrews Professors.—A Report from Dr. Taylor, in pursuance of the Remit made to him on 17th October last, regarding the Emoluments derived by the Principals and Professors of St. Andrews, was presented, and ordered to be printed.

There was read—

St. Andrews New College Fabric.—A Letter from Sir Henry Jardine, King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer of Scotland, stating that the Barons of Exchequer had received a communication from the Treasury, mentioning that the Lords of the Treasury had under consideration a Letter from the King's Remembrancer respecting the repairs of the University Buildings of St. Andrews; and also their Lordships' Minute of 19th October 1826, with the correspondence between Lord Melville as Chancellor of the University and the Earl of Rosebery as Chairman of the Commissioners for visiting the Scottish Universities, accompanied by the Minute taken by the Committee of Visitation on a personal inspection, in July 1827, of these Buildings, and of the Evidence given by the Architect whom they called before them—and stating that the Lords of the Treasury had authorized the Barons to proceed with the works recommended in the Report of the Commissioners; but that as the Barons had no copy of that Report, &c. Sir Henry had it in command to request that the Commissioners would transmit a copy of the same for their information.

The Commissioners directed that the above request be complied with.

Theological, Law, and Medical Curricula.—The Provisional Resolutions in regard to the Theological, Law, and Medical Curricula of Study, being again under the consideration of the Commissioners, were farther amended in various particulars: and the Chairman was requested to transmit a copy of them to each of the Universities, with a letter, desiring the deliberate opinion of the Senatus Academicus of each thereon.

Baron Hume—Faculty of Advocates—Law Curriculum.—The Chairman was also requested to transmit a copy of the Resolutions in regard to the Law Curriculum to the Honourable Baron Hume, late Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh, and to the Faculty of Advocates, with a request that they will consider the same, and favour the Commissioners with their sentiments thereon.

College of Edinburgh, 13th December 1828. 13 December 1828.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington,
The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord President,
The Lord Justice-Clerk,
Lord Corehouse
Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.—and
The Solicitor-General.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Interim Report—Commission extended as to time.—There was read a Letter from Mr. Secretary Peel, acknowledging the receipt of the Report of the Commissioners to his Majesty, with the various printed Returns, Documents, and Evidence, by which it was accompanied, and stating that he had laid the same before his Majesty, and that his Majesty had been pleased to allow an extension of time for the Commissioners drawing up their definitive Report to the 1st of April, 1830.

Edinburgh College request Copies of Curricula.—A Letter from Principal Baird, acknowledging the receipt of the Provisional Resolutions in regard to the Law and Medical Curricula of Study, and requesting that a copy thereof should be transmitted for each Professor, was read; and the Commissioners directed, that as many Copies as the Senatus require be furnished.

Constitution of College of Edinburgh.—The Commissioners had under consideration the Scheme proposed for the Constitution of the Universities—and a Scheme applicable to the University of Edinburgh was made out.

College of Edinburgh, 17th January 1829 17 January 1829.

PRESENT—

The Lord President,
The Lord Advocate,
The Lord Justice-Clerk,
Lord Corehouse,
Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.—and
The Solicitor-General.

The LORD PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Universities and Colleges. Scotland.

Minutes and Proceedings.

17 January 1829.

Papers presented:—

Books borrowed by Professors.—Returns from the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews, and King's College of Aberdeen, to the Order of 10th November last, in regard to the return of the Books borrowed by the Professors.

Baron Hume—Law Curriculum.—A Report from the Honourable Baron Hume in regard to the Law Curriculum of Study.—(*Printed.*)

Professor James Miller.—A Letter from a Mr. Robert Lamond, Glasgow, addressed to the Clerk, requesting advice in regard to a complaint proposed to be presented in relation to Professor James Miller, by certain Students of Glasgow College, was read, and the Clerk directed to return an answer, stating, that the Commissioners were of opinion that they could give no advice or direction as to how the matter ought to be proceeded in, or authorize any answer to be made to Mr Lamond's Letter of Inquiry, having no direct Petition before them, on which any deliverance could be grounded.

Account Committee.—Dr. Lee was added to the Committee appointed to report on the Properties and Revenues of the several Colleges.

Estimate of Expense for completing Commission.—The Secretary presented a letter from the Under Secretary of State, bearing, that the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having signified to Mr. Secretary Peel their Lordships' opinion, that it will be advisable to submit to Parliament an Estimate of the expense which may be incurred for the various Commissions of Inquiry at present in existence, in preference to making the expense of such Commissions a charge upon the vote for Civil Contingencies; and referring to Mr. Peel's letter of the 6th of December, addressed to the Chairman—in which it was notified that his Majesty had been pleased to allow an extension of time to the 1st of April 1830 to the Commission for visiting and reporting upon the Universities in Scotland, to enable them to prepare their definitive Report, and to frame the Code of Laws and Regulations to be in future observed in the respective Universities, and stating that Mr. Peel requested to be furnished, at as early an opportunity as might be convenient, with an Estimate of the expense that will probably be incurred in completing the business of the Commission.

Which Letter being read, the Secretary took that opportunity of stating, that in consequence of the favourable recommendation of the Commissioners, as engrossed in the minutes of 31st January 1828, for an allowance to him, as Secretary to the Commission, the Treasury had issued a warrant for payment to him of an allowance for seventeen months, viz. from 31st August 1826, being the first sitting of the Commission, to 31st January 1828, at the rate of £600 per annum. That this remuneration appeared to him so very liberal, that he was led to suppose that, in fixing the amount, the Treasury had in view that the Commission was to terminate on the 1st of January 1829, and were thus induced to make the allowance more liberal than they would have been disposed to do had they foreseen that the Commission was to be continued till April 1830. In these circumstances, he begged leave to represent, that he in noways expected that the same rate of allowance as that which he had thus received would be made him for his subsequent and future services, and that he would be entirely content with whatever recompense the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury might be pleased to award him, however limited in amount.

The Commissioners having considered the above representation by their Secretary, which places his character and conduct in so respectable a light, take the opportunity of again expressing the just sense they entertain of his valuable services, and their opinion that the remuneration which he has already received, although liberal, is not greater than the time and labour which he bestowed during that period justly required, especially as, during nearly the whole of that period, it was necessary for him to employ an assistant for arranging, copying for the press, and superintending the printing of the voluminous Documents and Evidence now before them;—but, now further considering that there will be comparatively less trouble in such matters, and that the chief business now remaining is the preparation of their final Report to his Majesty, and the arrangement of the Retnrus yet to be completed, they leave the propriety of their Secretary's suggestion for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, with the above expression of opinion, and referring to their former minute, of date 31st January 1828, a copy of which was at the time transmitted to the Secretary of State.

The Secretary laid before the Meeting the following state of expenses already incurred and not yet paid:—

Printing	£236	18	3
Stationery for short-hand writer, &c.	18	17	6½
Secretary's Disbursements, being sums paid to Mr. Dow, short-hand writer, fees of Exchequer warrants, postages, and other miscellaneous charges, from 9th November 1827 to 14th January 1829	102	3	6½
Copyings, 929 sheets	46	9	0
	£404	8	4
Secretary's Allowance			
Sum	£		

The Commissioners, on considering the amount of expense incurred during the last year, and the extent of business likely hereafter to come before them, are of opinion that the actual expenses to be incurred till the expiry of the Commission, on any view of the business likely

to come before them, will not exceed £400, independently of the salary to be allowed to their Secretary.

Estimate of the expense that will probably be incurred in completing the business of the Commission :—

Expense of printing, postages, stationery, &c. . .	£400 0 0
Secretary's Allowance	
Sum . . .	£

The Chairman was requested to transmit a copy of the preceding Minute, in answer to the Secretary of State's inquiry.

College of Edinburgh, 19*th May* 1829. 19 May 1829.

PRESENT—

The Lord President, Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart.
The Lord Justice-Clerk, The Solicitor-General,—and
Lord Corehouse, Dr. Lee.

The LORD PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Papers presented :—

1. *Prizes.*—A Letter from Dr. Gillespie, Assistant Professor of Humanity in the United College of St. Andrews, on the subject of Prizes.
2. *Allowance to Dr. Gillespie.*—Another communication from him, in regard to the amount of the allowance made to him as Assistant Professor of Humanity.
3. *Theological Curriculum.*—A Letter from Principal Brown, of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in regard to the Scheme of Theological Study.
4. *Curriculum of Arts.*—A Letter from Professor M'Gill of Glasgow, transmitting a copy of his Dissent from the Report made to the Commissioners by the College of Glasgow, in respect to the Curriculum of Study for Arts. (*This Dissent is comprehended in the Printed Report on the Provisional Resolutions.*)
5. *Practical Astronomy.*—A Letter from Principal Baird, transmitting an extract of a Minute of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, in regard to the Chair of Practical Astronomy in that University.
6. *Pathology.*—A Communication from Dr. John Thomson, late Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, in regard to teaching Pathology in a separate Course—in which he recommends the use of coloured delineations of morbid alterations of structure.
7. *Provisional Resolutions as to Curricula of Study.*—Reports from the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews on the subject of the various Schemes of Study embraced in the Provisional Resolutions, transmitted to them for deliberate opinions, were presented, and ordered to be printed; and the Clerk was directed to apply for and print the Reports on the same subject from the other Universities.

Secretary's Allowance.—A Letter from the Under Secretary of State, dated 30th January last, stating that the Extract from the Minutes of the Commission, transmitted on the 20th of January, had been laid before Mr. Secretary Peel; and that having taken into consideration the expression contained in the Minutes of the Commissioners of the valuable services of their Secretary, and that the remuneration which he has already received, although liberal, has not been greater than the time and labour which he has bestowed during the period of his employment justly deserved, Mr. Peel had been pleased to approve of his receiving a further remuneration of £600, for his continued services up to the period allowed for the completion of the labours of the Commission, viz. the 1st of April 1830,—was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Surplus or Diet Money—St. Andrews.—The Commissioners took into consideration the state of the question brought before them by the Memorial and other communications of the Reverend Dr. Chalmers, relative to the application of the surplus funds of the United College of St. Andrews—and, understanding that, under feelings of scruple and delicacy, Dr. Chalmers had declined to receive, for the period while he held the office of Professor of Moral Philosophy, the proportion of the sums allotted by the previous Resolutions of the College to that Professorship, and that a large sum remains due to him on that account—are of opinion, and hereby resolve, that, under all the circumstances, there is no good reason why Dr. Chalmers, who has now ceased to be a Professor in the University of St. Andrews, should not receive and accept of the sums so due to him: and they, therefore, instruct their Secretary to communicate a copy of this Minute and Resolution to the Principal of the United College and to Dr. Chalmers.

College of Edinburgh, 18*th August* 1829. 18 August 1829.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington, Lord Moncrieff (Sir James W. Moncrieff,
The Earl of Rosebery, now a Lord of Session),
The Lord President, The Solicitor-General,
The Lord Advocate, Dr. Taylor,
Lord Corehouse, Dr. Cook,—and
Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Minutes and Proceedings.

18 August 1829.

Papers presented :—

1. *Professor Badham—Study of Medicine.*—A Letter from Dr. Badham, Glasgow, in regard to the Study of Medicine.
2. *Principal Brown—Subjects of his Course.*—A Paper from Principal Brown, of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in regard to the subjects of his Lectures as Professor of Divinity.
3. *Dr. Kidd, as to inadequate Salary.*—A Letter from Dr. Kidd, Professor of Oriental Languages in that College, in regard to the smallness of his salary, on account of the reduction in the rate of interest.

The eight following Communications were ordered to be printed :—

1. *Universal History Class.*—A Letter from the Rev. Dr. Brown, Dean of the Faculty of Arts in the University of Edinburgh, transmitting a Minute of the Faculty in regard to the Universal History Class.
2. *Dr. Chalmers—Preliminary Education.*—A Paper from the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, now Professor of Divinity in said University, in regard to the Provisional Resolutions respecting Preliminary Education.
3. *Professor Dunbar—Preliminary Education.*—A Paper from Mr. Dunbar, Professor of Greek in said University, respecting the same subject.
4. *Professor of Rhetoric—Class of Rhetoric.*—A Paper from Dr. Brown, Professor of Rhetoric in the said University, in regard to his own Class.
5. *Medical Study.*—A paper on the subject of Medical Study.
6. *Rector—Marischal College.*—A Letter from Mr. Davidson, Dean of Faculty in Marischal College, transmitting Extracts of Minutes in regard to the election of a Rector in March last. The Chairman was requested to inform Mr. Davidson, that the Commissioners will take the subject into consideration, and communicate to him the result.
7. *Books borrowed by Professors, &c. Edinburgh.*—A Letter from Mr. Bain, Under Librarian in the University of Edinburgh, transmitting a Return of Books borrowed by Professors and Surgeons previously to 17th October 1827, and not returned as on 26th May 1829.
8. *Proposed University at Dumfries.*—A Letter from Mr. Secretary Peel, transmitting, by the commands of His Majesty, copies of Letters which have passed between Mrs. Crichton, Mr. Hope Johnstone, and himself, on the subject of the appropriation of a considerable bequest in establishing a College at Dumfries; which bequest is placed at the disposal of Mrs. Crichton, with the consent of Trustees, by the late Mr. Crichton of Friars' Carse, her husband. The Chairman was requested to write to Mr. Peel, acknowledging the receipt of this communication, and stating that the subject thereof will be taken into consideration.

   A Letter from the said Mrs. Crichton, transmitting a copy of a Letter written by her to Mr. Peel, in regard to the same subject, was presented, and ordered to lie on the table. The Commissioners directed that an answer should be returned, stating that the matter will be taken into consideration.

Edinburgh College Buildings.—There was read a letter from Mr. Carlyle Bell, referring to papers formerly transmitted to the Commission, respecting a grant of public money for completing the Buildings of the College of Edinburgh,—and the Clerk was directed to state, in answer, that the subject has not yet come to be considered by the Commissioners, but that it will be taken into consideration before they make their Report on the State of that University.

Dr. Gillespie, as to inadequate Salary.—There was read a communication from Dr. Gillespie, Assistant Professor of Humanity in the United College of St. Andrews, in regard to the allowance made to him by Dr. Hunter—and the Commissioners directed that the papers be transmitted to Lord Melville, Chancellor of that University, for his consideration.

Reports on the University of St. Andrews and of Edinburgh.—A Report respecting the University and Colleges of St. Andrews, prepared by Dr. Taylor, and another respecting the University of Edinburgh, prepared by Dr. Cook—of both of which Reports printed copies had been already distributed to the Commissioners—were severally presented, and ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

Reports on Provisional Resolutions.—Printed Reports from the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen on the subject of the various Schemes of Study embraced in the Provisional Resolutions which had been transmitted for their deliberation, were presented, and ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

Report of Senat. Acad. Edinburgh, on Provisional Resolutions.—The Commissioners having directed their attention to that part of the Report containing Considerations submitted by the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, in which the Senatus express disappointment that nothing has been communicated to them of a design on the part of the Commission to frame a Constitution for the University of Edinburgh, then assume that this important measure has been lost sight of, and afterwards call upon the Commissioners to resume an enquiry into it, intimating, at the same time, that the establishment of a Constitution for that University was the primary object for which His Majesty appointed the existing Visitation,—Resolved to enter upon their Minutes the following observations :—

1. That as the Senatus could not be in possession of authentic information from which it became them to offer any remark on the proceedings of the Commissioners, with the exception of the Resolutions sent to them, the foregoing observations, which

proceed upon that which is wholly erroneous and unfounded, are at once unnecessary, irregular, and uncalled for.

2. That the Commissioners, instead of overlooking the important duty devolved upon them by His Majesty, of framing regulations for the government of the University of Edinburgh, had obtained much evidence on this point from the Professors in the University and other persons of eminence, and were exclusively occupied during many of their sittings last year in forming a scheme for this object, prior to the adoption of the Provisional Resolutions relative to the Course of Study transmitted to the Senatus.

3. That, although the formation of a Constitution for the University of Edinburgh is one of the purposes for which His Majesty was pleased to grant the present Visitation, it was neither the main object which led to it, nor the principal, though a most important command of His Majesty, in the Commission under which the Visitors act; and that, although the Commissioners judged it expedient and advantageous to solicit the opinion of the Senatus on the Course of Study proposed to be adopted in the Universities, they are not aware that it is their duty to do the same with regard to the Constitutions and various other matters connected with the administration and government of the several Universities in Scotland, to be hereafter submitted to the King for His Majesty's approbation and sanction.

Constitution of the College of Edinburgh.—The Commissioners resumed the consideration of the scheme of a Constitution for the University of Edinburgh.

College of Edinburgh, 19th August 1829. 19 August 1829.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington,	Lord Moncrieff,
The Earl of Rosebery,	The Solicitor-General,
The Lord President,	Dr. Taylor,
The Lord Advocate,	Dr. Cook,
Lord Corehouse,	Dr. Lee,—and

Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Constitution of the College of Edinburgh.—The Scheme of a Constitution for the University of Edinburgh was further considered by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners, having resumed the consideration of the undermentioned subjects, came to Resolutions thereon, as follows:—

Joint-Professors, Assistants, and Successors, &c.—That in future no appointments should be allowed of Joint-Professors, or of Assistants and Successors, except in the case of the insanity of the Incumbent, as hereinafter provided for:—

That, in the event of a Professor becoming unfit for the discharge of his duties, in consequence of infirmities or of old age, he should be entitled, in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, after resignation, to draw a certain proportion of the Fees payable to his Successor; provided always, that the expediency of such resignation, and the terms in which it is to take place, shall be approved of by the University Court:—

That, in order to accomplish the same object in the other Universities, it will be necessary that some provision should be made for a retiring allowance for a Professor, in the above circumstances:—

That it should be in the power of the University Court, upon proper cause shown, to direct the resignation of any Professor when he shall become unfit for the duty of his office, and to give him right to the provisions above suggested; or, in the event of insanity, to authorize the appointment of a Joint Professor on the same footing as in the event of resignation.

Subscription of Confession of Faith.—That the subscription to the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, by the Principals and Professors before their induction, should be enforced, in terms of the Act of Parliament.

Librarian, Factor, &c.—That neither the Principal, nor any Professor, should be Librarian, Factor, or hold any other subordinate situation in the Universities.

Right of Property in Apparatus.—That when a Professor is appointed to any particular Class, to which any collection of instruments, philosophical apparatus, models, drawings, or preparations, or any collection intended for the purposes of the Class, is attached, a distinct catalogue, descriptive of the articles of such collection, should be made out, subscribed by the Professor and Principal, and carefully preserved: That Professors making use of any articles belonging to themselves, and deposited generally in the University, should annually give in to the Principal a list of the same: That, in the event of the death of any Professor, all articles in the Collection, belonging to any Class, should be taken to belong to the University, when the same do not appear in the said lists of articles belonging to the individual Professor, unless they can be proved to be acquired or brought to the College by him since the date of the annual list given in during the preceding year.

The Reports given in respecting the different Universities, were referred for Examination to a Committee, consisting of

The Solicitor-General,	Dr. Lee,—and
Dr. Taylor,	Mr. Home Drummond,
Dr. Cook,	

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

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20 August 1829.

College of Edinburgh, 20th August 1829.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery,	The Solicitor-General,
The Lord President,	Dr. Taylor,
The Lord Advocate,	Dr. Cook,
Lord Corehouse,	Dr. Lee,—and
Lord Moncrieff,	Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Constitution of the College of Edinburgh.—The Scheme of a Constitution for the University of Edinburgh was further considered.

Latin and Greek Chairs.—The Commissioners, having had under consideration a Proposal submitted on 17th October 1828, came to the following Resolution thereon:—

That it is expedient that each of the Professors of Humanity and Greek, in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, should have an Assistant for the discharge of his duties: That the Assistant should receive such remuneration from the Emoluments of the Professor as the latter may fix, with the approbation of the Senatus Academicus: That the Professor should frame Regulations specifying the duties to be performed by himself and by his Assistant, respectively, subject to the revision of the Senatus Academicus.

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21 August 1829.

College of Edinburgh, 21st August 1829.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery,	The Solicitor-General,
The Lord President,	Dr. Taylor,
The Lord Advocate,	Dr. Cook,
Lord Corehouse,	Dr. Lee,—and
Lord Moncrieff,	Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Captain Grant.—A note from Captain Grant, late of the 78th Regiment, requesting an audience of the Chairman, and stating that he was desirous of laying a complaint before the Commissioners, was read, and Captain Grant was requested to reduce his complaint to writing, and transmit it to the Commissioners, who would see him on the subject, if they should deem that necessary.

Constitution of College of Edinburgh.—The Commissioners having again resumed the consideration of the scheme of a Constitution for the University of Edinburgh, came to the following Resolutions thereon, and requested the Chairman to transmit a copy thereof to the absent Commissioners, for their opinion on the same, viz.—

I. That there should be a CHANCELLOR, to be named by the Crown, and to continue in office for life—through whom all communications from the University Court, or Senatus Academicus, to the Crown, shall pass—To be entitled to preside in all University meetings, and, on application, or for the consideration of any matters concerning the University, to summon and direct a University Court to be held:—

In the absence of the Chancellor, the Principal to preside at the University meetings:—

University Meetings to be composed of the Chancellor, of the Members of the University Court, of the Senatus Academicus, and of Examiners for Degrees:—That these Meetings shall only be assembled for the Installation of the Chancellor—for the Induction of the Rector, and of the Principal and Professors, to their respective offices—for the conferring of Degrees by the Senatus Academicus—and for the distribution of General Prizes—at which the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, the other Patrons of the University, and the Graduates and Students thereof, shall be entitled to be present in places to be assigned to them respectively by the University Court:—

II. That there should be a UNIVERSITY COURT, in which the General Superintendence and Government of the University, as hereafter mentioned, shall be vested:—

This Court to consist of—

1. A RECTOR—as the Head or President of the Court:—

The Rector to be chosen by the Principal, Professors, and the Graduates of the University, at a meeting to be assembled for this purpose, at which the Principal, or, in his absence, the senior Professor shall preside—and, in the event of an equality of votes, the President shall have a deliberative and a casting vote:—The Rector to continue in office seven years, and to go out of office on the 31st of December, seven years after his election, and the new Rector to be chosen in the month of October preceding; the day of election to be fixed by the University Court—of which three months' previous notice to be publicly given:—The Rector may be again eligible for the same office:—

That, for the first Election of Rector, the Chancellor should name the day on which the Principal shall assemble a meeting for that object:—

The Rector, by acceptance, to undertake personally to perform the duties of the office, and to be present at the University Courts when not necessarily prevented from attendance:—

That neither a Principal nor a Professor in any of the Universities should be eligible to the office of Rector:—

2. The Principal of the College for the time being:—

3. An Assessor, not being a Principal or Professor in any University, to be nominated by the Chancellor:—

4, 5, 6. Three Assessors, one to be named by the Rector, one by the Town-Council of Edinburgh, and one to be elected by the Principal, Professors, and the Graduates—all to be chosen for the space of seven years. The qualification of the last-named Assessor to be—a Member of any of the Learned Professions, Church, Bar, or Medicine—if of the latter, to be a Member of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons, or a Professor in the University, or a Graduate thereof, of not less than ten years' standing:—

Four to be a Quorum, and the Court to have the power to adjourn at all times:—

The Rector to have a deliberative and a casting vote, and, in his absence, the Members to preside according to the above order; and in the latter case, if there be an equality of votes, the consideration of the matter to be adjourned to a day to be named, of which notice to be given to the Rector, and if on that day the Rector cannot attend, the presiding Member to have a deliberative and a casting vote:—In the event of the death or resignation of the Rector during the foresaid period of seven years, the vacancy shall be filled up by a new election, to take place within six months, on a day to be fixed by the Chancellor; and, in the event of the death or resignation of any of the Assessors, the vacancy to be supplied within the same period by their respective constituents:—

University Court—

— to have the power to review all Regulations and decisions of the Senatus, and to be a Court of Appeal in every case, except as hereafter provided for:—

— to have power to originate and carry into effect all improvements in the internal system of the University, not inconsistent with the Statutes of Visitation, after due communication with the Senatus Academicus, and with the sanction of the Chancellor:—

— to have power to issue directions to Professors, in order to enforce punctual attention to all the regulations which may be enacted in regard to the mode of teaching in the Universities, or other duties imposed on the Professors:—

— to have power to fix and regulate, from time to time, the Fees in the several Classes:—

— to have power to receive and dispose of all Representations from the Senatus Academicus, Professors, or Graduates, and all complaints from Parents, Students, or others, not inconsistent with the Regulations for the ordinary discipline of the University, as hereinafter vested in the Senatus Academicus:—

— to have power, after due investigation of the case, to censure a Professor, or to suspend him for a period not exceeding a year; and, during such suspension, the Senatus Academicus to have power to make due provision for teaching his Class:—

— to have power, after a similar investigation, with the sanction of the Chancellor, to suspend a Professor for a longer period than a year, or to deprive him of his office:—

— to have power, after a similar investigation, to remove the Librarian, Janitors, and other inferior officers of the University:—

— to have power to rectify any other abuses to which their attention may be called:—

— to have power to enquire into and control the Revenue, Expenditure, and all pecuniary concerns, including Funds mortified for Bursaries, or other purposes:—

The Rector to have power to call a University Court when necessary, but to have no power to act, except by and with the advice, and through the medium, of the Court:—

The Rector to be also empowered to call a University Court, to reconsider any acts and decisions of any meeting of the Court at which he may not have been present—such Court to be summoned within one month from the time that the act or decision to be reconsidered was communicated to him:—

The Installation of the Chancellor to take place within a year after his appointment, and the Induction of the Rector within three months of his election:—

A University Court to be held immediately after the Induction of the Rector; due public intimation having been previously given:—

And a University Court to be held once a year, in the month of April, after intimation, of at least fourteen days, being published on the College gates:—

Regular Minutes of the proceedings of the Court to be taken and preserved, by a Secretary to be appointed by the Court:—

III. That the ordinary Discipline of the University should be vested in the Senatus Academicus; an appeal from their sentences to the University Court being competent in cases relating to the dismissal or expulsion of Students, or to Students being prevented from proceeding in the usual manner through the Curriculum of Study:—

The Principal to preside in the Senatus Academicus, and to have a deliberative and a casting vote:—

— to have the constant and ordinary inspection of the Professors:—

— to be empowered at all times to superintend the several Classes of the University, and to visit each, not less than twice each Session:—

The Principal to be present at the distribution of Class Prizes:—

— to have a general inspection of the Education and Discipline of all the Students:—

In the event of the Principal being absent from a Meeting of the Senatus Academicus, when there is an equality of Votes, the consideration of the matter to be adjourned to a day to be named, of which notice to be given to the Principal, and, in case of his continued inability to attend, the subject to be moved into the University Court:—

The Meetings of the University Court, when sitting in a judicial capacity, to be open to

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the Public, unless, in the opinion of the Court, the peculiar nature of the case should render publicity improper.

Minutes and Proceedings.

The Reports from the Universities on the Provisional Resolutions were severally taken into consideration.

21 August 1829. *Elementary Greek Class—Curriculum of Arts.*—The Commissioners then resumed the consideration of the Provisional Resolutions, in regard to the abolition of the Elementary Greek Classes in the different Universities, to the Preliminary Education to be required before entrance to the College, and to the first year of the Curriculum of Study; and came to certain Resolutions thereon, and directed them to be entered in the Minutes, when the system for the remaining years of the Curriculum shall have been resolved upon. (*See Minutes of 25th August.*)

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22 August 1829. *College of Edinburgh, 22d August* 1829.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery,	Dr. Taylor,
The Lord President,	Dr. Cook,
Lord Corehouse,	Dr. Lee,—and
Lord Moncrieff,	Mr. Home Drummond.
The Solicitor-General,	

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Paper presented:—

Dr. Hope—Chemistry.—A paper from Dr. Hope, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, in regard to the Chemistry Class, was ordered to be printed.

Rector—Marischal College.—The Commissioners, having had under consideration the question stated in the Minutes presented on the 18th instant, in regard to the election of Rector in Marischal College—Remitted the subject to a Committee, consisting of Lord Corehouse, Lord Moncrieff, and the Solicitor-General, to report thereon.

Curriculum for Arts—The Commissioners having then resumed the consideration of the second, third, and fourth years of a Curriculum of Study, the farther consideration thereof was adjourned till Monday the 24th instant.

The following Returns were ordered from the different Universities:—

1. *Number of Students.*—A Return of the number of Students entered in the University; distinguishing the number attending each Class, in continuation, to the close of last Session, of a similar Return formerly transmitted to the Commissioners.
2. *Certificates.*—A Return of the number of Students who, for the last five years, have obtained Certificates from the Professors before the end of the third last week of the Session.
3. *Graduates.*—A return of the number of persons who have graduated, in continuation, to the close of last Session, of similar Returns formerly transmitted to the Commissioners.

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24 August 1829. *College of Edinburgh, 24th August* 1829.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery,	The Solicitor-General,
The Lord President,	Dr. Taylor,
The Lord Advocate,	Dr. Cook,—and
Lord Corehouse,	Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Curriculum for Arts.—The Commissioners having resumed the consideration of the second, third, and fourth years of a Curriculum of Study for Arts, the farther consideration of the subject was adjourned till to-morrow.

Theological Curriculum.—The consideration of the Provisional Resolutions, in regard to a Course of Theological Study, having been also resumed, the Commissioners revised and amended them, and adjourned the farther consideration thereof till to-morrow.

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25 August 1829. *College of Edinburgh, 25th August* 1829.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington,	Lord Moncrieff,
The Earl of Rosebery,	The Solicitor-General,
The Lord President,	Dr. Taylor,
The Lord Advocate,	Dr. Cook,—and
Lord Corehouse,	Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Paper presented—

Captain Grant.—A Memorial from Captain Grant, in regard to a Bequest as therein detailed, was presented, and the Commissioners directed that an answer should be returned, stating that they were unable to come to an opinion on the subject without an inspection of an accurate copy of the Deeds referred to in the Memorial.

Proposed University at Dumfries.—In reference to the communication from the Secretary of State, in regard to the proposed institution of a University at Dumfries, Mr. Hope Johnstone, of Annandale, attended the Commissioners at their request, and engaged to transmit to them a written statement of the grounds for recommending that Institution, and of the benefits likely to result therefrom.

Curriculum for Arts.—The Commissioners, having resumed the consideration of the 2d, 3d, and 4th years of a Curriculum of Study for Arts, came to certain Resolutions thereon, which, with the Resolutions come to on the 21st inst. relative to the Elementary Greek Classes, &c., are as follows:—

That it is the opinion of the Commission, That the discontinuance of the Elementary Greek Classes, as at present existing, in the several Universities, would tend in a high degree to raise the Standard of Classical Literature in Scotland:—

And the Commissioners are, therefore, farther of opinion, that in future the business of the First Greek Class in each of the Universities should commence with the reading of some of the Greek books or Classics now in use:—

That the Rudiments of Grammar in the Greek Language should not be taught on any plan or system for the first instruction of persons not previously acquainted with the Elements of the Greek Grammar; and that the Professor should not occupy the time allotted to the business of the class, as above described, in teaching the Elements of Grammar to any such persons:—

That, at the commencement of the Session, the Students professing to be qualified for the business of the class as thus constituted, should enter themselves as public Students; that the privileges connected with the attendance of this class as a part of Academical Education should belong to those Students only who shall be so entered; that to them alone certificates of attendance should be given; and that the system of instruction should be conducted exclusively with reference to the improvement of persons thus presumed to be possessed of such attainments before entering the class:—

That persons who may be desirous of attending the first Greek Class, but who may not think themselves fully qualified to enter as public Students on this principle, should notwithstanding be allowed to attend the meetings of the Class; and that any such persons who may have so attended regularly from the commencement, or from the date of the enrolment of the public Students as after mentioned, should be entitled, at any time in the first week after the Christmas vacation, to intimate to the Professor, that they are willing to be examined by him in presence of the Class, in order that, if they shall then be found to have attained such a knowledge of the Elements of Greek as to qualify them for the business of the Class as public Students, they may be enrolled as such; and that, unless they shall be so examined, found qualified, and enrolled accordingly, within the time above specified, such persons so attending the Class shall not be entitled to the privileges of public Students, or to receive any Certificates of attendance: Reserving, however, to all such persons their right to become public Students in the same first Greek Class, and to enjoy all the privileges thereof, by regularly entering themselves in that character, and attending the Class in any other Session:—

That all persons intending to enter themselves as public Students in the first Greek Class in any Session, should, on or before the 20th day of October in each year, give in their names to the Professor, who shall keep a separate roll of public Students:—That this roll of public Students should be given in to the Secretary of the University, on or before the 1st day of February in each year, in order to be entered in the University books:—

That all Students professing themselves, on entering the University, to be competent to commence with the second Latin and the second Greek Classes, should be subject to a private Examination by the Examiners for Degrees; and if, in the opinion of the Examiners, their proficiency is sufficient, they should be entitled to become public Students in these Classes, with the same privileges as if they had attended the Classes of the first year:

That it is further the opinion of the Commission, that the existing practice in the several Universities, of devoting the first class of Mathematics to instruction in the first Elements of that Science, tends to lessen the general usefulness of that Class, and to retard the progress of the great body of the Students in Mathematical knowledge:—

And they are therefore of opinion, That all Students proposing to attend the first Class of Mathematics in any University should previously have acquired a competent knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid, and of the Science of Algebra, as far as Simple Equations:—

That Students professing to have such knowledge should enter themselves as public Students on or before the 20th October in each year:—

And, That no person who may attend the Class should be entitled to a Certificate, or to the Academical privileges connected with such attendance, unless he has been so enrolled as a public Student:—

That all Students professing themselves to be competent, on entering the second year's attendance of the Curriculum, to commence with the second Mathematical Class, should be allowed to enter themselves as public Students in that class, and attend it in the same year with the second Latin and second Greek Classes, provided they undergo a private Examination by the Examiners for Degrees:—

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That the change of practice proposed in the foregoing Resolutions should not come into actual operation till three years after the date at which the Report of the Commission, if sanctioned by His Majesty, shall have been notified to the several Universities.

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25 August 1829.

THAT the following should be the Curriculum of Study for taking a Degree in Arts, and should be imperative only on Students who are to take that Degree in the Universities of Scotland :—

1*st Year.*—That the Curriculum of Study for the first year of attendance at College should include the first Latin and first Greek Classes, which shall commence on the second Wednesday in October, and continue till the first day of May following :—

That each of these two Classes should be taught two hours each day, five days in the week.

2*d Year.*—That the Curriculum of Study for the second year of attendance at College should include the *second Latin, second Greek,* and *first* Mathematical Classes :—

That each of the second Greek and second Latin Classes should be taught two hours each day, five days in the week; and the first Mathematical Class one hour each day, five days in the week.

3*d Year.*—That the Curriculum of Study for the third year of attendance at College should include a second Mathematical Class, and a Class of Elementary Logic and Rhetoric:—

That the second Mathematical Class should be taught for one hour each day, five days in the week :—

That the Elementary Logic and Rhetoric Class should be taught two hours each day, five days in the week—one hour being employed in Lecturing, and the second hour in Examinations, Exercises, Themes, Composition, &c.

4*th Year.*—That the Curriculum of Study for the fourth year of attendance at College should include the Classes of Natural Philosophy and Moral Philosophy :—

That each of the Classes of Natural and Moral Philosophy should be taught two hours each day, five days in the week—one hour being employed in Lecturing, and the second in Examinations, Exercises, Themes, &c.

That the Examinations, Exercises, Themes, &c., in the Logic, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy Classes, should be imperative on all the Students, except on those who have obtained an exemption from the Professor to be reported to the Senatus; and that no Student so exempted should be present at the Examination hours, or should be entitled to a Certificate of attendance on the Class, or be admitted as a Competitor for Prizes, or a Candidate for Degrees.

Dissent.

From which Resolutions Drs. Cook and Taylor gave in a Dissent, as follows :—

" Drs. Cook and Taylor, considering the arrangement as to the Rhetoric and Logic, " the Moral Philosophy and Natural Philosophy classes, as sanctioned by the Com- " missioners, calculated to injure the interests of Education,—Dissent from that arrange- " ment, and reserve to themselves liberty to make an humble and separate representa- " tion to the Crown in relation to this most important question."

Theological Course.—The Course of Theological Study having been again under the consideration of the Commissioners, they came to the following Resolutions thereon :—

Professor of Systematic Theology.

First Class.—Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion—comprehending the genuineness, authenticity, and inspiration of Scripture, and its sufficiency as a Rule of Faith. To meet one hour each day, for five days of the week,—three days for Lecture, and two for Examination.

Second Class.—Theology strictly so called—embracing the great Doctrines of Revelation, and the ground upon which they rest—View of Systematic Theology—and the Qualifications and Duties of the Pastoral Office. Three Lectures each week; and two hours for Examinations upon Lectures, or upon standard Theological Works appointed to be read by the Students. That the Professor of Divinity do complete the Course of this Second Class in two Sessions.

Professor of Oriental Languages.

First Class—Elements of Hebrew, and translation of the Historical Books of the Old Testament. One hour for five days of the week.

Second Class.—Poetical and Prophetical Books of the Old Testament, Chaldee and Syriac—and occasional Lectures on Hebrew Antiquities. One hour, for five days of the week.

Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

First Class.—Historical View of the Old Testament Dispensation—Introduction of Christianity—Apostolic age, and Historical and Critical Account of the Apostolic Fathers. To meet five hours a-week; four for Lecturing, and one for Examination.

Second Class.—History of the dissemination and establishment of Christianity—of the opinions which have been entertained as to its Doctrines and morality, and of the various forms under which it has been administered. The Polity, Laws, and Government of the Church of Scotland. Five hours a-week; four for Lecturing, and one for Exercises and Examination.

Professor of Biblical Criticism.

Two Classes—Each of these two Classes to meet five hours a-week; three for Lecturing, and two for Examinations and Exercises. The Critical Discourse, denominated Exercise and Addition delivered by the Students, according to the requisition of the Church, to be heard by this Professor.

The Session for the Theological Classes to last for six months.

Distribution of the Theological Course.

First Year.—First Class of Theological Professor.
First Hebrew Class.

Second Year.—Second Theological Class.
Second Hebrew Class.

Third Year.—Second Theological Class continued.
First Biblical Criticism.
First Class of Ecclesiastical History.

Fourth Year.—Second Class of Biblical Criticism.
Second Class of Ecclesiastical History.

The Discourses of the Students required by the Church—after assigning the Exercise and Addition to the Professor of Biblical Criticism—to be delivered before the Professor of Divinity, the Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and the Professor of Hebrew if a Professor of Theology, or one or more of them, in such manner as the Theological Faculty may arrange.

That the hours for the different Theological Classes should be fixed by the Senatus Academicus:—

That the Lectures of all the Classes in the Theological Faculty should be open to all Students, although not enrolling themselves as Students of Divinity, on paying the usual fee for the Classes in Arts,—the separate hours for Exercises and Examinations, excepting in the Hebrew Class, being devoted exclusively to Students of Divinity.

Degrees in Divinity.—That the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity should be conferred only on Students of irreproachable moral character who have regularly attended the Theological Course, after a strict Examination on the Evidence and Doctrine of the Christian Revelation—on Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History, and in Hebrew, provided they have previously taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; or, if they have not obtained that Degree, after they have likewise undergone a strict Examination in Classical Literature and Philosophy, such as is required from Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts—the Examinations in both cases to be conducted as specified in subsequent minutes:—

This Degree to be conferred only on those who have subscribed the Confession of Faith and the Formula of the Church of Scotland:—

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity not to be conferred on persons who have entered the University after the Regulations of the Commission shall have taken effect, unless they have obtained the Degrees of Bachelor of Divinity and Master of Arts:—

This Degree not to be conferred till five years have elapsed after the Candidate has obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

Fees.—The Commissioners are of opinion, that Fees should be paid by Divinity Students according to the following Table:—

1st Year.—First Theology		£2 2 0
First Hebrew		2 2 0
2d Year.—Second Theology		2 2 0
Second Hebrew		1 1 0
3d Year.—Second Theology		0 0 0
First Ecclesiastical History		2 2 0
First Biblical Criticism		2 2 0
4th Year.—Second Biblical Criticism		1 1 0
Second Ecclesiastical History		1 1 0
		£13 13 0

First Session	£4 4 0
Second Session	3 3 0
Third Session	4 4 0
Fourth Session	2 2 0
Total	£13 13 0

That the above fees should be paid by all persons who are enrolled as Students of Theology, whether attending regularly or otherwise.

The Commissioners, having also resumed the consideration of certain subjects, came to Resolutions thereon as follows:—

Class Prizes.—That there should be a plan of giving Prizes in all the Classes.

Political Economy.—That a separate Chair should be endowed in each of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, for teaching Political Economy, the right of presentation to the Chair being vested in the Crown; and that in the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, in the event of there being sufficient encouragement, Political Economy should be taught by the Professor of Moral Philosophy, as a separate class, and at a separate hour, and, in case of his declining this duty, it should devolve upon such other Professor as the Senatus of these Universities may nominate for the purpose.

Natural History.—That a Professorship of Natural History, in those Universities in which such Class does not now exist, ought to be established.

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26 August 1829.

College of Edinburgh, 26th August 1829.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington,	Lord Corehouse.
The Earl of Rosebery,	Lord Moncrieff,
The Lord President,	The Solicitor-General,—and
The Lord Advocate,	Dr. Cook.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Papers presented:—

Captain Grant.—An Answer from Captain Grant, in reply to the communication which the Commissioners yesterday directed to be made to him.

The following papers were presented and ordered to be printed:—

1. *Royal College of Surgeons.*—A Copy of the Regulations to be observed for obtaining Diplomas from the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh:—
2. *Professor Wallace.*—Observations by William Wallace, Esq., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, in regard to his class:—and,
3. *Graduates.*—A Return of the number of persons who have graduated in said University, in 1827 and subsequent years.

The Commissioners having resumed the consideration of certain subjects, came to Resolutions thereon, as follows:—

Degree of B.A.—That Students who have completed the Curriculum of Study prescribed for four years, as stated in the Minutes of yesterday, should be qualified to be Candidates for the degree of *Bachelor* of Arts:—

That this Academical Honour should be conferred only on those Candidates who have had a Regular University Education, as there laid down, and after a strict Examination conformable to the subjoined Regulations:—

That full attendance of not less than all the terms of a University year at Oxford and Cambridge, and at Trinity College, Dublin, should be allowed as one Session to Candidates from these Universities, under this condition, that, in all cases, attendance during the fourth Session of the Curriculum in the Universities of Scotland, should be required in order to entitle such Candidates to obtain the Degree of *Bachelor* of Arts.

The Commissioners, thinking it highly desirable to raise in public estimation the value of Degrees in Arts, and to establish a uniform system in the requisite Examinations in the several Universities, propose the following plan:—

That, in order to obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, the Candidate must undergo an Examination with credit in the following requisites:—

Latin.—That, in Latin, he should be examined in two Decades of Livy, or in the Orations of Cicero, and in the whole of Virgil, or Horace, or Juvenal—translating the same either *vivâ voce*, or in writing, or both, as the examiners may prescribe, and shall be called to perform Exercises in Latin composition:—

Greek.—That in Greek he should be examined in three Books of Thucydides, or in Demosthenes, or in Aristotle's Ethics or Rhetoric, in Prose—and in two Tragedies of Sophocles, or of Euripides, in Poetry:—

That, with regard to the Latin and Greek Examinations, the Candidate to have his choice in which of the above mentioned Authors he will be examined; the Examinations comprehending both Prose and Poetry:—

Mathematics.—That, with regard to Mathematics, he should be examined in the 11th and 12th books of Euclid—Spherical Trigonometry—Conic Sections—Algebra, including Equations of the Higher Denominations:—

Logic, - -
Natural Philosophy,
Moral Philosophy,
} That in these branches of Study, the Candidate should be examined in the subjects of the courses of the several Classes:—

In Logic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy, the Examinations to be conducted, partly in writing, under the inspection of the Examiners.

That those who take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts with Honours should be arranged in two classes—One Class—entitling Candidates to *Honourable Distinction*:—
Another Class—to be called the *Highest Class of Honours*:—

That it is not expedient to specify any particular subjects of Examination by which Candidates may be entitled either to Honourable Distinction or to *Highest* Honours; but that Candidates for either of these Classes cannot be enrolled in them, unless those for *Highest* Honours undergo an examination in a greater number of works or subjects than those claiming Honourable Distinction; nor in the latter Class, unless their Examination be in a greater number of works or subjects than will form the Examination of Candidates for Bachelor of Arts merely:—

That for *Honourable Distinction*, excellence in Latin Composition and in all the written exercises prescribed, should be particularly required:—

That in addition to what entitles Candidates to be classed for Honourable Distinction, the *Highest Honours* may be taken either in Classical or Scientific attainments:—

That if *Highest* Honours are desired in Classical attainments, good Greek, as well as Latin Composition in prose, should be required; the Candidate, also, undergoing an Examination in a greater number of Latin and Greek Authors (to be selected by himself) than for Honourable Distinction:—

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That the necessary proofs of proficiency in Composition must be given under the inspection of the Examiners, the Candidates being enclosed for that purpose:—

That if *Highest Honours* are desired in Scientific attainments, the Candidate must undergo an Examination in some of the higher and more difficult Branches of Science.

Degree of M.A.—That previously to the Degree of *Master* of Arts being conferred, attendance should be required in the Classes of Natural History, Chemistry, and Political Economy (where there are such Classes), and that the said Degree should not be conferred until after the lapse of at least one year subsequent to the four years' Curriculum enjoined for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:—

That the Degree of Master of Arts should be conferred only on Bachelors of Arts of the Universities of Scotland, with the exception of Bachelors of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge, and of Trinity College, Dublin, who should attend the additional Classes above prescribed and undergo the requisite Examinations:—

That the Degree of Master of Arts should only be conferred after Examinations conducted in the same manner as Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:—

That after attendance on the additional Classes above mentioned as necessary for the Degree of Master of Arts, an Examination should take place in the subjects of the Courses of these Classes—But

That the principal Examination to entitle to that Degree should take place in any branch of Literature, Philosophy, or Science, which the Candidate may select—the Examination to be conducted in such a manner as to secure very high attainments.

Certificates.—That the Certificate to be granted to Students leaving the Classes should comprehend the following particulars, as stated on the margin:—

I hereby certify, that A. B. was enrolled a Student in the Logic Class of the University of Edinburgh, Session 182 : That he attended regularly, never having been absent from any of the meetings of the Class—or never absent, except from sickness or some sufficient cause—or that his general attendance was regular—or that he did not attend regularly, having been frequently or often absent without a sufficient cause: That he was examined not fewer than times in the course of the Session, and answered in a manner most gratifying to me—or ably—or evincing much acquaintance with the subjects to which the Examination related—or simply that he was examined so many times: That he performed with much ability, or creditably—or simply performed all or so many of the Exercises required, the actual number required being stated—and gave in Essays (the nature of them to be specified) on all the subjects prescribed, or on a certain number of them to be specified: That his behaviour in the Class was uniformly proper—or generally proper—or was frequently such as to require censure; and that his general conduct, in so far as known to me, was correct or exemplary.

Enrolment.
Attendance.
Examination.
Performance of Exercises and Composition of Essays.
Behaviour in Class.
General Conduct.

One Form of Certificate.

I hereby certify, that A. B. was enrolled a Student in the Moral Philosophy Class of the University of Edinburgh, Session 1829-30: That he attended regularly, never having been absent from any of the meetings of the Class: That he was examined not fewer than times in the course of the Session, when he answered in a manner most gratifying to me, and evincing much acquaintance with the subjects to which the examinations related: That he performed with much ability the Exercises required, and gave in Essays upon all the subjects prescribed, written with much ability, and displaying considerable powers of composition: That he was uniformly most attentive in the Class; and that his general conduct, in so far as known to me, was exemplary.

C. D. *Professor.*

Fees.—That in all the Classes of the Universities forming the Curriculum of Study for Arts, the Fee to be paid by a Student should be £3. 3*s.*, besides 7*s.* 6*d.* for the Library; and that the fees already established in the Universities by proper authority, if higher than those mentioned, should still be paid:—

That there should be no distinction of rank among Students—no Primars, Secondars, or Ternars:—

That no Professor of any of these Classes should be entitled to charge more than £3. 3*s.* from any Student for one Session:—That any Student who has attended the First and Second Classes of a Professor, should not be required to pay for a third year's attendance in any of his Classes:—

That such Fee should be exigible in every University from all Students, including Bursars, unless the exaction should be found to be inconsistent with such foundations of Bursaries as are obligatory upon the respective Universities:—

That applications for gratuitous attendance should be made to the Professor of each Class respectively, who is to judge of the circumstances of the case, and decide accordingly:—

That the other Class-dues should be regulated by the proper Academical authorities.

General Prizes.—That certain annual Prizes open to competition among all the Public Students of the Classes ought to be instituted.

The following Returns were ordered, from the University of Edinburgh:—

1. *Dr. Fellowes' Prize.*—A Copy of any Documents transmitted to the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, or to any Professor thereof, respecting the Endowment by Dr. Fellowes for a Prize or Prizes in said University.

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2. *Botanical Garden.*—A Return of the whole amount of the Sums annually received by the Professor of Botany for defraying the Expenses of the Royal Botanical Garden,—specifying the sources from which the same are paid,—the authority by which such sums have been granted, with the dates of the different grants.

College of Edinburgh, 27th August 1829.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington,
The Earl of Roseberry,
The Lord President,
The Lord Advocate,
Lord Corehouse,
Lord Moncrieff,
The Solicitor-General,—and
Dr. Cook.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Papers presented:—

Royal College of Surgeons.—A Letter from William Wood, Esq., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, transmitting copies of the Regulations referred to in the Minutes of yesterday, was presented; and the Chairman was requested, in acknowledging the receipt of the communication, to return to him the thanks of the Commissioners.

Qualification of Professors.—The Commissioners, having had under consideration a Proposition that no person should be eligible to a Chair in any of the Universities, unless he had taken a Degree,—are of opinion, that it is not expedient to recommend any enactment on the subject.

Tutors.—The Commissioners, having also had under consideration a Proposition for establishing a System of Teaching by Tutors, are not prepared to recommend such a system to be adopted in the Universities of Scotland.

The Commissioners, having resumed the consideration of certain subjects, came to Resolutions thereon, as follows:—

Examiners for Degrees.—THAT Examiners for Degrees, not being Professors, should be appointed by the Senatus Academicus, for not less than three, nor more than five, years, and be eligible for re-appointment to this duty:—

That some Endowment should be made for the said Examiners:—

That previously to Degrees being taken under the regulations provided by the Commissioners, the Senatus Academicus should appoint either Graduates or other persons properly qualified to be Examiners; but that after Degrees have been taken under the said regulations, such Examiners should be Graduates of one or other of the Universities of Scotland, and in all cases the Examiners to subscribe the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland:—

That such Examiners should be Members of University Meetings:—

That in the event of any Professor, or of the Senatus Academicus, not being satisfied in regard to the result of the examinations or classification of any Candidates, it should be competent for the Senatus Academicus to re-examine any person either rejected or passed at such Examinations, and review such decision of the Examiners:—

That in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, there should be four Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and two for the Degree of Master of Arts—and in the other Universities there should be three Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and two for the Degree of Master of Arts, unless a greater number should be found necessary:—

That the Examiners for the Degree of Master of Arts should themselves be Master of Arts or Doctors:—

That every Examiner should be precluded from examining any Candidate who has been one of his own Pupils:—

That the Senatus Academicus of each University should have the power to appoint Examiners for any special case, in which there may not be a sufficient number of Examiners, on account of disqualification or from any other cause:—

That the Senatus Academicus of each University should have the power to appoint any two of the four Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, to be Examiners for the Degree of Master of Arts, if otherwise qualified:—

That the Examiners should take the oath *de fideli*, to be administered by the Principal or other Preses of the Senatus Academicus:—

That the Examinations for Degrees should be open to all who may choose to attend:—

That the Examinations should take place annually, at such times as the Senatus Academicus may appoint, and the hours of Examination to be from ten till four:—

That not more than six Candidates should be examined in one day:—

That in order to be entitled to Honourable Distinction, or *Highest* Honours, in taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Candidates should be examined on several days, and as often as the Examiners may deem necessary:—

That the names of all the Bachelors and Masters of Arts should be published—distinguishing, in the case of Bachelors of Arts, in separate Lists, those who take *Highest* Honours, and those who take the Degree with Honourable Distinction:—

That the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts should be conferred publicly at a University Meeting:—

That until persons shall apply for Degrees who have entered the University after the Regulations of the Commissioners shall have taken effect, the Regulations recently enacted in the Universities, and now in force, to continue in operation.

From these Resolutions, in so far as they relate to the appointment of Examiners who are not Members of the Senatus Academicus, Dr. Cook dissented.

Law.—That the Course of the Study of Law should include attendance for three Sessions:—

Civil Law.—That in the first year Civil Law should be taught for one hour each day, for at least five days in the week,—besides three hours in the week for Examinations, Exercises, &c.:—

Scotch Law.—That the Course of Lectures on Scotch Law should extend to two Sessions, and be taught one hour each day for six days in the week, five being for Lecture, and one for Examinations, Exercises, &c.:—

That all Students in Law should submit to Examinations in order to entitle them to a Certificate of attendance:—

That during the first year's attendance on the Law Classes it is expedient that the Class of Civil Law alone should be attended—and that, to secure this object, the Class of Civil Law, and the first Class of the Professor of Scotch Law, should meet at the same hour:—

Conveyancing.—That the Class of Conveyancing in the Universities, where it exists, should be attended in the third year of the Course, and should be taught one hour each day, six days in the week, five for Lecture, and one for Examinations, Exercises, &c.:—

That the Session for the Law Classes should be six months.

Dissent.
27 August 1829.

Catalogues.—That a Catalogue of the Students enrolled should be called in all the Classes of the Universities at each hour of meeting; and that in those most numerously attended, this may be done by calling in sections one-fourth or one-fifth of the number of the Students, according to some arrangement by which they may not know previously the order that is to be observed with respect to the calling of their names: That Certificates of Attendance should only be granted to those Students whose names are enrolled and called in the Catalogue of the Class.

Christmas Vacation.—That the Christmas Vacation should be from the 24th day of December to the 2d day of January.

Syllabus.—That each Professor should publish a brief Syllabus or Outline of the General Subjects of his Course of Lectures, within three years after his appointment.

Chapel Service—That accommodation should be provided for Students to attend Public Worship on Sundays in all the Universities of Scotland; and that one of the Professors should always be present on these occasions.

Public Law Chair.—The Commissioners having taken into their consideration that there has been no Class taught in the University of Edinburgh by the present Professor of Public Law and of the Law of Nature and Nations, and that for many years his predecessor did not teach one, by which it appears that there is little or no demand for Lectures on the subjects which would belong to this Professorship—are of opinion, that it is expedient, on the death or resignation of the present incumbent, that the Chair be suppressed.

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28 August 1829.

College of Edinburgh, 28th August 1829.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington,	Lord Corehouse,
The Earl of Rosebery.	The Solicitor-General,
The Lord President,	Dr. Cook,—and
The Lord Advocate,	Dr. Lee.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Paper presented:—

Graduates.—A Return from the College of Glasgow of the number of Degrees conferred by that University during the years 1827, 1828, and 1829, ordered on the 22d current, was presented, and abstracts of the numbers ordered to be printed.

Ministers of Edinburgh.—A copy of the Answers made by the Town-council of Edinburgh to the memorials by the Ministers of the City, in regard to the right of avisamentum claimed by them, was ordered to be transmitted to the Ministers, in order that they might reply thereto, on or before the 28th of September next, if they considered a reply to be necessary.

Baliol Exhibitions, Forfar and Irving's Bursaries.—The copies of the deeds founding the Exhibitions at Baliol College, Oxford—and the Forfar Bursary in the University of Glasgow—as also the papers relative to Irving's Mortification in Marischal College—were ordered to be printed.

Baliol Exhibitions.—The Chairman was requested to write to the Secretary of State for an account of the present state of the Fund on the Foundation of John Snell for Exhibitions at Baliol College, Oxford—the nomination to which is vested in the Principal and other members of the University of Glasgow.

Dr. Morrison.—The Chairman was also requested to write to the Secretary of State, in order to ascertain whether the sum of £1,200 mentioned in Dr. Morrison's Memorial has been, or is intended to be, paid over to Government, for the purposes proposed to be carried into effect by the institution of a Regius Professorship for the delivery of Lectures on Mental Diseases.

Museum.—The Committee appointed to report upon the state of the Museum in the University of Edinburgh were requested to give in their Report to the Commissioners when they meet in October next.

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Libraries—Bursaries.—The Commissioners stated that a Committee should be appointed at the meetings in October, to take in consideration the subject of the Libraries in all the Universities; and also, that the subject of Bursaries should then be considered.

Rector, Marischal College.—Lord Corehouse, from the Committee appointed on the 22d current in reference to the election of Rector in Marischal College, reported as follows:—That the Committee had, in pursuance of the remit, taken the subject into consideration—that the Charter of Marischal College appeared to contain no provision for the case of an equality of votes, and the Senatus state that "there was no precedent "in the University to rule the case:"—That Mr. Hume, the late Rector, had not taken the oath of office during the year for which he was chosen, and that, though he had, he could only give a vote in person; and that his casting vote, even if there was no doubt of the Rector possessing that privilege, could not be allowed:—And, on the whole, the Committee were of opinion, that under the circumstances in which an equality of votes occurred on that occasion, it ought to be held that the Election is void, and that, in consequence, a day should be now appointed for electing a Rector for the present year.

The Commissioners approved of the above opinion, and requested the Chairman to communicate it to the Dean of Faculty in Marischal College.

General Report.—The Commissioners, in reference to the General Report to be made to His Majesty, requested Dr. Cook to prepare the same, and appointed the following Commissioners as a Committee, in order to assist in its preparation, viz.

The Earl of Rosebery, Lord Moncrieff,—and
Lord Corehouse, The Solicitor-General.

Medical Curriculum.—The Commissioners, having resumed the consideration of the Provisional Resolutions in regard to a Medical Course of Study, amended the same in various particulars.

Agriculture.—There was ordered,—

A copy of the Deed founding the Professorship of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh.

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20 October 1829.

College of Edinburgh, 20th October 1829.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery, The Solicitor-General,
The Lord Advocate, Dr. Cook,—and
Lord Corehouse, Mr. Home Drummond.
Lord Moncrieff,

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Papers presented:—

Dr. Fellowes' Prize.—A Return from Professor Leslie, to the Order dated 26th August last, in regard to the endowment by Dr. Fellowes for a Prize or Prizes.

The following Returns were ordered to be printed:—

1. *Botanical Garden.*—A Return from Professor Graham, to the order of same date, of all the sums annually received by him for defraying the expense of the Botanical Garden.
2. *Number of Students—Graduates.*—Returns from the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, to the Orders dated 22d August last, of the number of Students at these Universities, and of persons who have graduated, in continuation, to the close of last Session, of similar Returns formerly transmitted to the Commission; and also,
3. *Certificates.*—Returns from these Universities in regard to those Students who had obtained Certificates before the end of the third last week of the Session.

Professor Russell.—A Letter from Professor Russell, Edinburgh, to the Chairman, referring to his opinions on the Medical Curriculum, was read; and the latter was requested to state in answer, that the Commissioners are ready to receive any written communication which he might deem it material to lay before them.

Rector, Marischal College.—A Letter from Mr Davidson, Dean of Faculty in Marischal College, to the Chairman, with a Minute of the Senatus Academicus in regard to the Election of Rector in that College—was read; and the Chairman was requested to send an answer, stating, that the Commissioners adhered to the opinion formerly communicated on this subject, and that it appeared to them, that, in the event of an Election for Rector being held previously to March next, all the Matriculated Students attending the Classes at the time of the Election will be entitled to vote.

Royal College of Physicians.—A Memorial from the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, in regard to the refusal of a request made by them to the Town-council of Edinburgh, that the resident Fellows of the College of Physicians might have access to the Library of the University of Edinburgh—was read; and the Commissioners directed that an answer should be returned, stating, that the Commissioners see no reason to differ from the opinion expressed by the Town-council on the subject.

Exhibitions at Baliol College.—The answer being read, received from Mr. Secretary Peel, in regard to the Funds on the Foundation of John Snell, for exhibitions at Baliol College, Oxford, stating, that as the Secretary of State apprehended that he had no authority to require the information wanted, he wished, before proceeding farther, to be informed whether any communication had been made to that College on the part of the University of Glasgow, and whether the Master and Fellows had stated any objection to

give an account of the amount of the Funds, and of the nature of the Estate settled by Mr. Snell:—The Commissioners directed, that the Principal of the University of Glasgow be requested to apply to the Masters and Fellows of Baliol College for the information referred to, together with an account of any proceedings (if any) which may have taken place in the Court of Chancery in respect to this Endowment, and to state that he makes this application at the request of the Commissioners.

Dr. Morrison.—An answer was read from the Secretary of State's office, transmitting a copy of a Letter from Dr. Morrison on the subject of the investment of £1,200 on account of a course of Lectures on Mental Diseases, referred to in his Memorial transmitted to the Commission by the Secretary of State—in which answer it is stated, that the allowance arising from the investment is payable to such persons as may be appointed to deliver the Lectures: That since the Memorial was presented, these Lectures had been annually delivered in Edinburgh; but that few students having attended, it is proposed in future to deliver the Lectures in London.

Property, &c. of Colleges.—The Earl of Rosebery, from the Committee appointed to report in regard to the Property, Revenue, and the Bursaries, attached to the different Universities, presented a Report from that Committee—drafts of which had been previously revised by the Factors of the respective Colleges; which Report was ordered to be inserted as the Revenue-Sections in the accounts respectively of the different Universities.

A Reply from the Ministers of Edinburgh in respect to the right of avisamentum claimed by them, was presented, and the Commissioners, having taken under consideration the Memorial from the Ministers on this subject, and relative papers, were of opinion—

1*st*, That the terms of the Charter are not sufficiently precise to enable the Commissioners to state that any specific right was originally vested in the Ministers of Edinburgh for the object claimed:

2*d*, That no practice has been established, either to explain the meaning of the Charter under this head, or to support the Ministers of Edinburgh in the claim they have preferred: And therefore, the Commissioners see no grounds for giving effect to it, and direct that a copy of this part of the Minutes be transmitted to the Town-council and to the Ministers of the City.

Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.—The Commissioners, having had under consideration the subject of the Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and the proposed united one of Aberdeen,—a draft of Resolutions thereon was made, and ordered to lie on the table for farther consideration.

Union of Aberdeen Universities.—The Commissioners were of opinion, that for the purpose of carrying into effect the Union of the Universities of Aberdeen, it is expedient that the following should be the number and character of the Professorships in the United University:—

1. Principal.

Theology.

2. Professor of Divinity and Systematic Theology.
3. Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism.
4. Professor of Church History.
5. Professor of Oriental Languages.

Law.

6. Professor of Law.

Medicine.

7. Professor of Theory and Practice of Physic.
8. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.
9. Professor of Chemistry.
10. Professor of Materia Medica.
11. Professor of Botany.
12. Professor of Midwifery.

Arts.

13. Professor of Moral and Political Philosophy.
14. Professor of Logic and Rhetoric.
15. Professor of Natural Philosophy.
16. Professor of Mathematics.
17. Professor of Natural History.
18. Professor of Greek.
19. Professor of Humanity.

And that adequate compensation on account of the loss of Fees, ought to be given to those Professors who, in the event of the proposed Union taking effect, may be deprived of their Classes.

Duke of Cambridge.—There was ordered from the University of St. Andrews, a copy of the Minutes in respect to the election of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge as Chancellor of that University and to his ceasing to hold that office, along with any other information on the subject that the University may deem necessary.

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

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21 October 1829.

College of Edinburgh, 21st October 1829.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery.	Lord Moncrieff.
The Lord President.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Advocate.	Dr. Cook,—and
Lord Corehouse.	Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Papers presented:—

Constitution of Edinburgh College.—A Letter from the Earl of Lauderdale, a Commissioner, in reply to the communication made to his Lordship and other absent Commissioners, as referred to in the Minute of 21st August last, in regard to the Scheme of a Constitution for the University of Edinburgh, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

University at Dumfries.—A Communication from Mr. Hope Johnstone of Annandale, in regard to the proposed University at Dumfries, was presented, and ordered to be printed.

Medical Curriculum.—The Provisional Resolutions in regard to the Medical Curriculum were farther considered and amended in various particulars, and the farther consideration thereof deferred.

Edinburgh.

Biblical Criticism—Surgery.—The Commissioners, having had under consideration the different Professorships in the University of Edinburgh, were of opinion, that the following new Chairs should be instituted in this University, viz.—

Professorship of Biblical Criticism;
Professorship of Surgery.

Practical Astronomy.—The Commissioners were of opinion, that no Professor should be appointed by the Crown to the Chair of Practical Astronomy in this University, until an adequate Observatory for the use of this Chair should be provided.

Rhetoric.—The Commissioners were farther of opinion, that the Rhetoric Class in this University should not be continued as a separate Professorship, but united with the class of Logic.

Glasgow.

Biblical Criticism—Theory of Medicine.—The Commissioners also, having had under consideration the different Professorships in the University of Glasgow, were of opinion that the following new Chairs should be instituted in this University, viz.—

Professorship of Biblical Criticism;
Professorship of Theory of Medicine.

Materia Medica.—The Commissioners were farther of opinion, that the Lectureship on Materia Medica, in this University, should be raised to a Professorship.

St. Andrews.

Civil History.—The Commissioners, having had also under consideration the different Professorships in the University of St. Andrews, and having ascertained that the present and former Professors of Civil History, in the United College, had never succeeded in procuring the attendance of an adequate Class—were of opinion, that the subjects of the Course should be changed to those of Modern Languages, a Class much wanted in this University; and that this Professorship should be reduced to a Lectureship, having the same endowment as to salary as that attached to the Professorship.

Second Master in St. Mary's College.—The Commissioners were farther of opinion, that the Second Master in St. Mary's College should be styled "Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism."

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22 October 1829.

College of Edinburgh, 22d October 1829.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery.	Lord Moncrieff.
The Lord President.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Advocate.	Dr. Cook.
Lord Corehouse.	Dr. Lee,—and

Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Paper presented:—

Agriculture.—A Return from the Town-council of Edinburgh, to the Order of 28th August last, for a Copy of the Deed founding the Professorship of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh.

Union of Chairs with Church Livings.—A Letter to the Lord Advocate from the Lord Justice-Clerk, one of the Commissioners, suggesting a farther delay in coming to a resolution on the subject of the Union of Professorships with Church Livings—was read, and the consideration of the matter was postponed till the meeting in December next.

Books borrowed by Professors.—The Commissioners having before them the List of Books taken out from the Library of the University of Edinburgh by Professors, previously to 17th October 1827, and not returned as on 26th May last, directed that a copy of this List be transmitted to the Principal of this University, along with a letter

expressing the Commissioners' surprise that adequate measures had not been adopted for recalling and securing to the Library these books, in pursuance of the communication made to him on the 10th of November 1828, and requesting that a Return should be made, not later than the 8th of December next, showing the number of *said* Books which may not have been returned to the Library on the 1st day of that month.

Examination, M. D.—The Commissioners, having had under consideration the subject of Examination of Candidates for Medical Degrees, came to Provisional Resolutions thereon, which were to be farther considered at the meeting in December.

Professorships endowed by private individuals.—The Commissioners were of opinion, that it is expedient to have declared, in an effectual manner, that no individual or public body founding any Professorship in any of the Universities, shall hereafter have the nomination thereto beyond the life of the Founder, as the nomination to all such Professorships ought afterwards to be vested in the Crown;—

And that hereafter, on any Professorship being founded by an individual or public body, the Professor so appointed shall not be a member of the Senatus Academicus without the consent of the Crown.

Alienation of College Property.—The Commissioners, having adverted to the alienation of property by several of the Universities;

Resolved—

That no sales, feus, or alienations of any description whatever, of any part of the Property belonging to the Colleges, or the granting of any building or beneficial leases of any part thereof, ought to be allowed without the authority of Parliament.

Endowments of Professorships.—The Commissioners, having had under consideration the subject of the Endowments of the several Chairs in the Universities of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Glasgow—were of opinion, that the Professorships in St. Mary's College appear to be inadequately endowed:— St. Mary's College.

That although the Emoluments of the Chairs in the United College vary in amount, all of them appear to require some addition: United College.

That some of the Chairs in the United University of Aberdeen will require additional Endowment after the Union of the Universities shall take place; but the Commissioners are not able to state more specifically what particular Professorships will be in that situation, until these Universities are actually incorporated. Aberdeen University.

That as it appears that at present a Surplus Revenue belonging to the University of Glasgow exists, the Commissioners propose to leave to the University Court to exercise at a future period their discretion as to making a representation with regard to the inadequacy of the Endowments of any of the Professors.

College Fabrics.—The Commissioners, having referred to the Evidence with regard to the state of the Buildings of Marischal College, Aberdeen, wherein the architects examined declare them to be unfit for repair, and that repairing them adequately would equal the expense of rebuilding them: and, those Commissioners who attended the special Visitation at Aberdeen, and inspected those buildings, concurring in that opinion,—

Resolved, That in the event of no union of the Universities of Aberdeen taking place, it will be necessary to reconstruct Marischal College, with accommodation for the Medical School; but that if a union of these Universities be formed, as recommended in a former Minute, a building for the accommodation of the Medical School only will be required:—

That if a union of the Universities of Aberdeen take place, the site of the United University ought to be at King's College, Aberdeen, where considerable additions and extensive repairs have recently been made, partly by a grant of money from Government, and partly by private subscription.

Houses of Professors in Glasgow College.—The Commissioners were of opinion, that one house should be set apart for each Chair in the College of Glasgow, the Professor of which is at present provided with a house, and that such appropriation and all arrangements connected with the same, should be under the control and direction of the University Court.

Libraries, Museums, Bursaries.—The subject of forming regulations relative to the Libraries, Museums, and Bursaries, of the different Universities, was referred to the Committee on the General Report, with the addition of the Lord Advocate and Dr. Lee, to report thereon to the Commission in December.

University at Dumfries.—The Commissioners, having referred to Mr. Hope Johnstone's Letter to the Chairman on the subject of the proposed University at Dumfries, with the papers relative to it, transmitted by Mr. Secretary Peel, were of opinion, that it is very desirable to appropriate the funds at the disposal of Mrs. Crichton to the Foundation of a University at Dumfries:—

And Resolved, That the Committee nominated for making Regulations for the University Libraries, Museums, and Bursaries, be a Committee for framing the heads of the plan for carrying this measure into effect, as directed by Mr. Peel, and to report the same to the meeting of the Commissioners in December.

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Minutes and Proceedings.

16 January 1830.

College of Edinburgh, 16th January 1830.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery.	Lord Moncrieff.
The Lord President.	The Solicitor-General.
The Lord Advocate.	Dr. Taylor.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	Dr. Cook;—and
Lord Corehouse,	Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

The Commissioners ordered it to be stated in their Minutes, that it was inconvenient for them to attend on 22d December last, to which day the Meetings had been adjourned.

Papers presented:—

1. *Professor Russell.*—Remarks by Professor James Russell on the Provisional Resolutions regarding Medical Education.
2. *Duke of Cambridge.*—A Return from the University of St. Andrews to the Order of 20th October 1829, regarding His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge as Chancellor of that University.
3. *Marischal College Ground.*—A Letter from Mr. John Smith, architect, Aberdeen, enclosing a Sketch of the Ground belonging to Marischal College, Aberdeen, on the north-east side of Broad Street, comprehending the site of the College Buildings.

The four following Communications were ordered to be printed:—

1. *Divinity Students paying Fees.*—Letters to the Clerk from the Professors of Divinity in the Colleges of Glasgow and Edinburgh, in regard to Divinity Students paying Fees.
2. *Baliol College Exhibitions.*—A Return from the University of Glasgow to the Order of 20th October 1829, in regard to the Funds on the Foundation of John Snell, for Exhibitions at Baliol College, Oxford.
3. *Universal History Class.*—Minute of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh regarding the Class of Universal History in said University.
4. *Books borrowed by Professors.*—A Return from the same Body, to the Order of 22d October 1829, regarding Books borrowed from the Library by the Professors.

Transcription of Returns, &c. to be paid.—There having been read a Minute from the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, requesting reimbursement of an account of £73, incurred by them for transcription of Returns made to the Requisitions of the Commissioners, and of an account of £42, incurred for printing the Observations made by that body on the Provisional Resolutions, the Commissioners directed that the first of these accounts should be paid by the Secretary, as well as the charge for printing, provided that the copies of the printed Observations be delivered up to the Commissioners.

The Commissioners also directed that the accounts of similar charges for the transcription of Returns, which have been presented by the Aberdeen Colleges, should be paid by the Secretary.

M'Nee's Complaint.—There having been read a Petition from John M'Nee, writer in Edinburgh, in regard to Professor Pillans having refused him admission to his class, the Commissioners directed that a copy thereof should be transmitted to the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, and another to Professor Pillans, in order that they, if they think proper, may submit observations on the Complaint, previously to the Commissioners forming any opinion upon this subject.

Ogilvy Bursary.—There having been read a letter from the Secretary of King's College, in reply to the communication made to him respecting the appropriation of the Funds of the Ogilvy Bursary, the Commissioners directed that a copy thereof should be transmitted to Mrs. Ramsay, in order that she may have another opportunity of offering to the Commissioners any explanations which she might think proper in regard to the subject.

Ramsay Mortifications in Marischal College.—There having been read a letter from the Secretary of Marischal College, in regard to the manner in which the funds belonging to the Mortifications for the Professorship of Oriental Languages, and for the Ramsay Bursaries in that College, are secured, the Commissioners directed that an application should be made to Mr. Crombie, Aberdeen, in order to ascertain the present situation of these funds.

Glasgow College Report.—A Report respecting the University of Glasgow, prepared by Dr. Lee, was presented, and referred for examination to the Committee appointed to examine the Reports respecting the other Universities.

Mr. Cheek—Museum, Edinburgh.—A petition of Henry Hulme Cheek, Gardner's Crescent, Edinburgh, regarding the Museum of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, having been presented, was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on that Museum.

Museum, Edinburgh.—Mr. Home Drummond was added to that Committee, with power to the Committee to examine Sir George S. Mackenzie and other persons, in relation to that Museum.

Code of Laws for Universities.—The Committee for preparing the General Report were requested, along with Dr. Lee and Mr. Home Drummond, to frame a Code of proper Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances for the Universities, in terms of the Resolutions, as directed by His Majesty's Commissions.

Theological Degrees.—The Commissioners having had under consideration the subject of Examiners for Theological Degrees, Resolved, That the Examiners in Divinity for these Degrees shall be the members of the Senatus Academicus; and the attainments of the candidates in Classical Literature and Philosophy shall be ascertained by the Examiners for Degrees in Arts.

Medical Curriculum.—The Commissioners having resumed the consideration of the Scheme for Medical Study, came to the following Resolutions thereon:

That the general attainments of Candidates for the Degree of M.D. should embrace a competent knowlege in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy—and that this knowledge should be ascertained by an Examination, to be conducted by the Examiners for Degrees in Arts, in such Works as shall be fixed by the Faculty of Arts, which Examination must take place previously to the Examination for the Medical Degree, except in the cases where the Candidates have the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

That the Medical Course should be as follows:

1*st Year*, Winter—Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica.

Summer—Practical Chemistry, and Practical Pharmacy, which may be taken with a Private Teacher or Lecturer.

2*d Year*, Winter—Anatomy, Practice of Medicine, Theory of Medicine.

Summer—Clinical Medicine, and attendance on such Hospitals as the Medical Faculty may deem sufficient.

3*d Year*, Winter—Surgery, Midwifery—and either Clinical Surgery or Clinical Medicine, or attendance onthe ordinary Physicians of the Infirmary, when there is no Professor of Clinical Medicine or Surgery giving Lectures in the Infirmary.

Summer—Clinical Surgery or Clinical Medicine, in such Hospitals as the Medical Faculty may deem sufficient.

4*th Year*, Winter—Practice of Medicine, Infirmary, Clinical Medicine.

One Course of Practical Anatomy in either of the last three Winters—one course in the second or third Summer.

Two Courses of Clinical Medicine, and one of Clinical Surgery, to be required. The other Clinical Course may be either Clinical Medicine or Surgery, as the Student may prefer.

Botany to be attended in the University during any Summer of the Course.

The Commissioners recommend attendance upon a Course of Clinical Midwifery; and upon the three following Classes in the University, viz. Natural History, Medical Jurisprudence, and Military Surgery, which may be attended during any period of the Course after the first year—and a second Course of Chemistry in the University.

That if, from bad health, or any other particular reason, a Student should find himself precluded from attending any class in the above order, he may apply to the Senatus Academicus, who, if satisfied with the reason specified, may dispense with his attending that class in the prescribed year, and permit him to attend it in one of the subsequent years.

That in order to entitle attendance with a Private Teacher or Lecturer to be taken into account, such Lecturers must adapt their system of instruction and the length of their Course to the Regulations of the University—must adopt a form of Certificate to be prescribed by the Senatus of each University, and must report themselves to the Senatus as intending to do so; and when irregularities occur, it shall be in the power of the Medical Faculty to report the same to the Senatus, as a ground on which the latter may hold the attendance on such Private Teacher or Lecturer not to be adequate.

That the Winter Session should be six months, and the Summer Session four months.

That a Catalogue of the Students enrolled should be called in all the Medical Classes at each hour of meeting; and that in those most numerously attended, this may be done by calling in sections, one-fourth or one-fifth of the number of the Students, according to some arrangement, by which they may not know previously the order that is to be observed with respect to the calling of their names: That Certificates of attendance should only be granted to those Students whose names are enrolled and called in the Catalogue of the Class.

That Examinations in the Medical Classes should be imperative on all Students enrolled in the several Classes for the first time, and also on those enrolled in the Classes of Anatomy and Practice of Medicine for the second time, but with the exception in all cases, of persons not enrolling themselves as Medical Students—in which latter case, the attendance not to qualify for any Medical Degree, and Certificates not to be granted to such, as Medical Students.

That all the Medical Professors should belong to the Medical Faculty.

That the Hours for the meeting of the different Classes in the Medical Faculty should be so arranged as to give effect to the Regulations prescribed in the preceding Course of Study for a Medical Degree.

That there should be a separate hour for Examinations on three days of the week, in the following Classes, viz.

Anatomy.	Theory of Medicine.
Chemistry.	Surgery.
Materia Medica.	Botany.
Practical Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy.	Practice of Medicine.
	Midwifery.

That no Medical Degree should be granted to a person under 21 years of age.

That no Medical Degree shall be conferred by any University where there are not Professors teaching the several Classes of one or more of the years of the above Curriculum.

That there should be instituted a separate Professorship of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, by separating Surgery from Anatomy.

That a separate Professorship for the Theory of Medicine should be instituted in the University of Glasgow.

That the Examination of Candidates for the Medical Degree should be in the English Language.

That Candidates for that Degree should not be obliged to prepare or print a Thesis; but that they should have permission to do so, in whatever language they may select.

That the Medical Professors should be the Examiners of Candidates for that Degree.

That the Fees paid for obtaining it should be collected into a Fund, out of which a fixed salary or remuneration shall be given to the Medical Examiners, under the authority of the University Court.

Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.—The Commissioners having also resumed the consideration of the existing Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and the proposed united one of Aberdeen,—Resolved,—That the following should be the Scheme for each respectively, to be submitted to His Majesty:—

1 *For St. Andrews.*

That the Chancellor should be elected as at present, and be chosen for life.

That there should be a University Court, to consist of—

1. A Rector, not being a Principal or a Professor of any University, to be elected by the Principals, Masters, Students of Theology, and Students of Philosophy of the 3d and 4th years, and also by the Graduates who have received Degrees since 1825.
2. } The Principals of the two Colleges.
3. }
4. An Assessor, to be nominated by the Chancellor, } Neither of these two Assessors to be a Principal or a Professor of any University.
5. An Assessor, to be nominated by the Rector, }

Three to be a Quorum.

2. *For Glasgow.*

That the Chancellor should be elected as at present, and be chosen for life; but without the power of naming a Vice-Chancellor.

That there should be a University Court, to consist of—

1. A Rector, not being a Principal or a Professor of any University, to be chosen by the Principal and Professors and the Matriculated Students, and also by the Graduates of the University who have received Degrees since 1825.
2. The Principal.
3. The Dean of Faculties.
4. The Minister of Glasgow, not being the Principal or a Professor.
5. An Assessor, to be elected by the Graduates who have received Degrees since 1825, } None of these three Assessors to be a Principal or a Professor of any University.
6. An Assessor, to be nominated by the Chancellor, }
7. An Assessor, to be nominated by the Rector, }

Four to be a Quorum.

That the office of Vice-Rector ought to be abolished, and that the Ordinary Visitors shall no longer exercise the separate jurisdiction conferred upon them by the former Constitution.

3. *For King's College, and Marischal College, Aberdeen, when united into one University.*

That the Chancellor should be elected for life by the Senatus Academicus, consisting of the Principal and Professors.

That there should be a University Court, to consist of—

1. A Rector, not being a Principal or a Professor of any University, to be chosen by the Principal and Professors and the Matriculated Students, according to the mode adopted in Marischal College, and also by the Graduates of both the present Universities at Aberdeen who have received Degrees since 1825, and by the Graduates of the United University.
2. The Principal.
3. An Assessor, nominated by the Chancellor, } Neither of these two Assessors being a Principal or a Professor of any University.
4. An Assessor, nominated by the Rector, }
5. And an Assessor, nominated by the Senatus Academicus, who may be a Professor of the University.

Three to be a Quorum.

The above Officers and Courts in the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, to possess the same powers, and to be under the same regulations, as those detailed in the Scheme proposed for the Constitution of the University of Edinburgh, with this exception, that the Officers of the University Court are to be chosen for four years only.

The University Courts of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, to have the exclusive power of disposing of all Surplus Revenue and Funds, beyond what is appropriated to specific objects; and that in those Colleges in which it has been the practice to divide the whole Revenue, after certain fixed deductions, among the Principal and Professors as their Salaries, the average of the said divisible Revenue for the last three years shall henceforth be the fund for the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, and any sum accumulated beyond this shall be at the disposal of the University Court.

Union of Professorships with Parochial Charges.—The Commissioners having had under consideration the proposals contained in a paper brought before them on 17th October 1828, relative to the expediency of prohibiting the union of Professorships with other offices, and having deliberated generally upon the whole question—

"*Resolved*,—

"1. That it is not expedient, that any person holding a Professorship of Language, Philosophy, Mathematics, Medicine, or Law, should at the same time be a Minister of any parish church.

"2. That it is not expedient, that any person who holds a Professorship in any of the branches of Theology, including the Professorship of Oriental Languages, should at the same time be a Minister of any parish church.

3. That for the same reasons, though applying somewhat in a different manner and degree, it is not expedient, that any person who is Principal in any of the Universities, should at the same time be a Minister of any parish church.

"And in reference to the foregoing Resolutions, the Commissioners, farther considering the importance of preserving the connexion which has hitherto subsisted between the Universities and the Church of Scotland, and of effectually securing the purity of the Doctrines maintained by the Members of the Theological Faculties in the several Universities, and considering that it is not necessary or expedient for them to form any collective judgment or opinion on any controverted question which may exist as to the rights or duties of Professors of Theology as Members of the Church Courts, or as to their subjection under the existing laws to the jurisdiction of those Courts:—

"*Resolved*,—4. That without compromising or abridging the powers, whatever they may be, of the Church to exercise superintendence over all Professors in any of the Universities, under the existing laws of Scotland, in regard to the religious opinions they may disseminate, it ought to be an indispensable qualification in every Professor of Theology, including the Professor of Hebrew or Oriental Languages, that he shall be an ordained Minister of the Established Church of Scotland; and that, in case any such Professor in the Faculty of Theology shall, by any lawful proceeding in the Church Courts, be deposed from the office of the Holy Ministry, or shall be suspended in the exercise thereof, on account of Heretical doctrine, whether taught in the University, or otherwise promulgated, or on account of any other Ecclesiastical cause,—such sentence of the Church Court ought, *ipso facto*, to infer a deprivation of his office, or a suspension of his functions, as a Professor in the University: and that the same rule ought to apply to the Principal, except in the special case of a Layman being Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, as authorized by the Charters.—Such Suspension taking effect from the intimation of the sentence of the Church Court to the Senatus Academicus of the University, and such deposition by a sentence of the University Court, proceeding on the sentence of the Church Court.

"*And they Resolved*,—That a Law ought to be established for carrying these several Resolutions into effect.

"But the Commissioners, in coming to this determination, have had particularly in their view the Resolutions previously adopted by them, with regard to the inadequate endowment of several of the Offices and Professorships in the Universities, with special reference to the office of Principal in the University of Edinburgh, and the Professors of Theology in all the Universities except Glasgow:—And therefore they farther Resolved, That the above Resolutions concerning the inexpediency of the office of Principal or Professors of Theology being united with a Church Living, ought to be taken on the supposition that the Endowments of the offices therein particularly mentioned shall be increased, which the Commissioners earnestly recommend.

"*The Commissioners farther Resolved*,—5. That it is not expedient, that any person who is a Principal, or a Professor of the Theological, Language, or Philosophical Classes, should at the same time hold any official and permanent situation, or be engaged in any regular trade or profession, imposing duties which interfere with the full discharge of his duties as Principal or Professor.

Dissents.

The Earl of Haddington's Dissent.—The Earl of Haddington having asked, and obtained permission previously to his departure for the Continent, to record his Dissent from the regulations proposed in the foregoing Resolutions, in the event of the Commissioners agreeing to them, the same, as transmitted to the Chairman, was given in, and is as follows:—

"I entertain so strongly the opinion, that the existing connexion between the Church and Universities of Scotland ought to be entirely preserved, that I feel myself compelled to record on the Minutes of the Board, my Dissent from the suggestion, that would, if carried into effect, prevent in all time to come, any Chair, even those of the Faculty of Theology, from being filled by an actual incumbent of any parish in the Church of Scotland.

"I think the proposed alteration uncalled for by the interests of public Education, while I think that it would be injurious to the Church and to the Universities

"There are some Professorships in the Faculty of Arts, that it would be obviously so difficult for any beneficed clergyman to fill, without materially impairing his efficiency either as a Minister or as a Professor, that it seems quite impossible to suppose that any Patron would think of bestowing them on a gentleman having a cure of souls; while there are other Chairs in the same faculty that might be so filled without impropriety or inconvenience. I think therefore that the proposed interference with the existing law and practice is, to say the least of it, unnecessary.

"It appears to me to be desirable that the Principal should be a Clergyman in active connexion with the Church, unless extraordinary qualifications should point out some distinguished layman as pre-eminently fitted for that important office.

"I think that all the Chairs in the Faculty of Theology ought to be filled by persons solemnly connected with the Church, and actually subject to her discipline and control—as what are commonly called placed ministers. Strongly impressed with these views, I beg, with every feeling of respect for those with whom I may have the misfortune to differ, to record this dissent, and to express my conviction, that the interests we are all anxious to promote would be best served by leaving the connexion between the Church and the Universities unimpaired, and on its present footing. I think no enactment whatever is called for.

"*September 29th*, 1829. "HADDINGTON."

The Earl of Rosebery's Dissent.—The Earl of Rosebery gave in the following Dissent:—

"The Earl of Rosebery dissented from the second and third of the foregoing Resolutions, from not perceiving that the duties about to be imposed on the Professors in the Theological Faculty, or on the Principals of the several Universities, would be of necessity such as to preclude all of these officers, if any, from the faithful discharge of their Academical duties, and those belonging to the Ministry of a parish church—the power of holding any benefice, in these circumstances, being now limited by

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authority of the church, to the town wherein the University is situated. On the other hand, he feared that the immediate and injurious consequences of these Resolutions might be to weaken the existing connexion between the Church of Scotland and the Universities, which he was desirous to preserve entire, but which he conceives will be diminished, notwithstanding the arrangement proposed to guard against such an effect—to narrow the choice of men of the first eminence, by lessening the importance of the object sought for—and to incur the danger of lowering the rank and station which the Principals and Theological Professors ought to hold in the Universities, by recommending to the Crown the adoption of the principle of a strict prohibition against a union between these offices and the Ministry of a parish church, without any security that adequate endowments will be attached to the former."

The Lord Advocate and Dr. Taylor's Dissent.—In which Dissent the Earl of Rosebery, the Lord Advocate, and Dr. Taylor joined.

The Lord Justice-Clerk's Dissent.—The Lord Justice-Clerk also gave in the following Dissent:—

"I feel myself compelled to enter my Dissent on the Minutes of the Commissioners, from the Resolutions of the 16th of January 1830, which recommend that a law should be passed for preventing in future the Principals of the Universities, and the Professors in any of the branches of Theology, in the Universities of Scotland, from holding the situation of a Minister of any parish church, for the following reasons:—

"1. Because, while it appears to me to be of the greatest importance to the interests both of Religion and of Learning to preserve a continuance of the most intimate connexion between the Church of Scotland and the Universities within its bounds, it is by no means established that the functions either of Principals or Professors of Theology, even with the additional duties that are required of them in the opinions of the Commissioners, may not be satisfactorily discharged by the ministers of parishes within the limits or suburbs of the city in which each University is situated, and to which the union of such offices is now limited by the standing law of the Church.

"2. Because the nature of the studies in which he must engage, and the lectures that are delivered by a Professor of Theology, so far from being alien to, or likely to interfere with the proper discharge of a parochial minister, are in reality such as may enable him to exhibit in the pulpit a practical example of the utility of those doctrines and instructions which it is his duty to inculcate in his class.

"3. Because the resolutions recommending an alteration of the law as it now stands, proceed only on the supposition that proper endowments shall be secured to such Principals and Professors of Theology as are at present inadequately provided for, but as to the obtaining which there can be no certainty, nor even much probability; and even if the most ample endowments could be secured, it does not appear to me to be either desirable or expedient to withdraw entirely from the service of the ministry the most eminent members of the Church to fill the situations of Principals or Professors of Theology—experience having shown that the union of such offices, while affording a fair object of ambition to the Clergy of Scotland, has in no respect been found incompatible with the most faithful and successful discharge of the duties of both situations. "D. Boyle."

Earl of Rosebery.—The Lord President stated, that as this was probably the fullest meeting which would take place during the continuance of this Commission, he could not allow the opportunity to pass of calling the attention of the Commissioners to the obligations they were under to the Earl of Rosebery, for his services as their Chairman. That they must all have been struck with the extensive and accurate acquaintance which his Lordship had shown with the multifarious subjects which had engaged their attention, which had proved how admirably his Lordship was qualified for the duties of such a Commission as this: That they must all be sensible of the great talent and acuteness with which his Lordship had conducted the examinations of the witnesses, and of the able and candid manner in which he had presided over their deliberations, both at the General Board, and in the different Committees of which his Lordship had been a member, in all of which he had shown himself to be possessed of habits of business of the highest and most useful order.

That they had also all witnessed the decided and judicious, but conciliatory manner, in which he had constantly confined their deliberations to the point immediately in hand, whereby much time had been saved, and the business of the Commission greatly expedited.

That they had also seen the very great time and trouble which his Lordship had bestowed in drawing up the Minutes of their proceedings, the Resolutions, and other papers connected with the business of the Commission.

On all which accounts, and for his whole conduct as Chairman of this Commission, the Lord President moved, That the thanks of the Board be given to Lord Rosebery, for his valuable services in the important situation which he had so ably filled:—

Which motion was unanimously and cordially agreed to, and it was ordered that the Lord President's motion and this resolution be entered in the Minutes, and that the Lord President be requested to transmit a copy thereof to Lord Rosebery.

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27 January 1830.

Edinburgh, 27th January 1830.

PRESENT—

The Lord President.	Lord Corehouse.
The Lord Advocate.	Lord Moncrieff.
The Lord Justice-Clerk.	The Solicitor-General;—and

Dr. Lee.

The LORD PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Museum, Edinburgh.—Lord Moncrieff reported to the Commissioners, that the Committee on the Museum of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh had, in pursuance of the Minute of last day's meeting, examined Sir George S. Mackenzie, Dr. Hibbert, Dr. Greville, Dr. Gillies, Mr. Cheek, and Mr. Ainsworth, in regard to that Institu-

tion; and his Lordship laid before the Meeting Minutes of their Evidence, along with the following requisition, which the Committee had considered it necessary to issue in reference to Mr. Cheek's Petition:—

Edinburgh, 25th January 1830. 25 January 1830.

"The Committee direct the Clerk to transmit a copy of the Petition by Mr. Cheek to Professor Jameson, and to request that he will send to the Committee an answer to the petition in writing—that he will therein state whether the facts represented in the petition are correct or not; and, if they are incorrect, that he will explain the particulars in which they are so—that, if it be correctly stated that Professor Jameson had asserted to Mr. Cheek, that any part of the Collection of Skeletons referred to is his own private property, he will particularly explain the grounds on which he founds this statement; and that, in answering this question, he will particularly advert to the individual Skeleton referred to in Mr. Cheek's petition; and further, that Professor Jameson will give any other explanations relative to the subject of the said petition which he may think material.

"The Committee further request Professor Jameson to state clearly whether he now considers any part of the Specimens of Natural History, deposited in the Museum, or within the walls of the College, to be his own property as an individual; and, if he does consider any part of them to be his own property, he will further state precisely what the articles are, from whom they were obtained and brought into the Museum, and where they are now deposited, which he holds to be of this description."

The Commissioners approved of the proceedings of the Committee, ordered the Evidence to be immediately printed, and adjourned the consideration of the subject of the Museum until the 6th of February, on which day the attendance of Principal Baird and Professor Jameson was to be requested.

College of Edinburgh, 6th February 1830. 6 February 1830.

PRESENT—

The Lord Justice-Clerk, Dr. Lee,—and
Lord Moncrieff, Mr. Home Drummond.
The Solicitor-General,

The Lord JUSTICE-CLERK in the Chair.

Papers presented:—

Professor Ballingall.—A Letter from Professor Ballingall, along with a copy of his Introductory Lectures, was presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

The three following communications were read, and ordered to lie on the table:—

1. *Claim by St. Mary's College for payment of Transcription of Returns.*—A Letter from Principal Haldane requesting payment of an account of £21. 12*s.* 11*d.*, stated to have been paid by St. Mary's College, for copying charters and other documents by order of the Commissioners.
2. *Expense of Returns, Town-Council, Edinburgh.*—A Letter from Mr. Carlyle Bell, one of the City-clerks of Edinburgh, in regard to the Town-Council being relieved of the expense occasioned to that body in making returns to the Requisitions of the Commissioners.
3. *Ramsay Mortifications in Marischal College.*—An Answer from Mr. Crombie, Aberdeen, stating that the sum mortified by Dr. Ramsay was £4,800; of this £500 was for endowing a School in the parish of Birse, £500 for the Poor of that parish, £1,000 for a Professorship of Oriental Languages, and £2,800 for Bursars of Divinity and Philosophy in Marischal College. That the sum of £800 is secured over lands in the neighbourhood of Arbroath for behoof of the Mortification, the interest of which had been regularly paid:—That the remaining £4,000, which had formerly been heritably secured, had been paid up at Martinmas 1828, to the Trustees of Sir A. Ramsay, whose affairs were then under trust:—That the Trustees were very desirous of reinvesting the money on heritable security, but, being unable to procure such security as they approved of at 4 per cent., and unwilling to lodge it in a bank at 2 per cent., the Trustees had retained the money, paying interest at 4 per cent. therefor since it came into their hands, and that they were anxiously endeavouring to have it reinvested for behoof of the Mortification, but hitherto without success.

Ogilvy Bursary.—There having been read a Letter from Professor Scott, of King's College, Aberdeen, by which it appears that he had been requested by Mrs. Ramsay to acquaint the Commissioners that she admits the truth of the statement communicated to the Commissioners in reference to the appropriation of the Funds of the Ogilvy Bursary, the Commissioners directed that the Principal and Professors of King's College be requested to take care to prevent all similar misappropriations of the funds of this or of any other Endowment connected with that College.

M'Nee's Complaint.—There was read a Letter from Dr. Duncan, transmitting an extract from the Minutes of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, in regard to the petition of John M'Nee; also an explanatory letter from Professor Pillans on the same subject. The Commissioners having had under consideration these papers, and having attended to the particular circumstances of the complaint as stated in Mr. M'Nee's petition, found that there were no grounds for the interference of the Commissioners in this particular case, and directed the Clerk to transmit a copy of this part of their Minutes to Professor Pillans and another to Mr. M'Nee.

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General Report.—Lord Moncrieff, from the Committee appointed to assist in the preparation of the General Report to His Majesty, presented a Draft of such Report, which was ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

Museums, Libraries—University at Dumfries.—His Lordship also presented Reports in regard to the Museums and Libraries of the different Universities, and also one in regard to the proposed University at Dumfries; which Reports were ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

Dr. Lee's Dissent.—From the Resolutions come to on the 16th of January last, respecting a union of Professorships with other offices, Dr. Lee, who was not present on that day, obtained leave to present the following Dissent:—

"From the Resolutions on the subject of conjoining Professorships in Universities with parochial charges in University towns, I dissent—

"Because, though I am well aware of the danger of permitting an indiscriminate union of such offices, and convinced that the practice has sometimes prevailed so as to occasion manifest detriment both to the Church and to the general interests of Learning, I cannot help expressing my belief, that the duties, both of a Minister of the Gospel and of a Professor, have in various instances been more successfully performed by a single individual than they could have been if the appointments had been necessarily separated; and I cannot perceive the propriety or expediency of legislating so as to prevent the recurrence of what, in my humble apprehension, has been highly beneficial in former cases, which have fallen under my own personal observation.

"*Edinburgh, Feb.* 6, 1830." "JOHN LEE."

The Earl of Rosebery.—There was read a letter from the Earl of Rosebery, in reference to the Resolution of the 16th of January, communicated to him by the Lord President; and the Commissioners having directed this letter to be inserted in their Minutes, the same is as follows:—

"*Dalmeny Park, January* 22, 1830.

"MY DEAR LORD,—Your letter of the 20th, with its inclosure, reached me last night. I can assure your Lordship that no event ever occurred to me more unexpected than the motion which you made when I was about to leave the Chair at the last meeting of the University Commission, nor any which, from the warmth and kindness with which you intimated the expression of your very flattering opinion of my conduct, and the sincere and cordial acquiescence in it manifested by every other Member of the Board, ever more gratified, or more overpowered my feelings. When, in consequence of Lord Aberdeen's early non-attendance, I was placed in the honourable situation of Chairman to the Commission, my anxious endeavour, from that period, has certainly been to perform, within the limits of my power, the duties attached to it: and to be informed, in terms so strongly expressed, and so handsomely conveyed, that in many particulars I have merited the commendation of such men as compose the Commission, is a source of real satisfaction and of just pride to me. I am not the less sensible, however, that my exertions have been far from equal to those of many of the other Commissioners—that to their services the country will be indebted for the improvements and benefits which, I trust, will be derived from our appointment by the Crown—and that their labours deserve, much more than my conduct in the Chair, the high encomiums which I am permitted to enjoy. I cannot accept the thanks which I so much value, without endeavouring to do justice to those who were associated with me, and who, in truth, are much better entitled than myself to any marks of approbation which the Board could confer; nor can I conclude without entreating your Lordship to be persuaded how strongly I feel your very great kindness, both when making the motion, and in the letter I have had the pleasure of receiving from you, and how much gratification I have, at all times, experienced from the friendly intercourse between your family and mine, which I trust and believe will never be interrupted.

"Believe me, with great regard, yours sincerely,

"*The Right Hon. Lord President.*" "ROSEBERY."

Dr. Cook.—There having been read a letter from the Earl of Rosebery, transmitting a copy of a letter which his Lordship had addressed to Dr. Cook, at the request of the Committee appointed to assist in the preparation of the General Report to His Majesty, the Commissioners approved of the Committee having made that communication, of which a copy follows:—

"*Dalmeny Park, January* 22, 1830.

"DEAR SIR,—I am happy to have received instructions from the Committee of the University Commission appointed to assist in forming the General Report to His Majesty, to express to you their sense of the trouble you have taken, and the ability you have shown, not only in the composition of the draft of that Report, but of those prepared by you on the History and Present State of the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, which are, and will always remain, most valuable records relative to those Universities. I must, also, add my persuasion that every Member of the Commission is fully impressed with the importance of your services, and justly appreciates the advantage we have derived at the Meetings of the Board from your information and suggestions.

"The Committee have taken the liberty of making many and extensive alterations upon your draft of the General Report; but I can assure you, that these have not been more than the frequent and reiterated changes which, from an earnest desire to do justice to the importance of the subject, the Committee have made upon their first amendments; and you will, I trust, believe that this anxiety has alone influenced our proceedings, and no want of courtesy towards you, nor indisposition to give full credit to the ability displayed in the paper we received from you. Allow me, also, from myself to state the sincere gratification I feel in being the medium for conveying to you these sentiments of my Colleagues, in which I entirely participate.

"The directions I have received from the Committee to address this letter to you, with a copy of it, I shall communicate to the first General Meeting of the Commission.

"I remain your sincere and faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) "ROSEBERY."

Dr. Cook.—A letter from Dr. Cook to the Earl of Rosebery, acknowledging the receipt of the above letter, was presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

Museum, Edinburgh.—Robert Jameson, Esq., Professor of Natural History and Keeper of the Museum in the University of Edinburgh, was called in, and examined in regard to the Museum.

College of Edinburgh, 13th February 1830. 13 February 1830.

PRESENT—

The Lord Advocate,	The Solicitor-General,
The Lord Justice-Clerk,	Dr. Lee,—and
Lord Moncrieff,	Mr. Home Drummond.

The Lord ADVOCATE in the Chair.

Papers presented :—

Astronomical Institution, Edinburgh.—There was read a letter from the Secretary of the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh in regard to the vacant Chair of Practical Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Home.—There was also read a letter from Dr. Home, Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, complaining of the want of a retiring-room.

Extension of Period to Report.—The General Report to His Majesty was taken into consideration.

The Commissioners, considering that full attendances of their number cannot at this season of the year be obtained, in consequence of imperative duties in which some of the Commissioners are now constantly engaged, and of its being necessary for others of them to attend their duties in Parliament, and that there were several points of great difficulty and importance which the Commissioners present thought it absolutely necessary to have amply discussed by full meetings of the Members of the Board, before coming to conclusive opinions upon those points, deemed it necessary humbly to apply to His Majesty for a prolongation of the time allowed for making their Reports.

The Commissioners therefore requested the Lord Advocate, after communicating with, and obtaining the sanction of, the Earl of Rosebery, to make an application to Mr. Secretary Peel, in order to obtain a prolongation of the time for reporting to the 1st day of November next.

College of Edinburgh, 3d September 1830. 3 September 183

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery,	Lord Moncrieff,
The Lord Viscount Melville,	The Solicitor-General,
The Lord President,	Dr. Taylor,
The Lord Advocate,	Dr. Cook,—and
The Lord Justice-Clerk,	Dr. Lee.
Lord Corehouse,	

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Extension of Period to report.—The Chairman stated that, in consequence of the request to make application to be allowed a longer time than the 1st of April last for the Commissioners reporting, as stated in the Minute of 13th February last, he and the Lord Advocate had had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, who immediately gave directions to have the request complied with.

There was accordingly laid upon the table a Commission extending the period for reporting to the first day of November next.

An opinion having been expressed that in consequence of the demise of the late King a warrant from his present Majesty, continuing the present Commission of Visitation, might be necessary, the Commissioners requested the Chairman to apply to the Secretary of State for a warrant accordingly.

Medical Jurisprudence.—A letter from Dr. Christison, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh, stating that the number of Pupils attending his Class during summer 1830 had increased to 57; and that attendance on a Class of Medical Jurisprudence was at the beginning of last winter made imperative by the Dublin College of Surgeons on all Students who propose taking out the Diploma of that College, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Reports relative to the Universities.—The Solicitor-General, from the Committee appointed to examine the Reports respecting the different Universities and Colleges, laid upon the table Drafts of Reports relative to the Universities and Colleges of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, which were ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

General Report —The Commissioners then resumed the consideration of the General Report, and, having made several amendments thereon, adjourned the further consideration thereof till to-morrow.

College of Edinburgh, 4th September 1830. 4 September 1830.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery,	Lord Moncrieff,
The Lord Advocate,	The Solicitor-General,
The Lord Justice-Clerk,	Dr. Taylor,—and
Lord Corehouse,	Dr. Cook.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Dr. Collins.—A letter from Dr. Collins, Master and Resident Governor of the Lying-in-Hospital of Dublin, complaining of the regulation in the University of Edinburgh, by

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Minutes and Proceedings.

4 September 1830.

which no Certificates are received unless such be obtained from Lecturers connected with the University where Medical Degrees are granted, was presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

General Report.—The Commissioners resumed the consideration of the General Report, and, having made several amendments thereon, adjourned the further consideration thereof till Thursday the 14th of October next.

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14 October 1830.

College of Edinburgh, 14th October 1830.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Haddington,
The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord President,
Lord Moncrieff,
The Solicitor-General,—and
Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Graduates and Students.—Returns of the number of Graduates and Students of the different Universities for 1826-7, 1827-8, 1828-9, and 1829-30, in continuation of Returns formerly made to the Commissioners, were presented, and ordered to be printed.

Lord Justice-Clerk.—The Chairman stated, that he had received a letter from the Lord Justice-Clerk, expressing his regret that it would be inconvenient for him to attend the present Meetings of the Commissioners, and stating his acquiescence in the General Report, subject to certain alterations pointed out by him to the Chairman.

The Commissioners, after deliberation, came to the following Resolutions:—

Fees.—That the amount of the Fees to be paid by Students to the Professors in the Faculties of Law and Medicine should remain as it is at present, until altered by the University Court.

Degree of LL.D.—That the ordinary Degree of Doctor in Laws should not be conferred on any Candidate who is not a Bachelor of Arts: And that an Honorary Degree of Doctor in Laws should not confer on its possessor the privilege of a vote in any Election in which the Graduates have a right to vote.

Graduates.—That Graduates, when not attending any of the Classes, should pay 10*s.* for each time they claim to vote in any Election in which the Graduates have a right to vote.

General Report.—The Commissioners having resumed the consideration of the General Report, made several amendments on the same, and adjourned the farther consideration thereof till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

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15 October 1830.

College of Edinburgh, 15th October 1830.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord President,
The Lord Advocate,
Lord Moncrieff,
The Solicitor-General,—and
Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Lord Corehouse.—There was read a letter from Lord Corehouse, stating that unavoidable engagements prevented his attending the present meetings of the Commissioners.

Dr. Singers.—A paper from Dr. Singers, Moderator of the General Assembly, relating to Education, was presented, and the Chairman was requested to express to him the regret of the Commissioners, that their proceedings being about to be terminated, they could not enter upon the subject of his communication.

General Report.—The Commissioners then resumed the consideration of the General Report, and amended the same in various particulars.

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28 October 1830.

College of Edinburgh, 28th October 1830.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord President,
The Lord Advocate,
The Solicitor-General,—and
Mr. Home Drummond.

The Earl of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Commission.—There was read the Commission by his Majesty King William the Fourth, dated 12th October 1830, continuing the present Commission of Visitation.

Medical Curriculum.—The Commissioners having had under consideration the Medical Curriculum, came to the following Resolution:—

That the University Court shall have power to make such alterations, from time to time, in the Curriculum of Study for Medical Degrees, as they may deem necessary, provided that such alterations shall receive the sanction of the Chancellor, and, before being carried into effect, shall be duly intimated to the Crown.

Report, Glasgow College.—The Solicitor-General, from the Committee appointed to examine the Reports respecting the different Universities and Colleges, laid upon the table the Report relative to the University of Glasgow.

Code of Laws.—The Solicitor-General, from the Committee appointed to frame a Code of Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances for the different Universities, laid upon the table copies of a Code applicable to each University.

General Report.—The General Report was finally revised, and a MS. copy thereof appointed to be signed; and the Chairman was requested to transmit the same to the Secretary

of State, along with printed copies of the Code of Laws, and of the separate Reports respecting the different Universities and Colleges, and of such documentary papers and evidence as were not transmitted along with the Report of 10th November 1828.

The Commissioners directed that it should be stated in their Minutes, that in the General Report they have made certain alterations, chiefly verbal, on several of their Resolutions, and that a copy of said Report, as finally adjusted and printed, with a copy of the printed Code of Rules, Statutes, and Ordinances, and of the separate Reports as printed, be bound up, as forming part of the Commissioners' Sederunt-books.

Procedure.—The Commissioners also directed that it should be stated in their Minutes, that, with a view to avoid expense, only an abstract of their Minutes and Proceedings, down to April 1827, had been printed, excepting the Resolutions—all of which had been printed as adopted: And that for the same reason short Returns, although relating to different Colleges, have not in general been printed separately, but continuously, so that a number frequently forms one paper.

N. B.—The General Report in MS. was signed by the undermentioned Commissioners in the following order (subject to dissents on certain subjects appended to the same):—

Rosebery, *Chairman*,	D. Boyle,
Gordon,	Geo. Cranstoun,
Haddington,	James W. Moncrieff,
Aberdeen,	John Hope,
Melville,	Thomas Taylor,
C. Hope,	George Cook,
William Rae,	H. Home Drummond.*

* Dr. Lee declined subscribing the Report, because it contains many passages which he did not approve, and from which he had not found it convenient to enter his dissent at the proper time.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VISITING THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN SCOTLAND.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh, Saturday, September 30th, 1826. *University of Edinburgh.*

The EARL of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

Mr. *Archibald Bruce,* Accountant for the City of Edinburgh, and Mr. *Carlyle Bell,* conjunct, principal Clerk thereof, called in.

Mr. *Archibald Bruce* examined.

Mr. A. Bruce and Mr. C. Bell. 30 September 1826.

In the return of the accounts of the Chamberlain of the City of Edinburgh there is an account of the College revenue; can you furnish the Commissioners with an account of that portion of the City revenue which legally and properly belongs to the College?—It is in that account already before the Commissioners.

Does it contain the whole?—That account contains the whole.

Is there no other source of revenue applicable to the College except that?—None, except what is in that book.

Is it by the Charters that this portion of the revenue is so applied, or by any other document?—The funds were mortified for the payment of the bursaries, and other accounts specified in the deeds of bequest.

But do there not appear to be other sums in that account besides mortifications?—Yes, there do; some ground-annuals, feu-duties, and teind-duties.

But is there not also another very large sum mentioned (not consisting of either of those) for a bond?—That is the bond to which I allude, embracing these several mortifications.

Have you furnished the Commissioners with a copy of that bond?—Yes, I have.

(To Mr. *Bell.*) Does it give a history of all these mortifications?—I went over it with considerable care, and it does give a history of them.

(To Mr. *Bruce.*) How does it happen that no interest has been paid upon that bond from 1753 to 1799?—The interest was payable out of the city's ale-duty; but during the period specified, the revenues from the ale-duty were not sufficient for the burdens put on it by the Act of Parliament. Of course, during that period no interest was paid to the Chamberlain, and therefore it does not appear in those accounts. At the same time all the payments proper to the College account were disbursed as heretofore, and the balance exceeding the receipts brought forward in these years was paid out of the proper revenues of the city.

How came interest to be payable out of that particular fund and no other?—It was fixed upon the ale-duty, and included among the debts allowed by Acts of Parliament when those Acts were passed. In the period from 1775 to the 3d of October 1825, there is a statement given in to the Commissioners containing the balances in each year proper to the College revenue account, giving effect to that interest on the footing of its having actually been received; and the result of that statement shows a balance of principal (exclusive of any interest being stated on the balance) of £14,000, which apparent deficiency of the College revenue for its purposes has been made good out of the proper revenues of the town.

Have the proper revenues of the town always satisfied the deficiency of this interest?—On every occasion.

The sums mentioned in the bond had been applied by the town for particular purposes?—Yes.

Then, in point of fact, no capital remains in the hands of the town?—None whatever; it is a debt by the town, secured on the city's ale-duty, but for which, of course, the proper funds of the city are ultimately liable.

Explain the meaning of the following entry in page 1 of the account for the year 1824-5, whereby £66. 8*s.* 8*d.* is placed to the charge "to replace the sum short stated of the interest "at £5 per cent. on £11,451. 12*s.* 2*d.*, payable at Whitsunday and Martinmas 1823, and at "Whitsunday 1824, the interest paid at those terms having been calculated at lower rates "than £5 per cent.?"—I am cashier for the ale-duty; I reduced the interests on the several bonds at the same period that the Chamberlain reduced the interest due on the bonds chargeable against the proper revenue; and after that had gone on for a period, upon looking into the bonds, and seeing the interest on the particular bond in question in the College account ought to have been stated at the interest of £5 per cent., that sum was to replace the previous short statement of interest.

There is an article of charge, amounting to £387. 15*s.* 6*d.*, entered for the first time in the said year's account, stated as mortified money left by the Reverend John Penman; what is the history of that transaction?—That article was mortified money that the trustees who held it wished to get quit of, and they asked the town to take the money, and which they did, on the rate of interest being fixed at £4½ per cent.; and as the bursaries under the deed of bequest were some for the College and some for the High School, and as the whole bursaries connected

University of Edinburgh.

Mr. A. Bruce and Mr. C. Bell.

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with the town are detailed in the College account, it was thought better to place also this mortified money to the College account than intermix it with the city's other transactions.

Was this a mortification received of the date of the 25th of November 1823?—It was received of that date by the town, and on page 14 of the last account there is a description of the mortification.

From the account thus referred to it appears the sum of £386. 15*s*. 6*d*. was granted in the year 1766; was this sum ever applied before November 1823?—I do not know; the latter date was the first time it appeared in the town accounts, and the revenue arising from it is put on the charge side of the College account, and the payment claimable out of it to the credit side of that account, to keep the whole bursaries under charge of the town in one account. The money was not lodged with the town till 1823; it had been in the hands of other trustees in Stirling, and they conducted the mortification for a certain period, and then they devolved it to the town.

Between 1764 and 1823 how was that money applied?—I know nothing about it; it never came into the hands of the town until 1823.

Does not the date of the mortification appear to be 1764?—The city's bond was granted in 1823, when the money was lodged with the city.

There is a mortification for a bursary by a Reverend James Stewart in 1811; do you know anything about that?—It will be found at the foot of the seventh page of the account; it is £603 on the charge side of the account.

There are four articles stated under the head of "compositions paid by vassals" in the year 1824, amounting altogether to 13*s*. 7*d*. one-eighth; can you tell on what principle those compositions were fixed, or if any other sum was paid at the same time?—There was no other sum; that is the whole composition by the terms of the charter: there is the annual feu-duty in the following folios of the book.

Are they fixed by the charter?—Yes, they are.

Was there no consideration-money received?—None.

Can you tell the Commissioners if those feu-duties were granted in that shape to the town in the way of mortification, or if these were lands feued out by the town?—I cannot give the origin of those sums, but they have been from time immemorial placed to the College revenue account.

You cannot say if any of these feu-duties arose from property formerly held by the town, which they feued out?—That may have been.

The town books will show the history of them, will they not?—Yes.

Will they show what consisted originally of lands held in property, but since feued out, and what feu-duties were conveyed in the mortifications?—Yes; by consulting the deeds that will appear.

Is it in your power to give to the Commissioners an explanation of the grounds on which the amount of feu-duty was fixed in any of these cases?—No, further than they seem to have been all done in the same way as the other property belonging to the town was done; and they seem to have been regulated by similar rules.

Do you happen to know the date of any of them among the latest?—No: in the year mentioned, however, there are some renewals of charters.

Was there not a feu granted, within the last 35 years, of a house which had been attached to the professorship of divinity?—I cannot say that I am aware of that.

(To Mr. *Bell*.) Do you happen to know when the property immediately opposite the College, and extending to the Infirmary, was feud?—It was feued by the South Bridge trustees.

Have you the means of ascertaining if any part of that ground had been originally mortified for the use of the professor of divinity?—Probably that could be ascertained in the minute books of the South Bridge trustees.

Will you endeavour to ascertain that?—I will.

(To Mr. *Bruce*.) There is a feu-duty of £1. 1*s*. paid by the Bank of Scotland; must not that be an old conveyance?—Yes.

Does that appear to have been paid for 15 years?—Yes; it is a ground-annual.

When was that feu granted?—There is a ledger will explain that.

Can you explain to the Commissioners the reason of the difference between the amount of the ground-annuals, and the difference appearing in the persons liable for them, in different years: for instance, the years 1806 and 1807, and 1824 and 1825?—In some years, no payment being made, they go into arrear; and those arrears, at a lapse of time, being received, will account for the receipts being larger in one year than another; and, in the course of the same period, the property may have changed proprietors, and have been parcelled out in smaller sums. On the other hand, a large revenue arose from teind duties, which now are almost entirely exhausted.

(To Mr. *Bell*.) Can you furnish the Commissioners with the dates of the augmentation of stipends by which those were exhausted?—I do not know that I can.

(To Mr. *Bruce*.) Does the account of ground-annuals before the Commissioners contain the whole ground-annuals payable on account of the College?—So far as it is possible to state them.

This last year?—Yes, this last year.

Or is it only the sum actually paid in the course of that year?—Previous to the Burgh Act being passed, the sums from ground-annuals and feu-duties were so trifling and so numerous, that the sums collected in the year were alone brought forward; but, from the terms of the Act, it became imperative to exhibit these; and an account was made up, so far as it was possible to make it, out of an old ledger, so as to exhibit the arrears of the previous year, the

revenue incurred during the year, the sum received during the year, and the arrear outstanding.

Then the last year's account exhibits the rental, and not the receipt merely?—The rental, so far as it could be made up.

From the account of 1806-7, it appears Lord Fincastle paid for arrears £1. 2*s.* 2*d.* per annum, up to Martinmas 1806, amounting in the whole to £88. 13*s.* 4*d.*, and also a composition of £381. 18*s.* 9*d.* As Lord Fincastle's name does not appear in the subsequent account, must not these annual payments be now in arrear?—Unless the property is disposed of.

You mean disposed of by the Town?—Yes; and the sum received from it entered in the College account. Before the Act was passed, the receipts only came into the account; there was no particular entry of the items, except in the ledger. The receipts were brought forward as they were received, and the sum in arrear was left, as stated in the ledger, but not exhibited in any account. There were 42 years got from Lord Fincastle at one time. The College account, as already mentioned, never contained a rental till within the last two years: everything went into the ledger which is entitled ground-annuals on feu and teind ledger.

You have stated that, previous to the last year, or previous to the passing of that Burgh Act, you only introduced into your account the receipts, and not the rental; but will you inform the Commissioners if the arrears that are on the face of the roll-rental, previous to that date, have ever been brought to the account?—So far as it has been practicable.

Is there any account of those arrears?—Yes, there is an account of them, and they were put into the hands of the agent of the city to make the most of them: numbers of processes were raised, and every means taken to make them effectual; and every one of them that could be recovered has been brought to account. And, with reference to the previous years, there will be seen in the accounts large sums received from time to time, to account, from the city agent and the others who had them in collection.

Is the amount of arrear now due under that head, which you have not been able to recover, considerable?—Some items have been due for 100 years; and it is not possible to trace the property.

As you say that you made up a list of arrears before you introduced a regular rental, and that you have recovered a great part of these, can you say if the amount which you have not been able to recover is considerable, or do you know what it is?—It is considerable.

Can you state from memory what the amount may be?—If I recollect right, it is in Scotch money the sums are stated. I would not venture to say the sum in sterling.

Can you state it in Scotch money?—No, I could not correctly; there is a great number of figures. But the last account of the rental can be exhibited to the Commissioners; but, of the items there detailed, only a part belongs to the College.

Has a return of that account yet been presented to the Commissioners?—No, nor of the ledger, which is in daily use.

What means did you take to inform yourself as to the total amount of the rental, or the source from which it was derived?—By going through the ledger.

Is it a very old ledger?—Yes, it goes back for a long period.

Does it contain the more recent mortifications?—Everything relating to the College account goes into that ledger, even of a more recent date.

If that property, for which Lord Fincastle had paid a ground-rent or feu-duty, has been sold, will the amount of the purchase-money appear on the face of the accounts?—It will.

Are you aware of any sales of superiorities, which had been part of the College revenue, having been made of late years,—within your recollection?—Some superiorities were sold.

It appearing from the accounts that, in 1812-13, the sum of £620. 5*s.* 11*d.*, in 1813-14, £509. 11*s.*, in 1814-15, £650, and in 1816-17, £961, were received as prices of superiorities, can you say whether those sums were applied to the purposes of the College?—They went into the College account: they were all applied to the purposes of the College account.

Or in liquidation of the balance?—Yes, in the years in which they were received.

Were the legacies of £1,000, £3 per cent., stated in the account 1810-11, and of £309. 2*s.* 2*d.*, stated in the account 1814-15, applied in the same way?—The legacies were applied in the same way; mortifications, again, were also applied the same way; but the City accounts, besides, annually for the interest required by the mortifications.

In the article of bursaries, the principal sum seems to be £6,949, where is that sum?—That forms part of the bond of corroboration.

Does it form part of the £11,451?—Yes, part of the £11,451; all those prior to the date of the bond of corroboration are included.

Are you sure they are all there?—There is one by Fraser stated separately.

Nothing is charged for the annual sum paid on the principal sum mortified, is the reason of that, because you consider the interest on the bond as coming in place of that?—Yes.

How came the sums paid to the bursars to fall short of the interest on the sums mortified for their use?—That may arise from their not calling for the payments till after the close of the account; indeed sometimes they don't call for a year or two, and there are vacancies, but they never lie any length of time vacant,—they are always filled up in a few months, and sometimes filled up before the vacancy occurs.

Is there no regulation for the specific application of the surplus for bursars?—I am not aware of any.

Is there a separate account kept for each bursary?—The account exhibits the situation of each bursary.

Is there a separate account kept of the charge on each fund, so as to show the surplus, not on the whole, but the surplus in regard to each mortification for a bursary?—No; there is not.

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If three bursaries happen to be vacant, or the sums due to the bursars on those foundations, do not happen to be paid, are they mixed together as part of one general fund?—Yes, but I suppose few instances of the kind have occurred, if any.

Do you think that bursaries seldom remain vacant for any length of time?—That seldom occurs.

Are they or not of long standing?—They are not of long standing.

Then, if there is any short-coming in the application of the revenue appropriated to the bursaries in the course of a year, do you suppose that arises from individual bursars not claiming the payment of the sums due to them for the most part?—It does.

In looking over the accounts, it appears that the sums stated on the discharge side of the account as paid to bursaries, fall generally short of the interest of the sum appropriated to the bursaries, how do you account for that?—That may be accounted for to the extent of £50, at once. His late Majesty King William's allowance of £50 is stated in the charge, enumerating the several bursaries, although it is not received, and there is no corresponding sum stated in the discharge, that payment being now made by the collector of the bishop rents.

Will there then be an annual difference to that amount between the two sides of the account?—There will be an annual difference between the two sides of the account, unless it happened that the sum payable by the collector of the bishop rents had been paid over the Town, which was the case in prior years.

Can you inform the Commissioners if there have been any mortifications connected with bursars to the College since the year 1725, excepting that of the Reverend James Stewart in 1811, and Mr. Penman in 1823?—I don't know of any—I am sure there are none;—to my knowledge there are none.

Is there any legal provision for controlling or auditing the College accounts as between the Town and the College?—None: it is audited as between the Town and the Chamberlain, in the same way as other of the accounts of the Town are audited, and by reference to the docket, at the end of the account, it will appear; it is done by certain members of the College Committee, of which the third Baillie is Chairman. The Senatus Academicus is no party to this auditing.

(*To Mr. Bell.*) On the processes of augmentation being raised, in which claims are made by ministers for any part of the teinds mortified for the use of the College, has appearance always been made on the part of the Town on those processes?—I am not at present aware of a single instance of augmentation which affected the teinds payable for the College.

Are not the College made parties?—Not that I know of.

Has there been no appearance?—None that I recollect; not being agent for the town I cannot say.

As city clerk, can you inform the Committee, if, in the event of a sale of the superiorities, the consent of the College was given to the transaction?—Certainly not.

Do the Town consider themselves as the sole administrators?—Yes, as the sole administrators.

Do you know the history of any part of these superiorities—had they been superiorities mortified for the use of the College?—I am not very certain in what way they came into their hands.

Can a statement be furnished to the Commissioners from the titles of the superiorities, showing whether they have been superiorities mortified for the use of the College, or lands feued out?—Mr. Cunningham can give the Commissioners that information; it was before I was clerk.

Will you request Mr. Cunningham to furnish us with it?—Certainly.

And will you do so also with reference to the deeds of mortification under which the superiorities were placed under the Town, and as to the case of any feus of the College property by the Town?—Yes.

(*To Mr. Bruce.*) Do you recollect the first year you completed a rent-roll without reference to the actual receipt?—There is only one year of rental, the last year, from October 1824 to October 1825.

Was the interest of the bond you mentioned made chargeable on the ale-duty?—It has been in the ale-duty books since the bond of corroboration was granted.

(*To Mr. Bell.*) Could you ascertain from the books the origin and purposes of several mortifications?—Probably I should find some entries in the books, and they would state what the mortifications were at different periods, so by going through them, I might be likely to find the whole.

Edinburgh, Saturday, October 7, 1826.

The EARL of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

Mr. *Charles Cunningham*, Conjunct Principal Clerk for the City of Edinburgh, and Mr. *Archibald Bruce*, Accountant for the said City, called in.

Mr. *Archibald Bruce* examined.

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Since the last Meeting, have you furnished the Commissioners with a rent-roll of the Revenues of the College of Edinburgh, dated 1747?—Yes.

There is one part of it, from which it appears that "the Council having perused the whole "council-books, town's accounts, and others, since the foundation of the College, at the sight "of the Regents and the College-Treasurer, by their act of this date (23d Jan. 1656), did "condescend on the several mortifications made to the College from 1579 to 1656, amounting,

"as per particular account thereof, showing also the purposes of each mortification, in the "Town's View-book, folio 83, to £71,000 Scots." Have you this View-book?—I have carefully searched for it, but I cannot find it; at the same time I may observe, that when going over the council-records, I discovered the act (the date of which is on the margin of the rental for 1747), and so far as I could decipher the writing, it appears to contain a detail of those mortifications.

Does this Town's View-book exist?—That is the book I alluded to as having searched for, but I cannot find it.

Have you any idea how this book to which you allude has been lost, or comes to be missing?—No. There are a great number of books, but that particular book does not appear among them.

Were there any papers or books lost at the time when the council-chamber was removed? I really cannot say.

Did you ever see this book in your time?—Never; and when I observed reference made to it in the minute of 1656, I searched very particularly for it; I was anxious to see it, as it must be a very curious document, and I should like much it could be found.

Are you aware that any other person has seen it, at any time?—None, excepting the parties alluded to in the minute of 1656.

There is a minute of council referred to; is it contained in that book?—I do not know whether the minute referred to is contained in that book, but the minute is engrossed in the council-records; and on turning them up, it will be seen (at least it appeared to me) that there is a history of the mortifications pointed at in that minute, and it very likely contains a copy of the account alluded to.

(To Mr. *Cunningham.*) Mr. Cunningham, can you furnish the Commissioners with a copy of that act, dated 23d of January 1656?—Yes, I could quite easily.

Have you any knowledge of this book, that is missing?—I never heard of it until this time.

Are there any other books belonging to the town of Edinburgh which are missing, that you are aware of?—I believe there are some of their old chartularies that have gone astray; at least I have not been able to lay my hands on them; they are not books of account at all; I have no charge of the books of account, and I know but little about them.

(To Mr. *Bruce.*) Can Mr. Bruce state if he knows of any other books of account which have been lost?—I am not aware of any; the whole books I have ever searched for, I have discovered, saving the View-book, except that in question.

Does not that, from the description of it, appear to be a general book?—A general book.

It is not one solely applicable to the college revenues, is it?—I should think not.

(To Mr. *Cunningham.*) Mr. Cunningham, have you looked into the states produced of the income of the College?—I have seen them generally, but I have not examined them minutely.

There appear to be a variety of feu-duties, forming part of the revenue of the College; can you inform the Commissioners if those feu-duties were granted in that shape in the way of mortifications, or if they were lands granted to the Town, and afterwards feued out by the Town?—About ten years ago I made a very extensive research into the property of the Town of Edinburgh; and my impression is, that most of the lands which appear in these rentals as feu-duties, were all feued out by the religious houses to whom they belonged, before they came into the hands of the Town of Edinburgh; in short, that they got nothing but superiority.

Can you give the Commissioners any information respecting the feu-farm of Spittalmill?—The superiority of it was sold by the Town to the late Lord Hopetoun.

Do you know the history of the farm belonging to Lord Leven in Fife?—I know there were two farms, Spittalmill and Uthrogill; Uthrogill belonging to Lord Leven, and Spittalmill to Lord Hopetoun.

Were those farms feued by the religious houses?—They belonged to the Provost and Prebends of Trinity College, Edinburgh, and are part of the property conveyed to the Town by the charter of the 7th of August 1612, at least they are in the confirmation of that charter, which contains a *Novodamus*. Those lands, I have reason to think, were feued out by the religious houses to which they belonged, before they became the property of the town.

Can you ascertain that, do you think?—I rather think I can, by tracing them back in the town's Chartularies. If I find the first charter, granted after they came into the possession of the town of Edinburgh, to be a renewal of the investiture by the town as coming in place of the Provost and Prebends of the Trinity College, to whom they previously belonged, then they must have been feued out before the town of Edinburgh got them. I shall examine into that. There are a great many other lands in similar situations.

Is there not some land which belonged to Lord Fincastle or Lord Dunmore?—There is Powis; that property is claimed by the Trinity Hospital of Edinburgh; it was part of the lands belonging to the Provost and Prebends of Trinity College, and also, so far as my memory serves me, was feued out previous to the Reformation; the property belonged to a family of the name of Rollo, and came by progress into Lord Dunmore's family.

How came that to be inserted as part of the College revenues?—I believe it is properly inserted in the College revenues; it is part of the lands contained in the charter 1612, and it rather appears to me to have been erroneously claimed by the Trinity Hospital.

(To Mr. *Bruce.*)—The entry of Lord Fincastle appears once in the year 1806-7, and it does not appear again afterwards; can you explain that?—The ledger produced to the Commissioners will show the situation of that article.

(To Mr. *Cunningham.*) The entry of Lord Fincastle appears once in the year 1806-7, and it does not appear again; can you explain that?—The superiority was sold in 1813; Lord Fincastle entered as a singular successor, after being prosecuted for non-entry by the town;

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paying a composition, but the entail of the Dunmore family was recognized in that charter, and of course no composition will again occur so long as the entail exists.

The feu-duty does not appear again, does it?—The price of the superiority and feu-duty ought to appear when it was sold. If omitted, it is very likely to have happened thus: the feu-duty is trifling, some small sum, and it might not be annually collected; they would recover the arrear of feu-duty at the time the entry was taken out in favour of Lord Fincastle. It was sold in 1813; and the feu-duty, if not collected after that entry, would be got then.

(To Mr. *Bruce.*) Mr. Bruce, can you explain that?—Yes. The feu-duty incurred after the 24th of June 1807 (when the 42 years of arrears and the £381. 18*s.* 9*d.* of composition were received, per charter, dated 10th June 1807) is accounted for as follows: three years were received on the 14th of March 1810; two other years' feu-duty were received on the 6th of January 1812, another year's on the 19th November 1812, and the last year's feu-duty to Martinmas 1813 was received on the 9th of December 1813, about which time the property was sold. The purchase-money of the feu-duty at 30 years extended to £63. 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the valuation p. £446. 5*s.* 9*d.*, being at the rate of £1 sterling to each £1 Scots, making £509. 11*s.* which sum was received from Mr. Stewart Marjoribanks of London on the 22d day of September 1813.

Is that one of the superiorities sold that is accounted for?—Yes.

There are three or four mentioned as having been sold; is that one?—Yes. The feu-duty exigible from the property is regularly charged from the period the 42 years of arrears have been accounted for, and was received down to 1813, when the property was sold.

The purchase-money is brought to the account of the College in the year's account?—Yes, for the year 1814; but the rent-roll in 1747 fixes what is the proper revenue of the College, viz., £172. 4*s.* 5½*d.*, whereof £100 out of the ground-annuals, &c., and £72. 4*s.* 5½*d.* out of the teinds of Currie and Livingstone, which forms the whole revenue of the College under the head of "Ground-annuals, Feu and Teind-duties." With regard to the feu-duty and superiority of Powis, sold to Mr. Stewart Marjoribanks, the purchase-money of £509. 10*s.* is nevertheless brought into the College account under date 22d December 1813.

(To Mr. *Cunningham.*) In this and other entries, when subjects were sold, the price received for them was applied as part of the fund to defray the current expenses of the year; was this done by act of Council or merely by the College-treasurer?—I presume it was the act of the accountant in making up the town's accounts, for there was no particular instruction given by the Council; the money is stated to have been received, and the accountant, in making up the annual accounts, posts that to the proper head of accounts.

Is it the belief of the witness that all the subjects granted by King James to the College were feus at the time they were granted, and not lands?—My impression is that the lands in the country were all feued out previously; there might have been some houses belonging to the Provost and Prebends of the different colleges in Edinburgh which were not feued out, but were subsequently sold, but the country part of the property was all feued. My impression is generally so, but I think I should be able, by making investigation, to trace it back and to distinguish it.

With regard to superiorities, can you show what was conveyed in the shape of superiority alone, and what was land?—Yes.

Can you furnish the Commissioners with an account made in two columns, distinguishing the one from the other?—I will do my endeavour to make that account as correctly as I have the means of doing it.

There is one article of feu-duty payable by the Surgeons for their hall in Surgeons' Square; as it is a very late feu, do you know the history of that?—No, I do not at present.

Can you ascertain it?—I dare say that I can.

And can you ascertain how that land came into possession of the town?—It was part of the Kirk-of-Field.

Can you explain what became of the land in Kirk-of-Field?—This College, and I think the Infirmary and the High School Yards, and probably Surgeons' Square, would be part of them.

Does the town of Edinburgh give compensation, or do they pay feu-duties to the College for the High School Yards?—I am not aware.

Was that the site of the original King's School founded by King James?—I really don't know; I don't think it was.

Was the High School founded before the College?—I think it was; and if the High School was part of the property belonging to the Blackfriars, which it is likely it may be, from its vicinity to what is called Blackfriars' Wynd,—and I know the High School site comprehends the areas of some of the houses which belonged to the Blackfriars,—that property is accounted for, I believe, to the Trinity Hospital, and I think it belonged to them by a grant from King James.

Have you any document relative to the disposal of any part of the property belonging to the College termed the Kirk-of-Field?—Yes, I have. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1785 for opening a communication to the country on the south by a bridge over the Cowgate; and on the 6th of July 1785, the Town-council "agreed to dispone, without any recompense, to the "Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for building a bridge over the Cowgate, the area "belonging to the community to the south of the College or Infirmary Street, so far as com-"prehended in the line described in the Act of Parliament, in respect that the public, and "particularly the College, will be greatly benefited by the communication being opened, and "also in respect of any profit by selling areas being to be applied for rebuilding the "University."

Were they so applied?—The Act contains some regulations as to the application of part of the money for rebuilding the University; and, in point of fact, I know the College Trustees

paid between £6,000 and £7,000 to tradesmen whose accounts had been postponed by the funds of the subscribers running short, and for work actually done at the College.

Does that refer to the ground on which the houses immediately opposite the College are built, between this and the Infirmary?—I do not exactly know whether it refers to the particular houses opposite, or generally to the profit by selling areas being to be applied for building the University, as prescribed by the Act.

Will you inform the Commissioners whether the ground you speak of is near to the Infirmary Street, or comprehends the whole space from that up to Drummond Street?—The ground granted by this act of Council comprehends the street running along the east front of the College and the areas opposite, on which houses are built, between the street and the Infirmary.

Are you aware whether there was a house belonging to the professor of divinity to the north of the College, and where the continuation of the South Bridge to Nicolson Street runs?—I think there was.

Was it at the corner of North College Street?—My impression is that it was in that situation. I do not recollect the house; but I have seen lately in some of the minute-books, or in some excerpts from the minute-books, an order by the committee of subscribers for rebuilding the University to take down that house; and in granting a commission to Dr. Hunter, who was professor of divinity in 1779, there was a reservation made of that house, in case it should be required for building the College.

Do you know in what way that house and the garden (if there was a garden connected with it) was attached or mortified for the use of the professor of divinity?—I think it was by a person of the name of Sommerville. There were some 6,000 merks, mortified by Sommerville, applied to the purchase of that house for the professor of divinity.

Did you not mention that in the commission to Dr. Hunter there was a stipulation that he personally should have no claim for the use of the house, in respect it might be necessary to take it down in rebuilding the College?—Yes.

Do you know if any part of the street occupies the site where that house stood, or is it occupied by any part of the ground on which the College is built?—I do not know.

Is there any plan in the possession of the Town-council showing the area and site of the old College, and the state of the ground in the immediate vicinity of the old College?—Not that I am aware of; there may be.

Do you know if there was any plan lodged in the Parliament office at the time this Act for building the South Bridge was carried through Parliament?—I think not; the standing orders at that time did not require that a plan should be lodged.

There was a process of multiplepoinding raised in 1805 by the South Bridge Trustees against the Magistrates and Town-council as patrons of the University, calling them, as Trustees for building the University, in regard to the disposal apparently of part of the price of the areas sold in carrying through that South Bridge; can you inform the Commission of the history of that transaction?—There is a final decree of exoneration pronounced in that process within these two years by the Court, and it was in the course of the proceedings in that process that the tradesmen who had laid out money in rebuilding part of the College, and who did not obtain payment from the subscribers, obtained decrees of preference over the funds in the hands of the South Bridge Trustees for the money actually laid out.

Was the money to which this process of multiplepoinding relates applied under those decrees of preference in payment of part of the expense of building the College?—In part. There was a full state of the affairs of the South Bridge Trustees made up by Mr. Claud Russell, accountant.

Can you furnish the Commission with that state?—The state was printed.

Can you furnish the Commissioners with a copy of it?—I shall obtain a copy of it.

Have you a copy of the agreement between the Town-council and Mr. Short, as to the Observatory erected on the Calton Hill?—I have no copy.

Can you procure and furnish the Commission with a copy?—If it is to be found in the Council's records I shall obtain it.

Are you aware of any arrangement between the Town-council and the Astronomical Institution recently instituted regarding the transference of the old Observatory and instruments, or was there any such agreement entered into?—There was some arrangement in regard to that, but what it is I do not recollect. I think it must appear on the records of the Council, and if so I will furnish a copy of the agreement.

Has any copy of the Golden Charter been transcribed for the use of the Commission by the town?—No; in a great measure many of the grants in the charter 1603 were resigned.

Is the charter granted in 1603 what is commonly called the Golden Charter?—It has been called so.

There are grants of certain churches disponed by that charter to the city for the College; were those grants of the teinds, or the patronage of the churches?—Both, I believe.

Is the patronage of Dumbarney now in the possession of the Town-council?—No, they sold it in 1820.

Do you know to what fund the proceeds were applied?—I do not know, but I presume to the account of the college.

(To Mr. *Bruce.*)—Mr. Bruce, can you ascertain that?—Yes; it is entered in the proper revenue account.

(To Mr. *Cunningham.*)—Was it sold to Mr. Craigie?—To Mr. Anderson; but it is now the property of Sir David Moncrieff, and not Mr. Craigie.

Do Dumbarney, Pottie, and Moncrieff form one parish?—I understand so.

When augmentations were brought of the stipends payable in those parishes, which were so disponed to the town for the college, was care taken that appearance should be made in those

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processes of augmentation, in order that the court might be informed that those were college-teinds?—Whenever any citation is received by the Magistrates and Town-council, in a process of augmentation, it is sent to the agent to attend to the interest of the city; and I presume that care would be taken by the agent to state all proper defences.

Do you know yourself, personally, whether appearance was made or not?—No, I do not but I have no doubt that it was.

If there are any grants for the purposes of the college in the golden charter of 1603, will you furnish the Commission with a copy of that charter, taking it, if legible, from the original?—I am afraid the original is not legible.

Is there not some part of that charter blotted out?—Yes, I think there is. I will endeavour to furnish as correct a copy as can be obtained; but many of the grants and privileges in that charter were afterwards resigned; they do not now belong to the town of Edinburgh. The charter of Charles I., in 1636, is a charter that will show better what is actually in possession of the town than that in 1603.

Does it contain any college property?—I think it contains every thing that belongs to the college.

Does it bear reference to the preceding charter?—Yes, it does.

Has that charter 1636 been transmitted to the Commissioners, do you know?—Not that I am aware of, but they can have a copy.

Will you inform the Commissioners, with reference to another subject, what directions are made by the Town-council in regard to the intimation to them of vacant bursaries?—The accountant annually lays before the council the list of bursaries that are to fall vacant.

Are there any acts of council directing the manner in which the funds relative to the bursaries should be kept, viz., whether they are to be kept as one general fund, or whether there is a separate account for each bursary?—I am not aware that there are; but the accountant will be able to explain it.

(To Mr. *Bruce.*)—Are you aware of any acts of council regulating the manner in which the funds relating to the bursaries should be kept?—No, I am not aware of any acts of council regulating the manner of keeping the fund.

You stated on a former day that they were always kept in one account, did you not?—I did; it forms a branch of the college account. But the sum belonging to each mortification, and the respective number of bursaries under them, and the payment to each bursar, and the amount paid in each mortification, are detailed annually in the college account.

Did you state formerly, that if three bursaries remained vacant for any length of time, the total sum so unappropriated would be carried to the general fund?—Any sum so unappropriated falls into the college revenue, and is applied to other college purposes.

And it is not kept for the particular bursary?—No.

Does it go to any general bursary fund?—No.

(To Mr. *Cunningham.*)—Are you aware whether, besides the garden belonging to the professor of divinity and the principal, there was any free area surrounding the college, appropriated to the use of the college?—No, I am not.

In addition to the state made out by Mr. Russell, in the process of multiplepoinding, will you furnish the Commissioners with the interlocutors under which the sums of money you mention were appropriated to the purposes of the college, if you can obtain them?—I can produce the discharges of the individuals in which the decrees of preference are narrated.

(To Mr. *Bruce.*)—In the search you made, did you search for old processes in which the book you have referred to might be required to be produced before the Court?—No, I did not.

Is there anybody but yourself in whose custody those books are kept?—I am not sure; the principal books of account belong to the accountant's department exclusively, and no such book appears in the inventory of the books and documents in my custody.

Do you think it must have been lost a long time ago?—Yes.

(To Mr. *Cunningham.*)—Have you ever heard of that book?—No.

Or the account referred to?—No.

Will the witness inform the Commissioners if he is aware of the existence of any record known by the name of the Minutes of the Kirk-council?—I never heard of such an account; nevertheless there may be such in existence.

You alluded to the chartulary of the town; does that contain a record, under separate heads, of the purposes of the different grants or mortifications to the town?—No; the chartulary contains a copy of charters granted by the magistrates of Edinburgh.

Are they under separate heads?—No; it is not under separate heads; there is a separate chartulary kept for the new town.

Is there any old document of any sort or kind, from which it appears what was originally, at the time of the institution, or shortly after the institution of the college, the property appropriated for the maintenance and support of the college, going further back than this rent-roll of 1747?—I have never seen any detailed account of what was the property of the college; I am not aware if there is any such account.

Is there any old rental of the Black or Grey Friars?—I never saw any.

(To Mr. *Bruce.*)—Does the ledger, or any similar book you have in your possession, merely show what has been considered and taken to be college property in the understanding of the individuals keeping the book?—No; it contains all the property placed under the head of Ground Annuals, and Feu and Teind-Duties.

From what documents, or from what former books, is the accountant guided in ascertaining and alleging that those particular ground-annuals and feu and teind-duties are the only ones appropriated to the use of the college?—There is no state I have ever seen which shows the particulars of the sum of ground-annuals belonging to the college.

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Does this ledger then guide you, according to the practice of preceding accountants, in showing you what you are to consider is to be carried to the account of the college funds?—It gives the accounts of the sums which have been carried to that account; but the actual college funds are not distinguished.

If any articles were omitted in the college accounts as college property, and carried to the proper city funds which had originally been intended for the use of the college, does that ledger give any information as to such errors, if any such exist?—It will; for this ledger contains the whole charge and discharge of the several ground-annuals, feu and teind-duties of the town.

From what date?—I think I can give a series of the book of ground-annuals, &c., back to the year 1698, and of the college accounts, containing the receipts from that source of revenue from the year 1640.

It was only very lately, was it, that you knew what the rental of the college was, from the feu-duties and the ground-annuals?—Yes, from looking into the old books, in consequence of the inquiry of the Commissioners; but a great deal of this property is disposed of now; a great part of the ground-annuals, belonging not altogether to the college but to the town, was disposed of by the new buildings opposite to the Lawn Market, and others.

Does this book contain the whole ground-annuals both of the college and the town?—Yes, and the rental in 1747 specifies what part of the amount is the proper revenue of the college, being £100 out of the ground-annuals, and £72 odds out of the teind-duties.

Is the only document, of any age, to which you can refer as fixing that proportion, this rental?—Yes, except what the prior college accounts from 1640 may instruct.

Does the first number of this series of account books contain any extract from the several deeds under which the lands are held?—I cannot speak as to that; but in the account book of 1747 there is a similar account of the whole ground-annuals, feu and teind-duties, as the one already produced to the Commissioners relative to the college revenue, and referring to the charters by which they were endowed to the town.

Is it a transcript of this paper (the rent-roll of the college account) which has been delivered in?—No, it is quite different; it regards the whole ground-annuals, feu and teind-duties belonging to the town, of which, in the college accounts prior to 1766, the £100 of ground-annuals, and the £72 of teind-duties are alone brought forward in the college account; and from 1766 downwards, of the whole ground-annuals, &c., handed over to be recovered, the whole sums received are brought forward into the college account.

Will you produce the first volume of that series of accounts?—Yes.

(To Mr. *Cunningham.*)—Do you happen to know that Mr. Constable is in possession of some papers which it might be useful to see?—I heard he had got some papers which were thrown out from the Old Parliament House at the time it was removed. All these ground-annuals mostly were secured by heritable bonds for the support of altars and religious establishments, and those were made over to the town.

The Very Rev. Dr. *George Husband Baird,* D.D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh called in and examined.

The Very Rev. Principal Baird.

Are the answers which you have returned to the questions sent to you by the Commissioners, the unanimous opinions of the Senatus Academicus?—They are the unanimous opinions of the Senatus Academicus.

Have you any further suggestions, in your individual capacity, to make, connected with the interests of the University?—There are various suggestions to be made, but it would be very desirable if the particular points or bearings of the questions on which the Commissioners desire to hear me should be stated. It is so broad a subject, involving the general constitution of the University—involving the powers of the Patrons and the Senatus Academicus, and the general regulations for the police and discipline of the University, that it would lead to a length of discussion, if I were to presume to enter upon the whole of these topics, that might be very unsuitable under such circumstances. But, upon any particular point which the Commissioners may have the goodness to suggest to me, I will endeavour to give such answer as may occur to me at the moment.

The questions which were transmitted to you, in common with other Universities, appearing to the Commissioners to comprise all the topics which occurred as necessary to be explained, and upon which information was desired, and with respect to the branch of the subject to which you allude, namely, the power of the Patrons, and the general government of the University, as connected with the differences of opinion prevailing between you and the Patrons, the Commissioners having also received a full statement, they wish to know if you have any thing to add to the information which you have already furnished to them?—If they would give me permission, I would look at the queries as they stand.

Will you inform the Commissioners if you have any opinion to communicate, or any statement to make independent of the answers given by the Senatus Academicus, or with regard to which you may differ or have views of your own?—Under these circumstances, then, I have simply to say that those answers, which are considered as full, contain distinctly and completely the views that I have upon the subject, and therefore it does not appear to me that I am called upon to detain the Commissioners with any statement on the subject. If there are any queries, which seem to require further information, upon the statement being made to us, we would be extremely happy as a body to make further returns.

Are there any explanations you would wish to make upon particular queries?—There are none that occur to me at this moment.

Has the Very Reverend Principal any views of his own to communicate, as to Discipline,

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or Examinations, or as to Prizes or Premiums, or any thing that would stimulate the students to pay better attention to their duties?—Upon that subject I really must say, that I am not aware of any new regulations that are required; the regulations at present are such, that if duly followed up (which I believe them to be) by the Professors, they are sufficient for the purpose. In the Language and Philosophy classes (except I believe in the Moral Philosophy class), examination regularly takes place to a greater or to a less extent, and in a different form. In the Language classes, particularly, examination is carried on, and it consists with my knowledge that the Professors keep very regular catalogues of the students; that the greater part of them have each day the names of the students called over at the opening of the classes; in some, the whole of the names are not called over—being numerous, it is supposed that this would occupy too large a portion of the hour, and therefore they promiscuously select a few names from different parts of the catalogue, so as to leave it sufficiently uncertain to students whether their names will be called to-day or to-morrow. There are several of the Professors, I know, who keep a catalogue in this form, that they mark every answer that is given, whether it is good or indifferent, or whether it is an answer totally wrong. They have a short mark, which they make, so that at the distance of years afterwards they can say, they not only know for that session, but they can say at any number of sessions thereafter, what had been the proficiency of the boy, and the appearance he made at the class. Sometimes it happens, I believe in most of the classes, that in calling up the boys for examination in the class, the Professors do not call the names in the regular order in which they are marked in the catalogue, because they are afraid that in that case, a boy knowing his place in the catalogue, would prepare the lesson, and that lesson only, on which he knew he was to be examined, and therefore they call them promiscuously up. Probably on some occasions it may happen that calling them up promiscuously in that way, if they do not carefully look at each name at the time when he is called, the name of one may escape for a longer time than another, and they may not all be examined equally frequently. I know that in some classes, it has been said the examinations are not equal and regular among the students, and I know that in that class, which I have heard alluded to, more than with regard to any other, there have been parents, not one but many, who have come to me and said that they really began to be afraid for the general progress of education in their children, for that the enthusiasm that was excited in them for getting the lessons and performing the exercises of that class, were such as to prevent their going through the exercises of other classes with equal care. I know no regulation that could be made to ensure more absolute certainty and equal frequency of examination to each pupil (for that must always depend on the Professor for the time); but by their keeping regular catalogues, they have it in their power, and I have felt it my duty to suggest it at times that it would be desirable the catalogue should be gone regularly over, so that each pupil might have a stimulus to exertion every day of the course. It is to be considered too, that from the great number of students, probably towards 300 in a class, and meeting but one hour a-day, it is quite impracticable in fact that each could be very frequently examined in the course of the session. But there are censors appointed, and the boys are arranged, and this language class in particular goes on in a certain order. In each seat there is a censor placed, whose business it is to keep a note of those who are absent, and at the close of the week to give information to the Professor, and to notice all ill behaviour in the class; and if there is carelessness or any improper conduct, to let that be known to the Professor. So that I am quite satisfied the practical regulations are at present as perfect as it is possible to make them, for preserving order in the classes and for advancing the proficiency of the scholars. It must depend, as was said before, entirely on the individual Professor, and the manner in which he puts into practice the rules he has laid down for directing himself. I happen to know another Professor,—the Professor of Mathematics,—who endeavours regularly to call up each of his pupils with equal frequency, but sometimes being afraid he may have overlooked some, he asks them in the class if he has by accident overlooked any, and states that he is quite anxious and ready to examine the whole of them.

Are the boys composing a class generally nearly of the same age?—The greater proportion of them, on first entering to the college, which they do at an average from the age of 12 to 15, are nearly of the same age; at the same time, in the Language and Philosophy classes—in the Language classes particularly, there are considerable numbers almost every season of a more advanced age than the general body of the class; there are young men from the country in narrow circumstances who have not been able to get a regular early education, and they do not come up to town until 16—I have known them come at a later period; still they go into the classes, and most frequently they are not so far advanced, and not so accurately taught with regard to the elements of the language as those younger boys who have been at preparatory academies.

By what means do you compel regular attendance?—There is no means of compelling regular attendance except by the censor giving in a regular list of the boys of his own class, and the Master, either by a reproof or by fine, punishing the boy for delinquency.

In case of want of proficiency, what punishment is inflicted?—I believe no punishment.

How is his want of proficiency corrected?—I am not aware that there is any particular regulation as to punishment for want of proficiency in getting a lesson or giving in a theme, except the public disgrace and the reprehension of the Professor;—none. There would be a difficulty to distinguish whether want of proficiency proceeded from carelessness or want of talent, and it would be hard to fine a boy for mere want of intellectual capacity.

Does not the authority of the Professor extend to the imposing of additional labour in case of idleness or carelessness?—I presume so.

Is there any attempt at the imposition of additional tasks—do you know if that is practised?

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—It may be, but it is not in my knowledge that it is. The Professors themselves will be able to give an answer upon that.

In the Language classes is there nothing to make up for the want of stimulus which arises at the High School or other schools which they have left, arising from their taking and losing of places?—No, nothing; but there are exercises prescribed with great frequency, and towards the end of the season prizes are given, not merely for the best prize-essay that may be given in, but on a general consideration of the comparative merits of those that have been given in during the season. Mr. Pillans, Professor of Humanity, means, as an excitement, to have a frame hung up with the names of those who are successful in gaining premiums, to remain a memorial in future times of the distinction they had acquired. Mr. Dunbar, in the same way, is extremely assiduous in doing every thing in his power to incite the boys that have talents, and indeed all the boys generally.

But if a boy of 13 or 14 years of age chooses to persevere in a course of idleness and neglect of those tasks that were imposed upon him, are there no means of correction or punishment short of public reprehension?—It would depend entirely, I presume, on the degree of negligence, and the disrespect shown to the Professor in not performing the exercises required of him. If they were of a gross nature and long continued, I should presume that the Professor would submit it to the Senatus Academicus, that there was a boy who had behaved discreditably for the University, and he would submit it to the Senatus what should be done in the case.

Would expulsion take place in consequence?—If there was simply negligence of class duty, without anything of insubordination or immorality in the boy's conduct, I do not conceive that expulsion would take place.

Is there any examination of the students before they enter a class, or at the commencement of a session, to ascertain whether the person is fit to receive benefit in that class?—There is no examination previous to admission. It is quite evident that it would be theoretically right and desirable that there should be such previous examinations, from the absurdity of a boy attending a class for which he is not prepared, nor qualified to improve by the instructions he receives—but in practice it is impossible. In the Humanity class there are 400 boys, and Mr. Dunbar has nearly as many. It would occupy a considerable portion of the session to examine each of these.

Would a person be admitted to Natural Philosophy, though he could not say he had studied Mathematics?—There are two classes of students; there are some students who are prosecuting their education with a view to a particular profession, the Church for instance. We have it in our power there, and we take care that they must have attended Mathematics before they go to Natural Philosophy; but with regard to individuals who have no particular professional object in view, but say they wish to take such a course, I do not conceive there exists in the Senatus Academicus, or in any body whatever, the power of prohibiting them from going. We may give them serious advice on the subject not to waste their time; but if they are studying merely for their own pleasure, and without any professional object in view, in consequence of which they would require certificates of having followed a certain course, then it is we hold that we are not entitled to prohibit their going to Natural Philosophy without Mathematics.

Are there Prizes or Premiums in every class?—There are prizes and premiums in every class of what is called the Faculty of Arts, in Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Logic, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy, and in Hebrew; there are none in the others.

Are they distributed at the end of each session?—Yes; during the last session Mr. Leslie obtained from Dr. Fellowes, in the neighbourhood of London, £75 to be distributed for a general Prize, to be competed for by all those students who have completed their studies within the last twelve years; and also £50 for Prizes to the advanced students, by competition, in the Natural Philosophy class.

Are there any General Prizes given by the Senatus Academicus itself, or by the Patrons of the College, apart from the particular classes?—No, none.

Referring the Reverend Principal to the answer to the 18th question, which relates to the hours of teaching by each Professor, and as to the separate hours of examination, it appears that in most of these classes there are no separate hours for examination; there are in six of them separate hours of examination, and there is no return at all from the Professor of Humanity on account of his absence abroad: Has the Principal any suggestion to make that, in his opinion, would tend to the improvement of the parties in any of those classes?—It is right to mention, that in the time of Mr. Bruce he appointed a separate hour for private examination, at which hour I myself endeavoured to attend when I could; but it was found that, though probably he had 70 boys at the private class, not a third part of them attended for examination. Dr. Finlayson attempted the same thing afterwards, and was obliged to give it up. When young men arrive at a certain period of life, and are a little aware that they might not answer the questions well, they dislike extremely to be exposed in the presence of their fellow-students, and therefore they do not attend, and I am quite satisfied that in no instance is a public separate hour for examination likely to succeed in the class of the more advanced students.

In the Moral Philosophy class is there not a separate hour for examination on Saturday?—Yes.

Is that for the purpose of criticizing essays?—Yes; the Professor does not put questions in the way they are put in the Language classes.

Has that been found to be beneficial in its consequences?—Yes, it is very beneficial to the students.

With reference to Logic, it appears it is chiefly carried on by Lectures, and there is no hour of separate examination; have you anything to suggest upon that?—Dr. Ritchie's mode meets

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my own approbation more than having a separate hour; he takes the opportunity at the commencement of the hour, when he is quite sure that all his students are in attendance, and for a certain time, probably a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, or ten minutes, just as the subject of the preceding day's Lecture furnishes materials to him. He is then certain of having the whole of them present; but even he is obliged frequently, in order not to give unnecessary pain to the young men, to put questions in such a way that they see what the answer ought to be; but then he does that intentionally, with the view (and they profit by it much)—he does it intentionally with the view of leading himself to give a new and further illustration of the subject; he takes that opportunity and that mode of bringing out from himself a renewed illustration of the subject on which he examines them.

Is it a recapitulation of the former lecture?—It is a recapitulation of the former lecture.

Are you present at any of these examinations?—No.

With reference to the answer to the 6th question, it is stated that the Professor of Agriculture received a "commission from the late Sir William Pultney, who sunk the money for endowing the Chair, that future vacancies are to be filled up by nine delegates, three to be chosen by the Judges of the Court of Session and Exchequer, and three by the Town-council;" is there any appointment of that Professor by the Town-council?—He received his commission direct from the Town-council, but they took the nomination from Sir William Pultney.

Is it not stated in the answer that the present Professor received a commission direct from the late Sir William Pultney?—It is a mistake in so far; there is a formal commission from the Patrons, but we understood, and have reason to believe, that he was a candidate nominated by Sir William Pultney.

Is there an act of Town-council instituting a Chair of Agriculture?—I am not aware of any formal act in their Records; they never communicate such acts to us; all our duty is to receive the Professor when they bring him to our table.

As to the answer to query 7, it is stated that the Professors of the Medical Faculty have some of them entered into an agreement, by which it is understood that in case any of them shall be appointed First Physician to His Majesty in Scotland, the salary shall be divided among them equally; is that a private understanding between the individuals themselves?—Entirely a private understanding.

Is it considered as an understanding binding as a matter of honour upon the successors?—I presume they would reckon it rather a matter of honour after it had been followed for a considerable period in the University.

Was it sanctioned by any act of the Senatus Academicus?—No, not by any act of the Senatus; it is entirely of the nature of a private arrangement among themselves.

In regard to the 14th and 15th queries, it is stated in the answers, that the examination of Graduates for Medical Degrees takes place by those Professors who in their commissions are styled Professors of Medicine; does it happen to be consistent with your knowledge, whether in any of the Crown commissions the Professors are appointed Professors of Medicine, or is that limited exclusively to the commissions granted by the Town-council?—I am certain, I think, that no Regius Professor merely has been styled Professor of Medicine; that is my impression at this moment, and I think I am correct.

It is stated in the 15th answer, "The only doubt in reference to the Faculty to which the Professorships of Clinical Surgery, Military Surgery, and Medical Jurisprudence belong, arises from the acceptation in which the word Faculty has generally been received in this University. They are always classed with the Medical department, and are summoned to all the meetings in which its concerns are discussed, with the exception of matters relative to Graduation;" can the Principal state to the Commissioners the ground or principle on which the Senatus Academicus have considered that the Regius Professors belonging to the Medical department were not entitled to examine candidates for graduation in Medical Degrees?—There are two qualifications which we think point out those who are to be members of the Medical Faculty.

Do you mean those who examine for degrees?—Yes, those who are styled in their commissions Professors of Medicine, and those who in their commissions are ordered or empowered to examine for graduation; those who have such commissions we hold are entitled to examine; but, where there is no power of that kind given, we do not, as a matter of course, consider it as binding on the Senatus Academicus to add them to the Medical Faculty, although they belong to the Medical department. The Commissioners will perceive from the answers that there never has been any regular institution of any one of our Faculties. They are rather Committees of the Senatus Academicus.

It is stated in the answer that a protest has always been taken by the Town-council on the occasion of the institution of any new class in the College by the Crown; is it the understanding (according to the apprehension of the Reverend Principal) in any degree of the Senatus Academicus, that the Crown has not the power to appoint Professors, with the privilege of examining for Medical degrees?—I do not recollect that question having ever been stated to me, or the idea occurring to me. The substance of the protest is simply that the admission of this Professor is not to hurt or prejudge the rights of the Patron. Now it follows clearly, I should think, from the general doctrine now, that there is no power in the Senatus Academicus, or in any other quarter, to appoint members of the Medical Faculty, as they hold that the direction of the *curriculum* for the Medical degree was entirely under their own direction and control.

Does the Reverend Principal understand that the exclusion of the Regius Professor from the privilege of examining candidates for medical degrees, is in the least way connected with any notion, which the Senatus Academicus entertain, that the Crown has no right to bestow that privilege?—I never heard the question discussed, either as a body or individually, by the Professors.

In the return to the 15th query, two classes are mentioned in which no lectures are delivered;

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is the Reverend Principal aware that any statement of the reasons why those Professors do not lecture has been given to the Principal or the Senatus Academicus officially?—I am not aware of any special requisition having been formally made by the Senatus, or of the Professors having been brought before them to answer that question, but it was in the personal knowledge of all of us so fully what the reasons were, that we never thought it necessary to make it a formal object of discussion in the Senatus.

It is stated in the answer to the 16th question that the Professor of Practical Astronomy assigned as a reason why he did not lecture, that there was no Observatory; was that made officially to the Senatus Academicus, or is it a reason he has stated to you now in making up the returns?—It is a reason he stated to me individually very long ago. I have not talked lately to him on the subject, he is so seldom here; but he told me he had repeatedly applied to Government for funds to purchase an Observatory and instruments, as he was anxious to teach, but they had not been furnished to him, and that is the ground of his not teaching.

As that class was instituted in 1786, and is in the appointment of the Crown, has the Principal the means of transmitting to the Commissioners the commission of that Professor, or is it recorded in the books of the Senatus Academicus?—At this moment I could not precisely say; we insert a considerable number of commissions, and I rather think that that commission will be in the Minutes also, but I do not recollect that it is so.

If it is, will the Principal furnish the Commissioners with a copy?—Yes, I will.

Have you, as Principal, any authority over the conduct of the different Professors, or is it only the Senatus as a body,—in enforcing their attendance or correcting any other irregularity?—I have no authority further than those personal communications in a friendly manner which it is my wish and my duty to make to the Professors if any thing seems to require notice; but I have no authority as an individual, and I have never had occasion to think of exerting any such authority.

In case of neglect, however, or misconduct on the part of any Professor, would it be brought before the Senatus Academicus, and by what means?—In the first place, it would be my duty, as it has been my practice, to speak individually to the Professor, and then, if I thought it necessary afterwards to be laid before the Senatus Academicus, to do so. But we are totally uncertain at present of the rights which, as a Senatus Academicus, we possess.

What would be the course pursued by the Senatus Academicus, in the event of misconduct on the part of a Professor being established and proved?—In that case, if we thought any reprehension on our part would be effectual for putting an end to what appeared a delinquency, we would exert it certainly; and, if we did not think our powers adequate, we would report to the Patron.

In the 50th answer, the deliberative vote of the Principal has been called in question; will the Principal inform the Commissioners, whether the idea of his having a deliberative vote is grounded on practice merely, or on any principle recognized in any grant, or in any other more official way?—No, there is no recognition of it in any minute of ours, and, as far as I know of, none in the Town-council.

Was it ever called in question before the year 1824?—Never. I have now been 33 years connected with the University; for the first 30 years there never was a vote in the Senatus Academicus. In the votes that have occurred lately, on one occasion, there happened to be an equality of votes on each side; I gave my vote, and then a deliberative one. It is a matter the University really are taking no interest in; they are anxious the thing should be decided, in case a similar question should occur, but they do not view it as a matter of interest to themselves; neither they nor I care much which way it is decided.

Is this the only instance in which it has been acted on during your incumbency?—It is, and since the establishment of the University, I think.

You mentioned that a roll was regularly called in the classes; are you sure it is called regularly?—I do not know that it is regularly called.

In order to ascertain if they are present or not, is there any report kept by which the Professor can tell certainly if his student has been present or not?—In the Language class the means are taken through the censors, who give in their weekly reports.

Does it consist with your knowledge that this is effectual for the purpose for which it is intended?—I am not able to say that it consists with my personal knowledge, not being present in the classes; but my impression is that it is effectual; but from personal knowledge I cannot say. There is a certain number arranged by the Professor in each seat, and in each seat there is a censor who sits at the bottom of it, I believe so that they may all pass him, and he keeps a regular note of those who are absent.

Are those preserved, so that the Professor at the end of the session can tell certainly if there has been attendance by every individual?—It is my distinct impression that he can do so.

Is it not possible for a lad to get a certificate, though he has not been regularly attending?—I doubt it very much in those two classes; in the higher classes I do not know that it is possible to take means to ascertain whether each student is daily in attendance; and I have no reason to believe that means are so taken to ascertain it.

Then there are no such means in the Medical classes?—No.

No censors?—No, none. There is one mean adopted, if they are not able to go further; it is necessary for every medical student to enrol his name in the Album of the University every month, for it was found, some years ago, that occasionally individuals came down from England, and took out class tickets, and pleaded this as a ground of graduation; and now, by making them enrol their names once a-month, we are sure that at least six times in the course of the winter they are in town.

In the examinations for Medical Degrees, is there any inquiry as to their literary qualifi-

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cations, apart from their medical knowledge?—I fancy not further than their knowledge of the Latin language, and such literary knowledge as may come under their consideration in connection with the various branches of the study, such as Chemistry and Botany, &c.; there is no specific examination as to literary qualification.

The examinations are in Latin, are they not?—Yes; and at the present time they examine in that language; and they write a Thesis in Latin in the course of their medical examination.

Was it ever the practice that the higher degrees, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, were preceded by the degree of Master of Arts?—There is no rule in this University that it should be so.

Do you know if it is ever the practice?—Not to my knowledge; I rather think not.

Are you aware of any privileges that are connected with the Degree of Master of Arts in the University?—None, but admission to the Divinity Hall; if they produce the certificate of Master of Arts, it secures them admission to the Divinity Hall.

Is the degree of Master of Arts essential to entitle them to go into the Divinity Hall, or does attendance on the class do equally well?—The Church requires a certain curriculum of study, or the degree of Master of Arts.

You have stated in answer 20 that there are no public general examinations of the students at the commencement of each session; at any period were there public examinations in the University?—There were, at the early periods of the University, public examinations when the number of students was extremely small, when they had probably 100 or 150 students; but, since they have become so numerous as they now are, there has been none in my recollection.

Do you recollect the latest period of those examinations?—I do not.

Does it not appear that in former times there were public examinations as connected with graduation?—I have no recollection of the particulars of those examinations; I have no recollection of public examinations as connected with graduation.

Are you aware that every class in former times was laureated in the presence of the Magistrates, and the Principal, and the Professors, and the whole body of the University, if they chose to attend?—I recollect that extremely well. On one occasion I believe the Lords of the Session, and the Barons of the Exchequer, and many advocates were present.

Does the Principal think that the revival of that, or any analogous custom, and the connection of examination with graduation, rendering it public, would tend to excite emulation, and be favourable to the interests of literature and science?—I am not aware that any such examination could be conducted now. I am not aware that there would be a disposition in those intending to graduate to submit to it; if they could be brought to it, there cannot be a doubt that it would be useful.

Why does the Reverend Principal think they could not be brought to submit to it?—Because we have on several occasions tried to introduce the practice even of public graduation, and we have found universally an aversion to it. In the first place, they thought it would be attended with expense; and, in the next place, they did not like the proficiency they had made to be inquired into by public examination; although there has been a wish to have our Graduations for Arts made public, we never have been able to accomplish it, upon feeling the general pulse of the students.

Does the Principal think that, if Degrees were refused, except on that condition, those examinations would be submitted to?—I should not be surprised at its bringing forward a certain proportion of the candidates, but not so many as would be disposed to take it without public examination.

Is this statement quite correct, which says in the Report, that "for a short time Theses were prescribed, which were also publicly defended." What is the exact meaning of "for a short time?"—I understood it was Dr. Blair who first introduced it—it was his proposition, as far as I know, that they should be public, and it was continued for some time after that; but our minutes are really in so mutilated and imperfect a shape for a long period, that from them we can derive very incomplete information only.

It has been stated, on the part of the College, that there is no general course of study or order for the attendance of classes prescribed for students entering at the College; but that the attendance upon certain classes is necessary for certain professions; are the Commissioners to understand by that, that if a very young boy goes to take out a ticket for the Logic or Moral Philosophy class, the ticket is granted to him as a matter of course, without reference to his previous studies?—I cannot conceive that any Professor would give a ticket to a boy of 10 or 12 years of age to go to Moral or Natural Philosophy. I cannot conceive it possible; but I know no regulation of the University, or any statute of the Town-council, prohibiting it.

Is it understood, then, that a person is entitled, without reference to any previous study, or any previous attendance at other classes in the College, to enter himself at any class he chooses?—I know no regulation that prevents that.

Is it your opinion that it would be of advantage that there should be in this University, or in other Colleges, a course of study or order for the attendance of the classes, prescribed for the students entering themselves in the College?—I have no doubt that it would be of consequence; but we do not conceive where a power exists to render it effectual. We have no compulsitor on them to take one course more than another. If they have not come for a particular profession, I do not see that we have any power as a Senatus Academicus to compel them.

In the classes you have mentioned, in which you state means are taken to procure regular attendance, must not that depend on the execution of the duty of the censors?—Not entirely; because, in the course of the session, from the time they have been there a month or six weeks,

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and from calling them up by name, having them all immediately before him, the Professor becomes quite aware, by a glance at a seat, whether the boys are present or not, so that he is able himself to act as a check.

The censors are boys themselves?—Students.

But of an elder description from the classes in general, are they not?—They are so generally, on an average, of the same age, that I fancy there is no great difference, in point of years, between the censors and the others.

What may be the age of the students of the Humanity class generally?—I should suppose from 13 to 15; many of them enter much sooner.

Dy you allude to the First Humanity class?—Yes.

In the return to the 17th question, it is stated, with regard to the attendance of students of Divinity, they must attend three years regularly and one occasionally, or two years regularly and three occasionally, or one regularly and five occasionally; can you explain the nature of that occasional attendance; for how long a period of each session the attendance is required to make it sufficient to satisfy the regulation of the Church, or in what way that occasional attendance is watched and looked after by the Professor?—It frequently happens that what is termed occasional attendance may extend for two or three weeks, according as the student (generally from the country) is able to give time for being in Edinburgh; but, I believe, on some occasions, what is termed occasional attendance does not exceed two days. The student from the country makes an arrangement by letter with the Professor, what day he can assign to him to deliver a discourse, and he comes up chiefly with a view merely to deliver it. He is probably a schoolmaster in a remote situation, or a tutor in a family.

Are the Commissioners to understand that a student who attends one session at the Divinity Hall, and makes this arrangement as you now mention for attending two days in four subsequent sessions, is held to have passed through the regular attendances at the Divinity Hall?—He is held to have obeyed completely the law of the Church as it exists on that subject.

Is there any academical regulation on the subject?—None; we hold the Theological classes to be under the jurisdiction and direction of the Church, and endeavour to follow out their views.

The Church prescribes certain regulations by which they require particular attendance at the Divinity Hall, before the Presbytery shall be entitled to license those individuals to preach; but is there any thing to prevent the proper academical authority, whatever it may be, requiring that all students entering at Divinity Hall shall attend three sessions regularly, or four sessions, or whatever may be the period which may be thought proper for their attendance at Divinity Hall?—We do not conceive, as a Senatus Academicus, such power is vested in us over students in Divinity.

Are the Commissioners to understand that the acts of the General Assembly are communicated officially to the College, and are supposed to be imperative on the College in such matters?—I know of no such direct communication at any time having been made.

The acts of the General Assembly merely require certain qualifications which the Presbyteries must attend to before they license individuals coming before them to preach?—And those certificates the students always require from us, and they lay them before the Presbytery, and the Presbytery judge if the law of the Church has been fulfilled, and takes them on trial or not, as the case may be.

Then those acts of the Assembly are not transmitted to the University as imperative on them, or as forming part of the statutes of the College?—No, they are not; but the Clerks of the Assembly regularly transmit to the Professors of Divinity the acts of the Church, relative to Theological students, which are read from the Chairs at the time when the session is supposed to be most fully attended.

Can you state whether, in this University, there is any particular rule observed in practice for ascertaining what those occasional attendances of the students in Divinity shall be?—No, there is no rule.

Is the attendance of one day in each of the four sessions sufficient?—I conceive that such attendance is interpreted occasional attendance, and therefore is sufficient.

So that one who attends one session regularly, and one day in each of the four sessions, is held to satisfy the regulation as much as a student who attends three years constantly, and one session occasionally?—Yes, I understand so.

According to the regulations of the Church which have hitherto been in operation, was any attendance necessary?—Six years' enrolment, without regular attendance, was sufficient, as I understand the law of the Church to have existed.

Might an individual, therefore, who attended but one or two days in each of those six sessions, have been entitled to demand from the Professors of Divinity the certificates entitling him to be taken on trial by the Presbytery?—I understand so distinctly.

Then this regulation referred to in the return to the 17th query is one which has not yet come into operation?—It has not yet come into operation.

The Principal has stated that the acts of the Assembly are not communicated to the University; is it not a matter of fact that the University being represented in the Church by sending a member to the Assembly, receives the acts?—He ought to receive them, but certainly it has not been in the practice of the Representative in the Assembly to give a copy of them to the Principal.

Will the Reverend Principal say whether they are communicated to the University by the Assembly officially, to be obeyed by them in the same way as an Act of Visitation would be?—No, I do not apprehend they were.

Was there not a separate edition of the act regulating the course of Theological study required to be sent to all the Professors of Divinity?—It does not consist with my personal knowledge that it was so.

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In the return to the 18th answer it is stated that certain essays are prepared at home and delivered to the Professors; are they ever shown by the Professors to the Principal?—They are not shown regularly in each session, but on several occasions they have been shown to me, and I have heard them read in their classes, but they are not regularly submitted to me for my opinion.

Is the opinion of the Principal at any time asked in regard to the distribution of Prizes?—No.

In the return to the 24th question there are several prizes mentioned as having been instituted by different bodies or individuals; is the Senatus Academicus in the habit of receiving all donations which may be given to them for prizes without reference to any conditions the individuals may have annexed to them?—I do not think it has ever been a subject of consideration or discussion in the Senatus itself; they are in general submitted to the Faculty of Arts, in whose classes they are given, and they regulate it.

Are there not a number of Professors who give prizes annually at their own expense?—There are.

It is stated that a certain sum is given annually by the Town-council to a variety of the classes for prizes; by whom are the subjects in those different classes for those different prizes fixed?—Always by the Professor of each class; the Professor of the class prescribes the subjects to the students.

Has it ever been under contemplation in the Senatus to apply to the Patrons to make any of those prizes general prizes, open to competition among all the students of the University?—No proposition of that kind has ever been made to the Senatus Academicus. At one time we found those prizes withdrawn; and it was by a second application they were continued to that extent.

Is it your opinion it would be an improvement if there were any general prizes, open to the competition of the whole students of the University?—I should conceive so. I have not the smallest doubt it would excite general emulation and exertions which are not made now when there is no prospect of distinction or reward, or anything of that kind.

Would it be advantageous, with a view to the same objects, if the prizes were conferred publicly in a meeting of the whole University?—I conceive that would be an excellent regulation, and would do great good. There is one, however, it may be mentioned, which will be decided next year, in consequence of a prize given by Dr. Fellowes for an Essay on Comets, that is open to the whole of the Students of the University.

It is stated, in answer to the 25th question, that the Society of Writers to the Signet have lately founded a prize of a Gold Medal, of the value of ten guineas, to be given annually to the best Latin scholar of the senior Humanity class, and that five competitors for the prize are chosen by the class by ballot; was it the condition of that foundation that the competitors might be chosen by the students?—I am not aware that that was a condition.

Do you know anything of the history of that regulation?—It was never submitted to me; it was a favour by the Writers to the Signet to the Humanity class.

In the same answer, in the Greek class, the students are allowed to give votes in favour of a few who may have distinguished themselves by their superior talents and progress, and in other classes the students have no voice in the appropriation of prizes; is that a regulation which the individual Professors have adopted on their own authority?—Yes, it was adopted on their own authority.

Was it without communication with the Principal?—Without communication with the Principal.

Is it understood, in the practice of the Academical Discipline of the University of Edinburgh, that those are matters as to which each individual Professor acts according to his own discretion?—There never has been any interference hitherto.

Each Professor adopts that plan which appears to himself to be most advantageous?—Yes.

In the answer to the 28th question, it is stated that in Lady Yester's Church there is a gallery for Students which will contain about 200 persons, and that there is a full and regular attendance of students. Does any Professor officially attend that Church?—None.

How is it ascertained that those who go to that gallery are all students?—There is no mode of ascertaining it but this; we sent our Janitor to keep the door of the gallery, and he is very well acquainted with the persons of the students.

Are you sure he attends to keep the door?—Not being there myself, I cannot say from my personal knowledge, but probably Dr. Lee can give that information. The Janitor is extremely regular in his duties within the College.

No means are taken to enforce their attendance?—No, none.

In the answer to the 30th query, as to the Medical students, it is stated that the records of the University do not enable the Senatus to specify the number of students from different countries before 1811, and it has not been found practicable to give more than three years in the intermediate period since 1811; but it is stated, that, if it is necessary, a full statement since 1811 will be sent; will you have the goodness to request that the statement referred to in the 30th answer may be made complete from 1811?—Yes, I will.

In the return to the 43d question it is stated that students who are officially reported to have been expelled from other colleges are excluded from that of Edinburgh; and then, in the 44th return, it is stated that students from other colleges are not required, according to the present practice, to produce any certificates of good conduct except in the Divinity classes; therefore, unless a student is officially reported to have been expelled, can the College of Edinburgh have any information on the subject?—We can have no means of information on the subject.

Would not the object of the acts of the former Visitation and the Parliamentary Commis-

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sion in 1690 and subsequent years, be attained by requiring certificates of good conduct and attendance from other colleges?—To a certain extent it might, but it might be more easily attained if the Universities were desired, at the end of every session, to communicate to each of the other Universities what students had been expelled, and what their names were; but to require certificates of attendance from the immense number, 2,300 students, that we have, is a thing that is quite impracticable.

But would it not be so with reference to those who have completed part of their education at another college, and who intend to count that with the education they receive at Edinburgh, in graduation for degrees?—No; there is no certificate required. Whenever sufficient information is given to us of an expulsion, we take care to act on it. The only thing of the kind I know was through the late Lord Melville, from Lord Clare. A certain number of students' names was transmitted to us, of those who had been expelled from the College of Dublin, and we took means immediately that they should not be admitted here.

In point of fact, are you aware if you have received students who had been expelled from other Universities?—I know no number of students of that description.

In answer to the 16th query, when you were desired to mention the Professorships in which no lectures were delivered, you say, that in Practical Astronomy no lecture has been delivered; and in looking to the list of students (at page 21) attending the different classes, there appears to be a variety of classes in which no students appear to have attended for many years; for instance, the class of Civil History. The last students in Civil History seem to have attended in 1806-7, when 17 was the number. Can you explain the reason of that non-attendance?—The way in which the number in attendance is ascertained is, by every Professor, at the close of the session, giving in a list of the number of his students, which separate lists are entered in a book and kept. In the instance mentioned of Civil History, Mr. Tytler, who held the Chair during the years alluded to, failed to give in his lists. He went afterwards to the country, and we could not recover them; and several of the Professors have at times neglected it. I believe some of them scarcely kept a list of the names of the students for their own private use.

Are any lectures now delivered in the class of Civil History?—Sir William Hamilton is delivering lectures regularly; he taught during last summer; he teaches during the winter this season, and he is very ambitious to make it a good class.

Do you know how many students he had the last year?—I do not at this moment recollect to have heard.

There were a number of years in which no lectures were delivered in that class?—Two or three sessions; it was then brought before us by the late Mr. Playfair, that a requisition should be made to the Professor to teach. The Professor applied for us to allow his brother to read his lectures; he was allowed to read them, and after that year the Professor resigned in favour of Sir William Hamilton.

There is a Professor who is called a Professor of Public Law; are you aware by what authority the title and objects of that class have been changed?—I have looked into the book of Exchequer to the original commission, and he is there denominated Professor of Public Law, or the Law of Nature and of Nations.

The class of Universal History was formerly called the Professorship of Civil History and Roman Antiquities, in connection with the study of the Roman Law, and it belonged to the Faculty of Law; it is now called the Professorship of Universal History, and is said to have been transferred to the Faculty of Arts; by what authority was that done?—In general it has been considered from the commencement as being in the Faculty of Law, either because it was appointed by the Advocates for the illustration of Roman Antiquities in reference to the Civil Law, or because the late Professors had very generally been called to the meetings of the Faculty of Law. Of late he has been considered as a member rather of the Faculty of Arts.

Do you know how the title of the Chair became altered from that of the Professor of Universal History, and by what authority the title of that class was changed?—I do not know.

Are no lectures delivered in Agriculture now?—They have been delivered in several sessions past regularly; there have been occasions certainly when they were not delivered.

Does the Professor of Agriculture usually lecture, or have there been any seasons when he has not lectured?—I would say he lectures usually, but there have been sessions when he has not lectured, but in no great proportion to the whole.

Can you state the reasons for his not having lectured?—Sometimes I believe he found he was to be called to London as an evidence before Parliament, and there is some prospect of it this season that he will be called as evidence before Parliament in questions depending there, and he is disposed to think that a good ground for not lecturing.

In answer to the 63d query, it is stated that there are four Curators from the Medical branch of the University, four from the General branch, and one from the Theological, and that the General branch is kept separate, and also the expenditure of each, and the incomes arising from matriculation and graduation; are the Commissioners to understand from that, that the proportion of the funds applicable to the Library, arising from the Medical students, is wholly applied to the purchase of Medical books?—Yes, and books of Natural History, and the books supposed to be connected with the department of Medicine.

Is the income arising from what is termed the General branches of study applied to the purchase of books of general literature and science?—Yes, and it is understood that both branches bear the general expense of the Library.

Is that supposed to be a fit appropriation of the Library fund, or is there not an undue proportion of it given to the Medical department?—That has frequently been thought by many members of the Senatus Academicus, and not many years ago the Medical fund had accumulated to a considerable sum, while the General branch was rather in debt; everything was paid off from the general fund, but, on balancing the accounts, it was found that the one branch

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owed the other, and a member of the Medical Faculty moved that from their funds the debt should be swept off, and the accounts equalized, which was done.

Is it your opinion that that species of management, the committing one branch of the University to particular Curators, while the other branches of the University are managed by others, is advantageous or useful?—We find that by that arrangement the business is conducted as advantageously as we conceive it would be conducted in any other way. The Medical Curators and the General Curators do not meet on separate occasions; they meet together, and the resolution is taken as to the books to be purchased for both branches.

It is stated that the incomes of the Medical and General branches from matriculation and graduation are kept separate, as is also the expenditure of each; dictionaries, and other books of reference, are bought at their joint expense; are the Commissioners to understand from that, that, without some authority from the Senatus Academicus, what may be termed the Medical fund must be solely applied by the Curators to the purchase of Medical books?—That is our understanding, and also our practice.

Unless there is a special authority from the Senatus Academicus?—Yes.

Have the members of the College of Surgeons a right to the Library?—They have.

Then there seems to be an appropriation of part of the funds of the Library to a particular department, without reference to the demands of the Library for books of that particular description, or to the number of books during the year, in that department of science, which may appear?—Unquestionably it is left to the discretion of the Curators to consider all the circumstances; but the money is put in their possession for the purchase of medical books.

With regard to the answer to the 67th question, as to the Professors' subscription of the Confession of Faith, and their taking the oath of allegiance, it is stated it has not been the uniform practice for Professors appointed by either the Crown or the Patrons to produce at their admission a certificate of having complied with this qualification; have any instances occurred since the appointment of the Principal in which such certificates have been produced?—I recollect one being produced by Dr. Duncan, junior, when he was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

Was it produced by him voluntarily?—Yes; and laid on the table with the Commission.

Has it been required by the Senatus Academicus of the Professors?—No.

Have the Senatus Academicus any power to administer the oath of allegiance themselves?—No.

Has the Act of Parliament of 1707, in point of fact, been inoperative as to that in this University?—Yes.

Does the Senatus Academicus admit Professors?—It is difficult to answer the question. We go through the form of admission; whether we have power to admit or not, we do not know. When the Senatus is met, on the application of the Magistrates to meet for the reception of a Professor, the Magistrate comes in with the candidate, and gives his Commission to me at the head of the table, and the Senatus orders it to be recorded.

Upon the occasion of the admission of the Professor, is he not required to subscribe the Confession of Faith?—He is not.

Nor to produce a certificate of his having subscribed it anywhere else, or the oath of allegiance?—No.

Is it your impression that there has been any other instance, since your appointment as Principal, in which any of the Professors have produced any such certificate of having signed the Confession of Faith, except in the case of Dr. Duncan?—I should say at once I have no such recollection.

Do you recollect if it was produced by Dr. Hamilton or Dr. Hunter?—No.

In the return to the 70th question, in giving the cases of Appointments of Joint Professors, the appointment of Dr. Hamilton in conjunction with his father, in the year 1800, is not mentioned in the list returned; can you explain why that is omitted?—It must be a clerical omission merely.

In point of fact, was Dr. James Hamilton appointed in conjunction with his father?—Yes.

Was it about 1800?—Yes.

It is not stated, is it?—No; it is merely a clerical omission.

In regard to what are termed the Small Fees or Class-dues, which appear from one of the returns to be paid by the students to different Professors, is the Principal aware by what regulation, or on what authority, the exaction of those fees is founded?—Merely upon practice.

Is there any reference to the Principal, or to the Senatus Academicus, by the individual Professors, when there has been any increase of the small fees?—It is quite understood as the rule of the Senatus Academicus that no change can take place without an intimation to the Senatus by the individual Professor; but instances have occurred where, from inadvertence, they have made small changes without intimation to us.

Is it within the knowledge of the Principal whether any higher fees are taken by any of the Professors than those stated in the returns?—No, it is not consistent with my knowledge that there is any higher fee charged.

Or taken?—I really do not know that; it is impossible to say; it occurs to me also, that it is nearly impossible for a class-servant to refuse taking, if a student offers to give it voluntarily.

In the event of any change having taken place in those small fees by any of the Professors, on any intimation of it being made to the Senatus, is there an Act of the Senatus approving of it, or is the fact noticed on the minutes?—It is noticed on the minutes, I conceive, for I recollect intimations of that nature being made to the Senatus, and it would be recorded on the minutes as a matter of course.

Has the change usually been made in the first instance by the Professor?—It has been made by the Professors, and intimated to us immediately after, so that they might have been checked.

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It is stated in the return to the 50th question that there are no controversies, pleas, or disputes, now subsisting in the University in regard to the jurisdiction, powers, or privileges of the Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, Rector, and so forth: is not that answer framed on a denial of the claim of the Lord Provost to be Rector?—No intimation has been made to us of his being Rector, more formally than his sometimes adding to his signature the word "Rector:" we have no instance of an attempt to do a Rector's duty in any way.

In the return to the 55th question it is stated, none of the students live within the buildings or precincts of the College, nor are they under the observation and inspection of the Professors by any University statute or regulation, farther than while within the class-rooms and public area; in the event of any disorders being committed in the town by the students, although not within the area of the College, are they ever brought under the cognizance of the Senatus Academicus, and how?—I do not recollect an instance of its occurring but once, and notice was taken of it in the Senatus. It was in consequence of some riot in the Theatre, when the Magistrates were supposed to be insulted in some degree. The persons rioting, being students, were brought before them and remitted to us, and we threatened to expel them if they did not go to the Magistrates and make the proper apology and explanation, which was done.

Were the Magistrates satisfied?—Yes.

In regard to the questions formerly asked as to the discipline over the students whose proficiency had not been such as was approved of by the Professor, did you mention that any additional tasks in such cases were imposed?—I do not know of that mode of punishment being adopted.

When a Professor is appointed, is he left at full liberty to use the books that he may choose to select for the study of the young men, or is any particular course of study pointed out by the Senatus?—There is no particular course of study or list of books recommended or sanctioned by the Senatus Academicus: it is left entirely to the individual Professor; and it is their practice, at the close of a particular branch of their course, or sometimes at the commencement of it, to mention those books which they would recommend for the perusal of their students, and what those books shall be is left to the discretion and judgment of the Professor.

Edinburgh, Monday, 9 October 1826.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Mr. *George Dunbar*, Professor of Greek, called in and examined.

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Are you Professor of Greek in this University?—Yes, I am.

Do you concur in the General Report made by the Senatus Academicus?—I do.

Do you concur in every part of it?—So far as my knowledge goes, I certainly do.

Are there any fresh remarks or new matter you would wish to lay before the Commissioners with respect to the classes of which you are Professor?—Nothing in particular that I recollect just now, with the exception, perhaps, of some further encouragement being given to induce the students to prosecute their studies with greater diligence and success.

Will you state to the Commissioners what is the nature or description of improvement you are desirous of suggesting?—The principal defect under which my class, and some of the other classes labour, is the want of funds for prizes. They are very limited at present, and of course but little inducement is held out to the students to exert themselves. We have no scholarships; we have no bursaries to any extent; we have no fellowships to offer them to induce them to prosecute their studies with more diligence.

Do you think it would very much advance the objects of your classes to have prizes instituted?—I certainly do.

Do you mean prizes by way of emulation at the moment, or prizes to be given after the scholars have left you?—Perhaps it would be of the greatest advantage to them to have prizes given them at the conclusion of the courses.

Are the students who attend your classes generally very young in point of age?—Those who enter the first class are, I think, about 13 years of age; some are considerably older; but from 13 to 15 is the average age.

You mean at the time of entering?—Yes.

How long do they continue with you, generally speaking?—A considerable number who enter the first class never return; others join the second class the succeeding year, and some go on to the third class. Some attend the classes four years, a few continue five years; these, however, are but a very few.

What may be the average ages of the students of the two other classes?—They are of different ages in the second class—from 15 years of age to 18, and some even above 20. In the third class, of course, they are older.

Would you think it desirable to have prizes in each class?—At present I give prizes in each class. The sum allotted for prizes is extremely small; and I have found it necessary, to induce students to prosecute their studies with diligence and success, to add a little from my own funds. I gave for two years a gold medal for the best Greek Poem or best Greek Essay in the third or highest class.

Are there no prizes in the other two classes?—Yes; the small sum allotted by the Town is divided among the three classes.

Do you consider that inadequate to the object?—Quite inadequate.

Is that a sum of £10 annually?—Just £10.

Is there any distinction, as in the High School, in the way of taking and losing places in your class?—There is none in taking and losing places, for the students are all arranged in particular seats; and the only way to make them distinguish themselves, by my practice, is not to call them up individually, but two or three at a time. I generally take one of the best

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of the scholars and another whom I know to be inferior, and, if the latter cannot answer the question, I put it to the one whom I consider his superior, in order to excite emulation.

Is there no other distinction except those very small prizes that you have mentioned in any one of the classes of your school?—The only other distinction is by calling up young men, who have given in good exercises or good essays, to read them in the classes.

When is that done?—It is generally done once in the week.

Is that done in all the three classes?—It is done in all the three classes.

Would you suggest what description of prizes, or to what amount, you think it would be desirable to have in your classes?—If there was a general examination of the students after they have gone through the regular course of classes prescribed by the Faculty of Arts, and prizes or scholarships were given to those who distinguished themselves, to be held for a certain number of years—two, or three, or four years—I think they would be attended with the greatest advantage, if they were to any amount. The best of our students are obliged to labour for themselves as tutors and teachers in families; their time is so completely occupied in that way that they cannot prosecute their studies with that advantage they would otherwise do.

Would you have those prizes distributed annually, or at the end of each session?—I should think annually.

Would you have the examination annual and public?—I would have it annual and public.

Do you at present have any examination that is public?—We have no public examinations at present.

Has it been the custom of late years for the Principal to visit your class?—The Principal has been once in my class since I was appointed, and it was by my own special invitation. He came to hear some of the prize essays read. There are always so many of them read at the end of each session; and I had some that I considered as very superior that season, and I wished the Principal to be present, with another Professor, to hear them read.

Do you conceive the Principal is entitled to attend the different classes of his own authority, without the invitation of the Professor, or without asking his concurrence?—I conceive he has the power without the invitation of any particular Professor.

But the Principal, you say, has only been present at your class once during your incumbency?—Only once.

How many years may that be?—Twenty years.

Will you specify a little more distinctly than you have hitherto been called upon to do, and distinguish between your different classes?—My First Class consists of those who have either no knowledge of the language, or who have made some progress in it; I am therefore under the necessity of dividing them into two parts. I put those who have made some progress, who have perhaps gone through the grammar, and have been reading a little, on one side of the class; and those who have had no knowledge, or very little knowledge, of the grammar on the other. I begin to read with the advanced students immediately, while at the same time they go through the grammar with the other class of students; and I carry them on in that manner: the one assists the other; those further advanced assist materially those who had just begun the study of the Greek language.

Is that with respect to the First Class you are speaking of?—Yes.

Go on, and specify the other classes with you?—In the Second Class it is presumed they have a considerable knowledge of the Greek grammar. I do, however, examine them in the grammar part of the hour on two days of the week; on Wednesdays I lecture, and on the other two days I give out lessons from my own exercises, to be read by the students before they commence reading, and are examined upon the books and the lessons prescribed in the class. On the Wednesdays I give a lecture, generally, as I have stated, on the subjects that are read in the class. These second class students are permitted, if they choose, to attend the Third Class; although they are not called upon to prepare the lessons of that class, yet in this way they have the advantage of hearing them read and examined, and a considerable number of them translate the lessons of the third, which they had previously heard read in the class. The third class is attended by students who have either been two years previously or who had entered the second class the year before; but very few enter the third class at first, that is, by passing over the other two classes; they read the higher authors, and exercises are prescribed to them once every week, and translations from the authors from Greek into English and from English into Greek, both prose and verse. Some of them are generally read once a week in the third class.

In the Return of the University to the eighteenth question, it appears the Greek class is divided into the junior class, the first private, and the second private; and, in the Return to a subsequent answer, the Greek is divided into the first and second class, without the mention of a third; will you explain that?—The reason why those two are classed together is from what I have already stated, that they generally meet together; they read at separate hours; but the second is allowed to attend when the third class meets, and I also permit the third class to attend when the second meets, though they do not join in the business. I am sorry to say many of them do not attend; in fact, I believe they can hardly do it.

Is that the occasion of their being called, in one instance, only two classes?—Yes; they should, however, have been stated as three classes even there; probably it was an oversight, for in the third class the business is quite different from that of the second.

Will you explain the use of the word private, in answer to the eighteenth question?—The reason why it is called private is, that it is not a class enjoined by the Patrons or the Senatus Academicus; it was a private class begun by the Professor himself, with the sanction of the Senatus.

When was it begun?—I believe the third was taught by my predecessor, and not previously; the second was taught earlier, I think.

It is not necessary for the *curriculum* of Master of Arts?—No.

Will you state to the Commissioners the number of students in each class,—the average number?—The number in the first class last year was 159 or 160; it varies perhaps from about 120 to 160. In the second class, I think about 150 is the average number, and in the third class about 70.

You stated that some of the students carried on their studies under you for as long a period as five years; must that be done by repeated attendances on the third class or the second?—On the third; when they have got through the third class, they do not attend either of the other two; if they attend longer, it is the third class, the highest class.

Do they never continue two years at the second class?—They do sometimes.

Do they ever continue two years at the first?—Very few indeed.

Have you stated to the Commissioners already all the information you have to give upon the subject of the age of the students in each class?—I can scarcely say anything further about their age. There are various ages certainly; there is a considerable number of young men who come from the country to my junior class who have been but imperfectly educated. As it is an elementary class, they can enter it without much previous preparation, and some of them are 20, and even upwards of 20, years of age.

Does it ever happen that boys come from the High School too far advanced to begin with your first class, and go at once to the second?—The greater part of those who come from the High School go at once to the second class.

Then does the first class stand in lieu of the school-learning of Greek?—It certainly does. I believe at first no Greek was taught in any schools in Scotland, and the first class was considered as forming part of the *curriculum* as a substitute for school education. I have a paper of one of my predecessors, Mr. Colin Drummond, who complained that the students entering the College passed over his class, which was considered as a necessary class, and joined the Philosophy classes. I have never insisted on that regulation, nor do I think it necessary. There is a paper in the College records, drawn up by the late Principal Robertson, stating, that he considered the introduction of Greek into the High School an innovation on the province of the Greek Professor in the University. I perhaps might state that there is an Act of the Privy Council of 1670 prohibiting the teaching of Greek in any private school in Scotland. When Greek was taught to a greater extent in the public schools, particularly in the High School here, my apprehension was that my first class would diminish considerably in point of numbers, as most of those educated at the High School would go to the second class; and in fact a greater proportion of them do at present go to the second class, but, contrary to my expectation, I found that my first class rather increased in numbers than diminished.

Is it a matter of option with the students, in all cases, which class they shall attend?—Yes.

But is it a matter of option with them which class they shall begin with, and which they shall afterwards continue to attend?—It has always been a matter of option; their friends sometimes ask my advice what class they should enter. I inquire of them what they have previously learned, and, if I think they are not sufficiently qualified to join the second class with advantage to themselves, I advise them to go to the first.

In your opinion, would it be desirable the Professor should have the regulation of the class to which each student should attach himself?—I really do not know if it would be advisable or not; we could not enforce it.

If authority were given you to enforce it, do you think it would be a salutary regulation?—With regard to the students in Divinity, perhaps it would; but there is a considerable number who join the Greek class, who have no view of pursuing their studies for any degree, or for entering the Church. They wish to obtain a knowledge of Greek, and I do not conceive any act would be imperative on them.

With reference to their wish to get a knowledge of Greek, if a boy who was only fit for the first class, knowing perhaps the fundamental principles of grammar very imperfectly, was to insist on going into the second class, would it not defeat his own end in attaining the knowledge of Greek?—Yes.

Do you not think it would be desirable if a Professor could have authority to say to him, You must go to the first before you come to the second?—I could only do that after examination, and at the time they enter it is impossible for me, from the avocations which call upon my time, to examine each individual privately, to ascertain what class he should enter. I have sometimes, after examining a boy in the second class, told him that he ought to have joined the first, and I give him the option of joining it, because I conceive it would be more for his advantage than remaining in the second.

After their knowledge and qualifications have been ascertained by partial attendance in any of the classes, are you of opinion it would be then advantageous if the Professor had the power to advance or degrade them accordingly?—It would certainly be for their advantage if he had that power, but I do not know that it would always be wise to exercise it.

Did not the Professor state, in the early part of his examination, that he did classify the first class previous to seating them, according to his view of their knowledge?—When they enter with me, they generally state what they have done, and according to their statement I classify them.

Could you not, if you had the power, do the same by the other two classes?—I could certainly make some distinction, but not the same as in the first.

Do you think it would be useful to have the power to make as great a distinction as you might think in your discretion it would be wise to exercise in those cases, with respect to the second and third classes?—The difficulty is, that the time is so limited, it would be hardly

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possible to do the same with the second and third classes as the first. The first meets two hours, the second one hour, and the third one hour. If I were to divide the second into two divisions as the first, I could not overtake the business of the class to do justice to both.

Could you not, from information of the boys themselves previous to their being classed, ascertain whether they ought to belong to the first, second, or third classes?—I certainly could.

And could you assort them accordingly?—I certainly could do that.

But, in point of fact, is that done or not done, with respect to the second and third classes?—No, not with respect to them.

Do you or not conceive yourself authorized to do it?—I certainly do not.

Will you inform the Commissioners whether, in point of fact, it consists with your experience that many who enter the second class are really not qualified to go on in the second class?—No, I have never found that there were many that were not qualified for the second class. I make it in some measure elementary. I find it necessary to examine them in the Grammar, not to the same extent as in the first class, but merely to refresh their memories upon it.

Is that in consequence of a certain number entering, whom you would rather have wished to enter in the first instance in your first class, or in consequence of the length of the vacation partly making them forget what they may have learned at first?—It is perhaps partly from the length of the vacation; but then a considerable proportion of those who join my second class had never previously attended the first class. And one of my objects in view in going over the Grammar is, not so much to make them commit the rules to memory and apply them, as to make observations on the state of their proficiency in their grammar.

Would you give the same answer to a similar question with respect to the third class; that is, whether, in point of fact, many do attend who you think are unfit for that class?—There are fewer who attend the third class that are unfit than those who attend the second; for they have, with very few exceptions, previously attended the second class.

You have stated that in the first class you make a division between those who are to begin with the grammar and those who are capable of reading; does that part of the class that is capable of reading learn the same lessons?—It may perhaps be better to go more into detail as to my practice in the first class. I have already mentioned that some who enter my first class have a certain degree of knowledge of the Greek language; they have gone through their Grammar, and have been reading a little; they are put to read immediately, perhaps extracts from the New Testament or from the Septuagint. The unadvanced students cannot possibly read extracts from either of these, but they go through the Grammar also at the same time with those who are reading the extracts. I call upon the unadvanced students to read the portions which the others translate, and occasionally put questions to them. There are generally two or three called up at a time. I call upon some students on the unadvanced side, to decline nouns or conjugate verbs. According to their progress towards the end of the session, they are enabled to go on with the advanced students in reading extracts from several authors; and I have occasionally found some of them equal, if not superior, to those on the other side.

Have you generally found, in your experience, that at the end of the class the one set was as capable of going on to the second class as the other set?—Not the whole of them. A considerable number of them certainly were, but not the whole.

Do you conceive it as well for those who have begun with the Grammar at your first class, to go on to the second class, as it is for the others, or would it be more beneficial if they were to attend a second year at the first class?—A few have been more benefited by attending the first class the second year than by going to the second; but the most proficient are those young men who are most anxious to advance themselves. During the summer months they make a good deal of progress, and are as capable of entering the second class as those who were on the advanced side of the first.

With respect to the second class, do they all read the same books?—They do.

Do they do the same lessons and exercises?—Yes.

Is the same course adopted in the third class?—Yes.

Considering that among such a variety of young men there must be a great difference of proficiency, do you find no difficulty in managing so many with the same books?—I do not find any great difficulty in managing the whole of them; and, with respect to the second class, I frequently call up two, sometimes three, sometimes four students at once, and I put questions to all of them. If one cannot answer the question, it is put to another, and if he cannot, it is put to a third, and then to a fourth. If all cannot answer, it is put generally to the whole class, and any one may rise up and answer it, if he can.

It is obvious that it must be a great object with you to acquire as extensive a knowledge as possible of the proficiency of all the students in your class; by what means are you enabled to secure a point that appears so difficult, but so desirable as that?—By repeated examination.

Is that examination so extensive and so repeated as to enable you to call upon all the students in your class?—Certainly, I call upon every one of them without exception; and the way I take to ascertain that is this: I have a catalogue or list of the students lying before me; I put a mark at the name of every one that I call up, so that I can ascertain how often he has been called upon to read in that way; I never miss a single individual.

How often do you suppose in a week or a month each student may be called up?—It differs in the different classes. In my First Class, when I have two hours in the day, I get through the whole number once in the week. In my Second Class I cannot overtake them so often. I think, from the mark I put against their names, that every individual in the course of five months has been called up perhaps eight or ten times—I mean regular ex-

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aminations (that does not include exercises; those are different). I do not mark when they are called to read the exercises.

Are you prompted to call upon a student by your knowledge of his deficiency as well as proficiency?—Frequently.

Have you found that that has had a beneficial effect?—It certainly has; and I sometimes inform the student, when he is very deficient in his lesson, that he must prepare it, and be examined on it a second time.

Is there any rotation in examination?—No, there is no rotation. From the way in which I mark them, I know the numbers I have called on.

Does a boy know when he is to be called up?—He cannot possibly know it.

Does it come upon him unawares?—It does.

Is every student quite sure that he will not be examined a second time, until all his fellow-students have been examined once, or do you come back a second time?—He presumes more frequently than he ought to do that he will not be examined till all the other students have been gone over. I sometimes deviate from the practice by calling students two days in succession.

Do you make the examination so irregular as to prevent their having notice that they are to be called upon?—I make it as irregular as possible.

What grammars do you use yourself, and recommend for study?—I use Moor's Greek Grammar; and I believe it is the grammar that is taught in all the Universities in Scotland.

Are you in the habit of recommending other grammars besides Moor's?—I recommend to the advanced students Matthias's Greek Grammar.

Will you specify what books you use in teaching your different classes, beginning with the first class?—In the first class I use Moor's Greek Grammar, my own Greek Exercises (the first part); the Collectanea Minora, which consists of extracts from the Septuagint; the Greek Testament; Xenophon's Cyropædia; a few Odes of Anacreon, and part of the first book of the Iliad. I do not mean to say I read all these, but parts of them.

Are those the books you use in the first class?—Yes.

What are the books you use in the second class?—In the second class I use the Grammar, which as I mentioned is revised, Extracts from the Anabasis of Xenophon; the Memorabilia of Xenophon; Herodotus, and sometimes Plato, with a book of the Iliad, and the second part of my Greek Exercises is read.

As those are the books in use in the first and second classes, will you state what books you use in the third class?—The higher authors are there read: frequently I change the subjects; the Medea of Euripides; the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles; the Philoctetes of Sophocles; the Prometheus Vinctus of Æschylus; the Nubes and Plutus of Aristophanes; the Seventh Book of Thucydides; and the Oration of Demosthenes for the Crown. I do not say I read all these in one session, but I vary the course of reading in different years. I would add, that it will probably be understood better what I read in the third class, by stating what were the portions last season. I read the Philoctetes of Sophocles; and nearly the one half of the Oration of Demosthenes for the Crown.

Will you have the goodness to describe to the Commissioners what your Exercises are?—The Exercises consist of two parts:—The first part, which the junior students of the first class read, are exercises in the inflection of adjectives and nouns, and on the tenses of verbs; they generally also read the shorter examples under the Rules of Syntax in the second part. The second part consists of the Rules of Syntax, with examples under them, and a number of observations pointing out particular idioms. They are somewhat similar to the Latin Grammatical Exercises, or Mair's Introduction.

Are you in the habit of having themes and compositions in your class?—I am, as much as my time will permit.

In which of the classes?—In the second and third classes.

How often in the course of a month are you enabled to have exercises in Greek composition shown up to you?— Every week there are exercises shown up to me.

Is this a voluntary or a compulsory exercise on the part of the scholar?—It is compulsory; every one is bound to perform these exercises.

Are they bound to show you their exercises once a-week?—Yes.

Do you prescribe the subjects?—Yes, I do.

Are those exercises ever in verse, as well as in prose?—In the third class the exercises are in verse, as well as prose.

Is that also compulsory?—Yes, on all the regular students.

You require it of them; but suppose they do not comply, what steps do you take to enforce it?—There is a mark affixed to their names; and when they apply to me for a certificate I state in the certificate that they have not been regular in the performance of their exercises.

Have you anything to add to what you have already stated with respect to the prizes or other encouragements for proficiency?—None; I think I have stated all that I could say on that subject.

You have stated that the compositions both of prose and verse, if good, were read out in the class?—They generally are.

Do you think it would be a proper measure if the names of those who had shown great proficiency were exhibited by being framed and hung up in the class-room?—Perhaps it might; but it looks rather too much like a school exhibition.

Are the names of those who have distinguished themselves so as to gain prizes published in the newspapers?—They have always been published.

What means have you of enforcing attention to your teaching, in the way of punishment, in any of your classes?—There are no other means than public reproof in the class-room, or fines, if the neglect has been very great, and repeated.

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To what amount are fines imposed?—Not very great; perhaps half-a-crown; seldom exceeding that sum; sometimes not so much.

Are you in the habit of giving them extra exercises to do, or impositions, as a punishment?—Sometimes I am. If a young man fails in the exercise he is bound to give up, he is obliged to write it anew, and show it up in the course of the week again.

What means have you of enforcing discipline and order in your class, and respect to yourself?—I have no other means than reproving the students, if I find that they do not conduct themselves with propriety. I very seldom found it necessary to go further than to say that I would report them to the Senatus Academicus; but it never has occurred to me, in my class, that that was necessary.

Do you conceive that you have the power of expelling from the class, of your own authority, without reporting to the Senatus Academicus?—I should think I had not.

Will you inform the Commissioners whether the reproof is public whenever it is given?—It is sometimes public and sometimes private.

Would you explain to the Commissioners wherein you make the distinction, and on what grounds?—If a complaint is made to me by one student against another, I think it necessary to investigate that in private; but, if it is a failure in the performance of any exercise, I make it public in the class; and, in case of insubordination or improper conduct, it is necessary to make it public at once.

Then, in the case of taking a fine, as you have mentioned, are the names of those students who have been fined put up in the class?—I have never put them up in the class. I have a general Censor, who has a book to take down the names of those who have failed in their duty, and he is publicly ordered by me to put down the names of the individuals.

Who is that Censor?—He is one selected from the class for steadiness; but I may add that I also appoint Censors or Inspectors on the other seats; and the list of those who sit on the seat with each is put into his hands; and instead of calling the catalogue every day, which I once did, but which I found took up a great deal of valuable time, the Censor of each seat is called at a particular period, perhaps when the half-hour is expired, to rise up and read out the names of any of those who are absent. The general Censor is desired to take down the names of those gentlemen; and, when they return to the class, they are required to bring a written apology to me from their friends.

Have you found those means effectual for securing a good attendance at your class?—Upon the whole I have. There are some whom it is impossible to oblige to attend.

Is there anything you have to suggest in the way of additional power or authority to be granted or conferred on you, which you think would be beneficial respecting the discipline of your different classes?—I have always maintained discipline in my classes from the authority I conceived I possessed as a Professor, and I do not think it necessary I should be vested with any more power than I imagine I have hitherto had.

Then you think the system of discipline as now pursued is as complete as is desirable?—I think it is as complete as is desirable.

If the individual Professor in your class carries with him sufficient authority, you think his power is quite adequate to maintain subordination?—I certainly think it is. I have sometimes been under the necessity of stating to one or two refractory students that I should find it my duty, if they did not listen to my admonitions, to report them to the Senatus Academicus, and I have found that quite sufficient.

Is it the Professor's own fault if the class gets into a state of insubordination?—I should conceive it is.

According to the system pursued in your class and in the other classes in the University, do you think that it would be possible to have any other security than what now already exists for providing study without the walls of the College?—It would certainly be desirable, but I do not know how it could be well accomplished—it depends so much upon the young men themselves, and upon what superintendence they are placed under out of the College. If they have tutors, it is their business to assist them and look after them; if their friends do them justice, it is their business to see that they prepare their studies properly at home. I would wish here to explain, with reference to what I have already said of the attendance of the students of the second class upon the third class, that a very considerable proportion of them prepare the lessons which they have heard rendered in the third class, and I have generally allotted half an hour in the week to hear these lessons read by the students of the second class; and I consider these in the light of private studies, as they are voluntary.

Do you think good effects result from it?—Very good effects.

It appears by your own statement, and by the answer of the Senatus Academicus to the nineteenth question, that there are no public examinations in the University; is that the fact?—There have been none ever since I was appointed.

Do you think it would be attended with very great advantage if public examinations were instituted?—I think it would be attended with great advantage, provided we could induce the students to remain so long as the time when those examinations would necessarily take place.

Would it be the means of exciting a degree of emulation among the students, and a desire for honourable distinction, which might induce them of themselves to wish to remain, and their parents to permit them to remain?—I should think it would; but I have found that a very considerable number, from their very limited means, are under the absolute necessity of leaving the College before the session terminates.

Might not those examinations be in the middle of the session?—I scarcely think they could, for it would be the object of those examinations to show what they had done during the session. If they were made in the middle, the students would then be only in a state of progress.

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Will you inform the Commissioners whether you think if after the third or fourth month they might not to advantage be examined upon the subjects which had been taught during the previous months?—They certainly might be examined at that period, and their progress to a certain extent might be ascertained, but I do not think it would have the same effect as an examination at the end of the session.

Might there not be an examination at the end of the session for those who remain the whole time?—There surely might.

Independent of those public examinations, do you think that it would be of advantage to have certain periodical or occasional examinations by the Principal in the class, or by any committee of the Faculty of Arts in the respective classes of the Arts?—I should imagine such an examination would be attended with very good effects, as the students would be aware that they would be examined in a more public way than they can be by the Professor himself.

Do you think that if a public examination at the end of every session, with a view to ascertain proficiency, were made voluntary, and accompanied with any system of prizes, that the desire of distinction would induce many young men to attend that examination?—I should think that it would.

Have you had occasion to look into the ancient history of the University of Edinburgh?—I have examined the records very carefully from the year 1733, and Crawford and Bower's History of the University.

Can you give the Commissioners any information as to the ancient practice of Laureation as connected with examinations and public proceedings thereupon?—When each of the Regents conducted his own class through the different branches of literature and science, there was a laureation at the end of every year in succession. I believe that was public. There is a pretty ample description of it in Crawford's History of the University in the year 1604, and also of the ceremony of conferring the degree of Master of Arts.

Was this done after public examination?—Yes, after public examination.

Do you think any custom of that sort, or analogous custom, might be revived to advantage in these times?—I do not know if it could be revived with advantage, for there is nothing following upon the degree of Master of Arts being conferred in this University; and, if we were to insist on high qualifications, I fear we should get few who would apply for the degree. For some time, the degree was little sought after; and it has only been within the last twenty years that longer attendance and higher qualifications have been required of Masters of Arts.

Without insisting upon such examination and public procedure, would the possibility of having resort to it in the case of those who were desirous of distinction be of beneficial effect?—I have no doubt that upon a few it would have a beneficial effect, but it would be upon a very few only.

Beginning with a few, do you think that the numbers would increase with time?—The numbers would increase if any higher inducements were held out. If the degree of Master of Arts was made a necessary step to obtain the degree of Doctor in Medicine, which in my opinion it ought to be, and for obtaining the degree of Doctor in Divinity; or if it led to preferment in the Church, I should conceive numbers would come forward, and we could insist on higher qualifications; but at present, in this country, it leads to nothing, and therefore a very few would be induced to come forward.

Is not the degree of Master of Arts considered an honour or a desirable object in this University?—It is considered as an honour; but, as it leads to nothing, very few have applied for it.

Without making the degree of Master of Arts of too difficult attainment for persons of ordinary attainments or acquirements, might not the public examinations they might be made to pass through for acquiring that degree have a good effect on the advancement of learning?—I have no doubt it would have a good effect on some, but I know, from my own recollection, that when we proposed to make the attainment of that degree somewhat more difficult, several who wished to obtain it drew back, because they were afraid to undergo the examination.

In some of the regulations of the Senatus Academicus which have been transmitted to the Commissioners, it appears that, about the middle of last century, it was on two different occasions prescribed that the degree of Master of Arts must be taken by all students previous to their entering the Divinity-hall; is it your opinion that it will be advantageous to revive that regulation?—I certainly do think it will be of great advantage to revive it. I believe there was an act of the Senatus Academicus, making it imperative on the Professor of Divinity not to receive any student without the degree of Master of Arts.

Do you know anything of the history of these regulations, and why they have not been enforced?—I do not. I should suppose it was found impracticable.

It is understood that it is required from students who intend to enter at the Divinity-hall that they must have previously attended the Philosophy classes?—Yes.

How many classes of Greek are they required to attend?—One certificate from me is quite sufficient.

With respect to the information you are able to obtain of the knowledge of the students of Divinity, is it your opinion that it would be desirable, with a view to their acquirements, that they should attend the Greek classes longer?—There are very few that go forward to Divinity who do not attend more than one session in the Greek classes; they generally attend two sessions, and a considerable number of them three; but they are not required to attend more than one.

Then, in point of fact, if their attendance at the Greek classes and Philosophy classes is such as to enable them to compete for the degree of Master of Arts, what hardship would

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there be in enforcing a regulation that they must all take the degree before they enter at the Divinity-hall?—It would depend very much on the qualifications required to attain that degree. I fear, if we had it in view to make them higher than they are at present, and they should be so, a considerable number would be prevented from entering the Divinity-hall in consequence.

Have you ever understood that there was any objection on the part of the Church at the time those two regulations were enacted to the principle of the measure?—I never heard of any objections; there might have been, but I never heard any stated.

Can you state if it appears on the records of the Senatus Academicus, that there was any petition from the students of divinity, or any remonstrance against those enactments?—There is no petition or remonstrance appearing in our minutes with regard to them.

Are you aware if, in point of fact, there was any opposition given to the measure by the students?—I never heard of any.

Are you in a condition to state to the Commissioners any reason why those regulations have not been enforced?—I can state no other than what have been already mentioned.

You say they could not attend the Divinity-hall; is it not imperative on them to attend there, in order to prosecute their study in Divinity?—They must attend the Divinity-hall one or more sessions.

You said, if it was made a requisite that every student should take the degree of Master of Arts, many would not attend the Divinity-hall?—It would depend entirely on the qualifications required from the student; if these were of a high order, I conceive a considerable number would be excluded.

Do you think the number of applicants for degrees in Arts, in consequence of such a regulation being enforced, would be lessened?—They would be lessened if the qualifications required were higher. It would depend entirely on the qualifications.

But do you consider that the attendance on the First and Second Greek classes, the Humanity class, and other Philosophical classes, would enable any young man of ordinary talents to obtain the degree of Master of Arts, according to the standard of qualifications which is observable in the northern Universities?—I think if he prosecuted his studies diligently, and paid due attention while attending the classes, he might.

Would it operate as an exclusion against idlers, or persons of moderate and inferior talents?—Yes, I think it would.

Would it give an opportunity, on the other hand, to young men of greater industry and superior talents of taking the degree with higher honour?—Certainly it would.

Do you think that, without putting the qualifications so high as to be an exclusion to men in humble circumstances, that any thing which tended to heighten the standard of learning in the Church would in itself be a great benefit to the country and to religion?—I certainly consider it would be a very great benefit.

Do you think it would be advantageous if the students of Divinity, after entering the Divinity-hall, were required to attend any of the Greek or Philosophical classes for a longer period than is now required?—I certainly conceive it would be an advantage for many of them, if their other avocations would allow it; and I believe a considerable number do attend other classes during the time they attend the Divinity-hall.

Is the allowing an occasional attendance at the Divinity-hall a great obstacle to their attending the other classes?—I cannot speak very directly as to that, for I am not altogether well acquainted with the regulations. I believe they are obliged to attend one session regularly at the Divinity-hall, and the others irregularly; of course it can only be during the time of one session they can attend any of the other classes.

During your own time, has it been consistent with your knowledge that the students of Divinity might attend only one or two days during the season, and have no opportunity of attending other classes, after having entered the Divinity-hall?—Those that attend regularly may enter the other classes.

But those who have obtained certificates by occasional attendances only, were they deprived of the opportunity of attending other classes?—Those attending irregularly are not resident in the town at the time of the session, and of course they cannot attend.

Was there a considerable proportion in your time of that description of students?—A considerable number; I do not know the proportion.

With a view to facilitate the acquirement of the Greek language, have you ever thought of having recourse to a system of mutual instruction?—I do not think I could have recourse to it in my classes as they are constituted, as a considerable part of my examinations consists not merely of questions put to the students, but observations I myself make on the questions put, and the answers that are given; and I would conceive the system of mutual instruction in that case could not be of advantage to the students.

Is the Moor's Grammar you use in Greek and English, or in Greek and Latin?—In Latin and Greek; but Matthias's, which I recommend to the higher class of students, is translated from the German into English.

Do you think it would be any improvement to use a Grammar that should be Greek and English, with a view farther to facilitate the acquirement of the Greek tongue?—I consider the rules in Moor's Grammar so very simple, that any young man who comes to the University should be sufficiently acquainted with Latin as to master them without the least difficulty. From my own experience, I have never found any difficulty in making the students comprehend those rules, and applying them readily. In the course of my examinations in the first class, I generally go over the principal rules of the grammar three times; at the end of the session there are a few who do not understand them, and cannot apply them readily, and but a few.

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Does it not frequently happen to many boys, beginning at the first class and knowing nothing about Greek, that their proficiency in Latin may be so slight as to make it a matter of difficulty to understand the Latin part of the rules?—During the 20 years experience I have had, I have only found three or four who told me they could not understand the rules; I do not think there have been more than three or four who have made that complaint, and in consequence I have explained some of the more difficult of the rules when I prescribe them in the class, that they might understand them thoroughly; but the greater number of those who join my first class are sufficiently acquainted with Latin to understand those rules without explanation, and can apply them as readily as English rules.

Then you do not think that it would very materially facilitate their studies if the suggestion was adopted?—From my own experience I would say not.

Does Professor Dunbar think that Latin or English rules are most permanently retained in the memory?—I would say that Latin rules are more permanently retained in the memory.

Why do you think the Latin rules are more permanently retained in the memory?—They are shorter and more comprehensive than English rules.

Do you think the obligation to learn them with more attention than if they were English, has an effect of impressing them on the memory?—Perhaps that circumstance may have an effect. I have compared Moor's Grammar with Valpy's, which is in English. The first part of Valpy's is nearly a translation of Moor's Rules, and I think I could much sooner learn Moor's Rules in Latin than Valpy's in English.

If the English Rules were in verse, as in the Port-Royal Grammar, would that be an improvement?—I do not think it would be an improvement. I may add, that some of the rules in Moor's Grammar, particularly the derivation of the New Testament, are not required to be committed to memory, because I conceive they are incorrect.

Do you substitute others in their place?—Yes.

You stated, in the early part of your examination, that there was a number of those who attended the first class that did not return; have you any idea of the proportion of those students that do not come to the second class?—There are more than one-half who do not return to the second class.

As matters are at present, would those students be graduated although they had not attended any Greek class but the first?—They would not receive the degree; at least I would not consent to it unless I examined them very strictly.

Do you, or do you not, think it would be desirable that it should be imperative on all those who are candidates for graduation to attend the second class?—It would be of advantage that they attended all the three classes.

Should not their attendance upon the second class be made a *sine quâ non*?—Assuredly, I think it would be quite right. I would add, that when a young man applies for a degree in Arts, if he has not attended my third class, I consider it my duty to examine him.

You mentioned, that you thought it would be an advantage if prizes could be increased; how do you mean that they should be awarded?—At present they are awarded by each Professor in his class; perhaps some other mode might be thought of to make them more public.

Is it the practice in your class that students should award prizes?—The students award a few prizes in my class to three or four who have distinguished themselves by the regularity of their attendance, their good behaviour, and their superior progress; but they do not with regard to the essays or poems which are prescribed, for I must examine these myself and decide upon them.

Is it your opinion that the additional prizes should be awarded by the Professor?—I think it would be safer in the hands of the Professor than in the hands of the students.

What is your opinion as to the system which has been introduced recently in some of our Universities, of allowing young men to decide upon prizes in general?—I should be afraid of partiality.

Would you not also be afraid, in some cases, of incapacity of judging?—There should not be much of that in the particular class in which they are awarded.

Is it by a majority of the students that these prizes are granted?—Yes, it is.

Do you consider it advantageous that the inferior scholars should judge upon the merits of the superior ones?—I think they might from this circumstance, that they have the opportunity in the course of the session of knowing what the superior students have done, and therefore they may in some measure be qualified to give their opinion with regard to their merits.

Is it your practice to give certificates to young men at the end of the session?—Yes.

Do you vary their certificates according to your opinion of the proficiency of the young men?—Certainly I do.

Is it agreeable to your experience to know that this has been a powerful stimulus to exertion in the classes?—I believe it is; and it is one of the inducements I state when I am under the necessity of animadverting on the conduct of an individual, that his certificate will not be such as he may wish to have, unless he exerts himself more than he has been accustomed to do.

Is it not of great importance that a Professor should be careful in granting certificates?—I think it is of the utmost importance. I had an opportunity of knowing this lately at an examination of candidates; I found the certificates were far above the qualifications of the individuals.

In your opinion, upon the whole, do you think it an advantageous or disadvantageous system for the students to vote prizes to any of the scholars in the class?—I think, upon the whole, it may be advantageous; but it can only be for prizes of merit that they can judge of the quali-

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fications of individuals from what they have seen them perform in the class, and not from the other particular exercises of which they have not had an opportunity of judging.

Do you mean by that, merit with respect to proficiency, or merit with respect to good conduct?—With respect to both. When I state to my students that they shall have a voice in determining who are to obtain prizes, I tell them that they are to be given for regularity of attendance, for good conduct, and for superior progress.

Would you, or not, recommend that that system should be done away with?—No, I would not.

Have you ever found that students who, in your own opinion, were superior and ought to have obtained the prizes, did not obtain the votes of the majority from other causes, as unpopularity of manners, or from other causes of that kind?—I have observed only one or two instances of that kind.

In the course of twenty years?—Not so much; prizes have not been given for that period; it is not above fourteen or fifteen years since they were first instituted in this University.

Have you ever known instances of improper means being used in the way of canvassing, or giving entertainments to obtain the votes of the students?—I think it hardly possible that that can be done in this University; we do not allow them time for such a purpose. The Censor is ordered, on the day following the announcement, to collect all the votes of the students in his particular seat, and they are given in to the general Censor, who makes up the list, and in this way the majority is determined, so that they scarcely have an opportunity of using unfair means to obtain the votes of their fellow-students. I generally caution them not to be swayed or biassed by any partiality to an individual, but to decide according to the best of their judgment.

Might not such means be used out of the class and not within the class?—It might certainly.

Was that a regulation introduced by your own authority or by the Senatus Academicus?—Entirely of my own authority.

Is the time known when you are to require this return?—The day is fixed.

Is it fixed long before?—Not perhaps more than a day.

But is it in a particular month which occurs annually?—In the last month, about the beginning of April.

In matters of that sort is the Professor left entirely to his own discretion, without any interference of the Senatus or Principal?—Yes.

In every thing as to the system of teaching?—Yes.

Are there any regulations of the Senatus Academicus prescribing any course of study or any method of instruction in your class?—None that I know of.

Are there any directions given to you by the Principal of any sort or kind at your induction?—None.

Are you in every matter of that sort left as much to your own discretion as a private teacher would be?—Yes, entirely.

Do you conceive the Senatus Academicus would, or not, be entitled to give you any instructions or orders on the subject?—I think the Senatus Academicus alone would be entitled to do so.

In the return of your classes there is no mention of the numbers in the third class; does the return under the head of numbers in the second class include those of the third class likewise?—Yes.

Do you deliver certain Lectures in the course of the week?—Yes, in the second class they are delivered once in the week at the hour the second class meets.

Are those entirely voluntary on your part, or prescribed?—Entirely voluntary; I follow the example of my predecessor.

Are they given at extra hours?—They are not, except on Saturday.

Do you require attendance at that hour from the students?—I do not absolutely require attendance at that hour on Saturday; on Wednesday I do in the same manner as at other times.

You mention that when you find the students deficient, you direct them to prepare the exercises for the following day; are you ever in the habit of imposing additional tasks?—Not often. I find it quite impossible sometimes to get through the regular business of the day, in order to do justice to other students; I could not spend much time in examining the additional tasks; but with regard to the exercises, when the inspector informs me that some of them have been written carelessly, and comprehend a great number of errors, the students must show them up to me; and if they are very bad, I return them, and oblige the defaulters to write them again.

Is your selection of books which you wish the students to read in the different classes at all directed by your knowledge of the circumstances of many of your students?—I am directed not by the circumstances, but by the general knowledge which the students possess of the language.

You mentioned that you had occasionally compositions in English; what is the nature of them?—The subjects are frequently the same as those upon which I lecture; as in that way they acquire some knowledge of them, and I direct them to read certain books to acquire more information. The subjects of prize-essays are different; sometimes they are connected with the lectures I give, and sometimes not, and I frequently mention some books from which they may receive information.

Will you name some of the subjects of these lectures?—When I read Homer, I give lectures on Epic Poetry, and a critical analysis of the Iliad and Odyssey. When reading any of the tragedians, I give lectures on Tragedy, and a critical analysis of the play we are

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engaged with. I give general lectures on the Antiquities and Institutions of the Greeks, on the Athenian and Lacedemonian constitution and government, upon the Philosophy of the Greeks, and the doctrines of the principal sects among them, as preparatory to the students entering the Logic and Rhetoric classes, and also on Eloquence; when I read Demosthenes, with an analysis of the Oration of Demosthenes for the Crown.

Do the English compositions you prescribe relate to those subjects on which you are in the habit of lecturing?—Yes, generally.

One lecture a week of those you deliver is entirely at an extra hour, and voluntary on your part?—These lectures are voluntary, and are delivered on Saturdays; it is only two years since I gave them; they are upon general grammar.

Are those independent of the lectures on the other subjects?—Quite independent. I allow not merely those students attending the Greek classes in that particular session, but any who have previously joined the Greek classes, to attend them.

You mean when you lecture especially on the Greek Grammar?—The lectures on the Saturday's hour have the Greek Grammar for their basis.

You mentioned you had some difficulty in enforcing the attendance of all the students to the close of the session; is there any considerable portion of the students who leave you before the termination of the session?—There is a very considerable portion; probably not one fourth remain till the end of the session.

To what time does your class continue?—The first continues till nearly the end of April; the second till the middle of April.

Do you understand that the same circumstances are observable in other junior classes of the College?—In the Humanity classes precisely the same as in my own.

Do they go away a considerable period before the termination of the session, or only during the last fortnight?—We made a regulation some time ago, that none should receive certificates if they left their classes before the 1st of April; but even that was insufficient to prevent them going away; they tell us that they are under the absolute necessity of going, that their means are exhausted. There is a considerable number who officiate as schoolmasters; they are allowed to have substitutes during so many months in the winter, to attend the classes, and they engage them for a certain period, and whenever that is ended they go to resume their employments.

Do you consider that any extension of the period of the session will be found practically to be attended with no general benefit?—I do not think it would, from the small number that remain at the end. I do not imagine it could possibly be extended farther than it is.

If there was any summer session of the junior Greek or Humanity class in the College, would that be attended by a considerable proportion?—I fear not; Mr. Pillans tried it one year, and not with much success, I believe.

Was it ever attempted in the Greek class, do you know?—I do not think it ever was.

Have you already stated that it would be desirable to make the Master of Arts degree a necessary qualification for higher degrees in the University?—I think it would be of the utmost importance.

Do you think it would be of importance both for Doctors of Law and Doctors of Divinity?—I do not know how it would apply to Doctors of Law—the Degree is Honorary; but as to the others I think it of the utmost importance. In the discussions which lately took place as to the *Statuta Solennia*, for fixing the classes necessary to obtain the degree of Doctor in Medicine, the Faculty of Arts gave in a paper to the Senatus Academicus representing the necessity and propriety of a more extended previous education. That stands upon record in our books.

If the degree of Master of Arts was altered in the way that it is suggested, would it be proper to make it imperative that students, previous to requiring it, should stay a certain period of time during the session?—All those who aim at obtaining the degree of Master of Arts are under the necessity of giving regular attendance during a certain time. We do not confer it unless they have done so.

Are they under the necessity of attending classes during the whole session in order to obtain the degree?—When they apply for a degree, they must produce certificates of regular attendance; we do not admit them without producing those certificates, and they very seldom get them previous to the regular time fixed by the Senatus Academicus.

But, in point of fact, do they sometimes get them without having kept the time so prescribed?—If they leave the classes a week, or perhaps two weeks, but not more; and if they state that they cannot possibly attend longer, that their means are exhausted, and that they are obliged to go and supply the places of their substitutes, we consider it a hard matter to refuse a certificate.

Do you not, in point of fact, often find that the young men who are obliged to go away under such circumstances, are as well deserving of a certificate as those who stay to the end?—Many of them are much more deserving; they are generally the most industrious of the students.

Have you, from your own information, the means of stating whether any considerable portion of the Medical students in this University have attended the junior classes of the College?—I do not think that of those who are going forward to the study of Medicine, more than four or five have attended the junior classes.

Or any of the Greek or Philosophy classes?—I do not know about the Philosophy classes; I speak as to my own.

Do you apply that to your own classes?—Yes, but I may be mistaken. I do not exactly know how many may go forward.

Do you mean four or five yearly of those who graduate as the Medical students?—Yes, as the Medical students graduate.

Of those who graduate, have you the means of knowing if they are your students or not?—

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In looking over the list, I sometimes consider if they have attended my classes or not, and I must confess that I find but very few of them, perhaps not above three or four in the whole list.

Are those degrees conferred by the Senatus Academicus?—Yes.

Is there any examination as to Literature at the time the degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred?—There is no examination that I know of upon general Literature.

Is it in your opinion expedient there should be such an examination?—I conceive it would be very desirable, at least that they should possess more general information than most of them do.

Do you derive that opinion from the observations you make at the time of the examination as to the attainments of those who are graduating for Medicine?—Not certainly from observations at the time, for I have seldom been present when they were examined. The Faculty of Medicine may examine, I believe. As the degree is conferred by the Senatus Academicus, it is in the power of any Professor who chooses to put questions. I can, however, only judge from some of the theses I have examined.

Is there no examination by the Senatus Academicus?—There is no general examination by the Senatus.

Have you examined many of those theses?—I have not examined many of them of late.

Is it your opinion that there ought to be an examination in the presence of the Senatus Academicus, of those who graduate for the degree of Doctor in Medicine?—I do not know whether it could possibly be done; I think it would be attended with beneficial effects, but I imagine a previous course prescribed would answer the purpose better.

Do you mean an attendance on the Philosophy classes?—Upon the Literary and Philosophical classes.

Must not any such regulation be confined necessarily to such Medical students as are natives of Scotland?—I am afraid that would make a distinction which could hardly be of advantage.

Is it consistent with your information that the Medical students from Ireland and England are generally accounted superior in their Literary and Philosophical attainments to the Medical students in Scotland?—I have heard the reverse. I cannot say from my own knowledge.

Upon what grounds was the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts to the Senatus Academicus rested?—It was grounded upon the idea that there was no regulation for enforcing the attendance on any of the classes, and that therefore we considered they should either obtain the degree of Master of Arts, or be obliged to attend certain classes previous to their obtaining the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

Is attendance at certain Medical Classes in some University prescribed by the *Statuta Solennia*, though they may not have attended any University in Scotland?—I believe the attendance is required.

Do you wish to extend the same regulation to an attendance on Literary and Philosophical classes?—Yes, we do.

Was that rested on any representation from the Medical profession at Edinburgh to the Senatus?—No. It was purely the act of the Faculty of Arts itself.

Do you understand if there is any general feeling on that subject among the Medical profession?—I have heard there is, but I cannot say to what extent.

Have you any means yourself of knowing the circumstance of the Medical students as compared with the students attending your own class?—No, I certainly have not.

Are you able to judge if there would be any hardship in such a regulation?—It would be a hardship on some; but as it is a degree followed by important consequences to the individuals who obtain it, they should purchase it by attendance on more classes, and by obtaining more general information.

Are you aware that, in the foreign Universities, the theses of Medical graduates are commonly composed in the language of the country or in the Latin?—I do not know.

In what way was the representation you have alluded to of the Faculty of Arts disposed of?—It was laid before the Senatus Academicus, but it was not approved of by them; it was not sanctioned by them as being necessary to form a part of the education of Medical students.

Does it appear upon the minutes?—It is upon the minutes.

Was it opposed by the Medical Faculty?—I do not recollect altogether if it was opposed by the Medical Faculty. The majority of the Senatus Academicus was against it.

You have stated that there is no general course of study prescribed for general students at the University of Edinburgh; do you concieve it desirable there should be an order prescribed, in which the classes should be attended?—I think it would be of advantage. They sometimes take one class before another which should naturally have come after the other. There is a regulation for students of Divinity; they must attend certain classes in order, but not for any other description of students.

Are you aware there is such an order prescribed in the University of Glasgow?—No, I am not.

Do not many students attend the University of Edinburgh, especially from England, who come with the view of attending one or two of the Philosophy classes and no others?—I believe there is a considerable number.

In such cases would it be possible to prescribe any such order?—No.

You find that evil results from students who are going through a course of attendance at the University of Edinburgh, taking one class before another, which they ought previously to attend?—I believe the evil does not extend to intended students of Divinity, for they are aware, in particular, of the classes they must attend, and to the others it is of little or no consequence. We prescribe the order of study for obtaining the degree of Master of Arts.

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State the order of study prescribed for those who wish to take degree of Master of Arts?—The order of study is, for the first year, the Language class, the Humanity and Greek; there is no particular class mentioned; students may go to the first, second, or third. The second year, the Logic must be attended; they may take the Greek and Latin again, or the Mathematics. In the third year, Moral Philosophy is generally taken, and they may attend any of the other classes they choose along with it; and in the fourth year, Natural Philosophy, with any other of the preceding classes. The Rhetoric is a necessary class, but then it is not prescribed in any order; they may take it with any other classes. We have made the Rhetoric a necessary class for obtaining the degree of Master of Arts.

Is the degree of Bachelor practically known in this University?—No, it is not.

Are students foreign bred (that is, including those from England and Ireland) allowed to pass the Greek classes, and still to insist on proceeding to trials for degrees of Arts?—I do not know of any instance having occurred. None has occurred during my time.

Do you not understand it to be consistent with strict Academical law that they may do so?—No; I rather think we should require attendance in the Greek class here or elsewhere, as at Glasgow, or St. Andrews, or Aberdeen. I consider it necessary always to examine as to this.

Do you generally find students from England or Ireland, who attend your class, better prepared for attending the class than those who have been educated in Scotland?—No, I do not consider that they are; my prime students are from the High School. Those that come from England to attend my classes are generally young men somewhat advanced in life.

Probably they are not from superior schools?—No, not generally. I have had a few from public schools.

Is there a Dean of the Faculty of Arts?—Yes, there is.

In describing the former practice when the education was conducted by Regents, did you state that there was a public laureation every fourth year?—At the end of every fourth year.

Do you mean that every particular Regent, at the conclusion of the fourth year, had his class laureated, so that there was a laureation every year?—Yes.

You stated that you sometimes mentioned in the certificate that a student had not been regular in the performance of certain exercises; is that frequently necessary?—No, it certainly is not; I qualify the expression.

Is it stated expressly, or do you merely omit the certificate of the performance of exercises?—I state, if a young man has performed all the exercises, that he has done so; and if he has not, I state that he has performed most of them, or some of them.

You never state, do you, that he has not performed any exercises?—Very seldom; I am not often obliged to do so.

Is the system of imposing fines general in the junior classes of the College?—Yes, it is.

Is it a system of which you yourself approve?—I would much rather avoid it if possible, but I find it sometimes necessary.

Do you consider that it is a mode of punishment which has much effect?—It certainly has upon one class of students a considerable effect, those, namely, upon whom the fine bears hard.

Is that a class of students among whom you commonly find negligence or insubordination?—Not commonly in that description of students; there are idlers, however, of all descriptions.

In practical application, is it often intended for those whose circumstances are above the class to whom you have alluded?—I make a distinction: those who are able to pay a high fine are called on to do so; those who are not able, are not called upon to pay one so high: but I never impose a fine under sixpence.

Do you find it is a mode of punishment which creates much dissatisfaction?—I never heard any dissatisfaction expressed generally.

Is the total amount very small in the course of a year?—Not perhaps more than thirty shillings.

In the third answer it is stated that a regulation took place in 1736, by which the degree of Doctor of Laws was not to be given but on the trial of a candidate; in a subsequent answer it is stated that it has become an honorary degree, which has been confirmed by your evidence to-day. Can you state when that regulation was abandoned, or do you happen to know any of the circumstances connected with it?—No, I do not; it seems silently to have gone into disuse.

Ever since your time has it been merely an honorary degree?—Yes.

And is it conferred without examination?—Yes.

Do a great number of your students make use of the Library of the College?—Almost every one of them, I believe.

Are the students generally satisfied with the management of the Library, and the access which they have to the books?—Some of them are certainly not satisfied with the management of the library. They sometimes are detained a considerable time before they can get the books; and when they come into my class twenty minutes or so after the time of meeting, I find it necessary to question them where they have been. They sometimes tell me they have been detained in the library, and could not get books; but this does not attach blame to the librarians in the least, but it is from inadequate means to provide assistance.

Do you know if the system of deposits is complained of by the students much?—I never heard it complained of. I believe it is made as lenient as possible.

No complaints have been made to you?—None have been made to me in regard to it.

Have you ever heard complaints from the students that they are prevented from obtaining books owing to the severity of the regulation of deposits?—I never heard of any complaint.

Do you consider practically that the library is open to all the students of the College?—I certainly do.

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Is that the case except where the value of the book is very great?—Some ofthe valuable books are not given out of the library, but may be consulted there.

Do you ever hear any complaint from the students, that when new books come out they go round to the professors, and do not find their way into the library again for a number of months?—Yes.

Are you of opinion there is any foundation for that complaint?—I can only answer for myself, I have given no occasion for it.

Are you one of the Curators?—I am one just now.

Is attention paid in the expenditure of the funds, so as to have a large proportion of those works in the library which the students attending the junior classes are likely to consult?—I believe the interests of the junior students have been consulted equally with the others in that respect; but the fund is so small, and so much is taken from it for the payment of officers, that we have but very limited means for the purchase of books.

Do you approve of the separation of that part of the matriculation and janitor fund which arises from the medical students and the philosophical students having a separate expenditure?—Yes; it prevents confusion.

Is there, or not, any undue proportion of medical books purchased?—I do not think there is

Is it the practice for the Professors to have the use of those books in the first instance however short a time they may keep them?—I really do not know that it is. They are brought into the library when ordered by the Curators. The Professors probably have the first access to them, and may occasionally take them away, but I do not think it happens generally.

Does it appear to you that the privilege of the library is extended as far to the students as is consistent with the safe preservation of the books?—I think it is; perhaps farther than in some respects it ought to be.

In looking back to the former regulations, does it occur to you that the privilege is more or less extended than it was formerly?—I rather think that it is fully as much extended now as it ever was.

Do you understand if originally the books were lent out from the library at all?—No, I rather think they were not.

Have you observed when the practice of lending out books first commenced?—I do exactly know the time when it commenced. I think it was soon after Principal Robertson's appointment, but I really cannot speak as to the time.

Is there any proportion of the books on which a *veto* is put as to lending?—There is a very considerable number of books which are not allowed to be given out, but the number of volumes I do not know. Books with valuable plates are not allowed to be taken out.

Are manuscripts allowed to be taken out upon any condition?—Sometimes they have been taken out.

But have they been lent out to students?—No.

Are any books prevented being given out on account of the opinions they contain?—I never heard of any, with the exception of some novels; these are kept separate.

Are the books in Stationers' Hall lent out in the same manner as all other books are?—Precisely in the same manner.

Does it ever occur that they have worn out in the course of a few years?—Some of them are worn out very speedily. Books in great demand are very soon worn out.

In that case, is not the purpose for which the privilege is granted to the University defeated, inasmuch as these books may not descend to future times?—I do not exactly know the precise purpose for which they were given to the University; I conceive it was for the advantage of the students.

Is any house attached to your Professorship?—There is no house at present; there was one. I am paid £35 a-year in lieu of a house by the town.

Was there not once a house attached to the Professorship of Greek?—Yes, there was.

Was it in the old College buildings?—Yes.

The Reverend *Andrew Brown*, D.D., Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

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Are you Professor of Rhetoric in this University?—Yes, I am.

Do you agree entirely with the statements that have been sent in to the Royal Commissioners from the Senatus Academicus?—Perfectly.

Have you any difference of opinion with regard to that Report?—None in the world.

Are there any observations or suggestions you would wish to make on any part of those answers?—None upon the answers. I have no observations.

Are there any observations or suggestions you would wish to make respecting your own particular class?—None; my class is not one of absolute necessity to the College, and a great body of our students, from the circumstances in which they enter life, and the course of literature, are compelled to satisfy themselves with absolute necessities. The things requisite for different professions are those to which they apply themselves. I have no great impression that, excepting under the influence of strong popularity, or the particular opinion of the day, a class like the Rhetoric class will be closely or frequently attended. I hold it, however, and have acted invariably on that conviction, that to a great majority of our young men it is of very essential importance, and in the upper ranks of society, if not the doctrines, at least the delicacies of taste are a part of domestic education, and that those of our youth who come forward under less favourable circumstances, much less need instruction on these subjects, for a few observations to acute minds serve as general laws.

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Are there any improvements you would think it advisable to recommend to be made in your class?—If it were possible to introduce public examinations, I think it would be a great improvement.

Is there any difficulty, do you think, in attaining that object?—From the different ages at which young gentlemen come to me, and from the different standings in the course of literature, I do not know it would be very easy to introduce it, and it would require greater discipline than I can anticipate to render any institution of that kind very successful.

What may be the average ages of the young men who attend your class?—I have them from about 16 to 25 years of age.

Have you any private examinations in your own class by yourself?—I have never dared to introduce anything of the kind. There was no example of such a thing before me; and from the general failure of efforts to introduce that in other departments, I was certainly not encouraged to propose it.

Do you prescribe any subject for Essays?—There are three regular series of Essays prescribed in the course of the session. These are taken from three branches of the course, and I have in every instance delivered, not one subject, but a variety of subjects. Some of the young gentlemen attending are for the Law; a great body of them for the Church; and as an incidental remark, I may say, that for several of the last years (which is a circumstance I have not been very well able to understand), a great many more students come pointing to our different sectaries than those belonging to our own Church in proportion.

Do you prescribe Essays?—That there may be a considerable latitude of choice, I may venture to say, that from the particular circumstances of the constitution of that class, I have felt a greater degree of delicacy in awarding prizes than I find pleasant to myself. There are different ages: they have had different opportunities of improvement, and the work must be very unequal, and I have had it most conscientiously in view to make consideration for youth standing on the books of the College, and the advantages of different kinds. Until within the last two or three years I have resorted to the judgment of one or two friends for that purpose, but I find it so great a labour that it required more leisure than I could take, and it has been referred to myself chiefly. It has put me to a great deal of difficulty.

Is there a classification in your class for prizes?—I do in my own mind classify the young gentlemen according to what I conceive to be their relative age, their relative standing, and their relative advantages.

But are they so classed as to be known to each other?—No. But I have invariably stated, before the prizes were given, the principle on which I acted, and the various considerations that influenced my judgment; and I have never hesitated to say that I may err, and materially, but it was an error, not of design or of choice, but necessity.

Are the prizes given by yourself exclusively as Professor?—There is a grant of £10 annually from the City of Edinburgh, the Patrons of the University, and I have always added prizes myself.

Have the students ever a voice in the conferring of any prizes?—I have never yet introduced anything of that kind, and I do not well know how it could be done.

Is not the only prize that properly belongs to your class the sum of £10 per annum?—Yes. It is subdivided and distributed into several prizes.

But that is the only fund for prizes, is it not?—Yes, that is the only fund.

And you subdivide it according to your own discretion?—According to my discretion, certainly.

Do you take any means to ascertain or enforce regular attendance in your class?—I have never yet, from the circumstances of the class, ventured upon any means of that kind. Of late, however, I am extremely happy to say, the attendance has been both pointed and very correct, and certainly very pleasing to me. The last three courses were more gratifying to me than ever. I felt very much pleased with the attendance that was bestowed; and considering the circumstances of my class, I considered it highly flattering to myself.

What difficulties are interposed by the circumstances of the class to some method being taken for enforcing attendance?—In no one of the departments of life is my certificate necessary. The class from the beginning belonged to the Faculty of Arts. It was very low when I came to the College; and I felt, perhaps wrongly, for a great number of years, I might not even insist on the candidates for the degree of Arts attending my class, and I never exacted a certificate from any candidate that was coming forward to take the degree of Arts, though, from the beginning of the class, it formed a part of the *curriculum*. About ten or twelve years ago, I think it occurred to me, at the representation of some of my friends, that it was a duty which I owed to the class, to restore it again; and as it was a restoration considered as a restoration by the Senatus Academicus, the regulation was re-enforced. For four years it was in abeyance; it only took hold of the fifth year's students, and it has since been regularly attended by those who come forward for the degree of Arts.

Is a certificate from the Professor now necessary for the degree of Arts?—Yes. But there is no other department in literary life in which a certificate of mine is of the least use.

What may be the average number of students in your class?—For the last seven or eight years, the average number might be very fairly taken at from 27 or 28 to 37 or 38.

Will you explain a circumstance appearing on the face of the returns: For the last four years, from the year 1822 to the present year, the number of students in your class is left blank in the Return?—I have been negligent there; and I have four years return in abeyance. They will be given in; I have them all.

Do you think from 27 to 37 is the average number?—Yes, for the last seven or eight years.

Are the subjects for essays in your class of a very general character?—I may mention some

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of them. They relate to what I account the fundamental principles of the science of criticism —the laws of those operations of our intellectual and sensible nature, that aspire to please in every production of art. The second relates to the English Language, with a particular view to the choice of diction, the structure of sentences, and a view of the better kinds of style. And the last part of the course consists of a general review of all the works of Literature, classed under their respective orders.

Is it your opinion that it would be a great incitement to students attending your class, and perhaps increase the attendance of the class, if the prizes or marks of distinction for such essays were conferred publicly before the whole University?—I have felt that, and I at one time called Principal Baird in to give a little more publicity and a little more effect to those essays. The essays of that year were creditable beyond measure to the students attending my class, and I have no hesitation to say, that there was more than one of them I have been proud to acknowledge. Certainly it is a labour to the Principal, and I would not be desirous of having his presence every year. I am sure from his kindness he would have done it, but I have not applied to him again, as it was not usual in the other classes, though I have a resolution in my own mind as often as possible to avail myself of the Principal's presence at least.

Would it be of any advantage if any of these essays or subjects which are prescribed were open to competition to the whole students of the University?—If essays were open to the competition of the whole University, I have no doubt it would be useful in general, and eventually useful to the Professor of Rhetoric in his class.

Are the subjects of essay in your class more adapted for general competition than the subjects prescribed in the other classes?—I humbly conceive so, for they relate chiefly to the philosophy of taste and the science of criticism.

At present is the merit of these essays known exclusively to yourself?—There is always a very great attendance on the days of the distribution of prizes; in general the class is full of strangers; the essays are read publicly beyond the hour; very often I have been there an hour and a half; but the necessities of the students compel them to go to other classes; but I have never made a remark on the regularity of their going out or coming in on that day, nor do I wish to do it.

If any honours were awarded before a general meeting of the whole University, the subjects falling under the department of your class would naturally be included in this competition?—I think they might, with some advantage, hold their own place, but no higher place than what is due to the class; and I believe I may say, from the experience of a great number of years, that if such prizes were instituted, I think it would be of great value to the young men coming forward into the business of life. It would obtain for them a general knowledge of merit and patronage, which they need; and would operate to excite them to distinguish themselves by zeal and application.

Is the certificate of attendance in your class required at the Divinity Hall?—No.

Would it interfere much with the attendance at the Divinity Hall if the students there attended your class?—From the prodigious labour arising in the Divinity Hall from the increase of students, and the necessity of hearing discourses, the Professor of Theology has, for a good number of years past, been obliged to have more than one hour; I believe in some instances two hours. The second hour interferes with the Rhetoric class; and I may venture to say, I have suggested it to Dr. Ritchie that the second hour interfered with the Rhetoric class; and but for that, probably the number of students in regular attendance at the Divinity Hall would have come to me. If they are regular students of Theology, I can expect none of those who are attending the full course at the Divinity Hall. I have suggested to Dr. Ritchie, that though the second hour was beneficial to the gentlemen and to the students in Theology, it did interfere with the opportunities of those young gentlemen who had other objects to pursue; but the necessities of his situation compel it, and it is fit that students of Theology should receive all the benefit of his criticism, which is most important to themselves.

Supposing the hours were so regulated as not to interfere with each other, is the nature of the course of study prescribed at the Divinity Hall such as would render it inexpedient to superadd, to that course of study, attendance at your class?—In reference to that I would speak with the utmost reserve and delicacy unquestionably. I may venture, however, to say, that it consists with my knowledge, so far as I can know anything of that kind, that the Professor is very much circumscribed in delivering lectures himself, when he hears 230 or 240 young men delivering discourses in a session of six months' duration. It can easily be conceived how much time will remain for him to teach Theology; that part of the labour cannot be superseded by anything whatever. It must be submitted to, and the Commissioners will learn that better from others; but from my own experience, having been 26 years here, I have not been unobservant of what has been going on. The number of students in Theology increasing the labour of hearing discourses, may be considered as prodigiously great, especially when it is known that the Professor so hears them that he is able to give a correct criticism (which I believe was never better done) on each discourse, pointing to its merits and its defects.

With reference to the course of study prescribed at the Divinity Hall, do you think the addition of attendance on your classes would impose too great labour or too great academical attendance on students of Divinity?—It is not the labour, it is the hours of teaching. It will be very easily understood, that from the immense number of classes, the difficulty of finding an hour suitable to each Professor is so very great that it is almost impossible to change without loss. I have never changed. As an old Professor, I have repeatedly had opportunities of choice of an hour; for when a young Professor comes in, in the same Faculty, that deference is shown to the senior Professor, that if one hour is more eligible to him he has his

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option. I have never made an option, from the difficulty there is of taking another hour from the various branches of study which are prosecuted at the same time.

What hour is your class time?—Twelve o'clock.

Even at present do the hours interfere very frequently?—They do very often.

Are you a clergyman of the Established Church?—Yes.

Do you consider that it is a disadvantage to the students of Divinity that they have not the opportunity of attending your class?—Without speaking of myself, I have no hesitation in saying firmly, that, considering the department of study belonging to my class, I hold that it is an indispensable branch of the education of a clergyman; and, in the condition of the country, and the progress of refinement and delicacy of sentiment, all young men coming to our Church would be incalculably better for it, and some, if they had known what passes in the country, would be of my opinion.

Is there any other difficulty you foresee in requiring the attendance on your classes from the students of Divinity, except that which arises from the necessity of attending so much to hear the discourses of other students at the Divinity Hall?—Nothing distresses me so much as to compel students of Theology to attend this class in the College; and if I had the command of the whole Church of Scotland, and could get their unanimous vote, I would hardly be disposed to bring such a question forward, for it never would be acceded to in our Church; and I do not know, as the Church exercises a judgment of its own, by what authority anything of that kind could be established—I know of none; what powers there may be are unknown to me—I know of none.

Is that in consequence of the additional expense it might expose them to?—Yes, always the additional expense; and in our Assembly I have heard grave remarks on subjecting students of Divinity to expense at all.

Is there any other objection that you see?—So far as relates, in my humble opinion, to the general interests of learning and the general progress of education, none occur to me.

Or as relates to the interests of the Church?—None.

Do students of Law generally attend your class?—Not in a very great degree. For the Faculty of Advocates a large proportion do; but more have come pointing to the law from Ireland. Of the students attending the University of late years, more have come than I could have believed would have been attending this University as a separate body of students. Some of the best exercises in my class have been produced by Irish students for the law.

Will you inform the Commissioners whether there would be a very great difficulty in arranging the hours so as to allow students of Divinity to attend your class as well as the other classes they are bound to go to?—There would be a considerable difficulty, I apprehend, from the knowledge I have of the different hours of study, without they took a very early morning hour. There are hours in the College of a very early period; the Materia Medica, for instance, and some others of the kind, which begin early; but unless it would be an early hour, about nine or ten o'clock, I do not know that it could be easily arranged.

In your opinion, is the advantage that would be derived from it so great as to render it of importance to overcome that difficulty?—In looking forward to the probable business of a Rhetoric class in time to come, to the progress of knowledge and refinement in our country, and the necessity of every public man appearing to be unexceptionable, and to please, I do conceive it may be of high value. I may be mistaken, but the impression is strong on my mind.

Do you think any arrangement could be made by which it could be effected?—I have expressed a sense of difficulty from the vast number of courses that must be arranged, the limited hours of the day and the limited hours of teaching.

Would it not appear to Dr. Brown, that Rhetoric should be studied before Divinity rather than simultaneously?—In my discretion, I should think the proper place of Rhetoric would be before Logic; it relates to a popular subject; it is very intelligible in its principles: a great number of examples might be taken from writers with whom students were more familiar than at other times: in my opinion, it has always appeared to be the best course for introducing the students to the severer investigations of intellectual Philosophy.

In that case, could an arrangement of hours be more easily brought about if it preceded Logic?—If it could be appointed as a course for students to take Rhetoric before Logic, I believe it would be far easier; but as it is, it is left to the discretion of every individual to take or decline as he pleases.

Might it not be the best arrangement to have it in the same year with Logic?—There would be no difficulty in that at all, for originally it was included as one of the departments of Logic, and they would go very well together, in my opinion.

You mention that you were in the practice of prescribing three series of essays; is it for those essays you give your prizes?—The last series.

Do you examine those essays yourself?—I myself alone.

As you take them successively, have you had the satisfaction of seeing if there is great improvement in the composition of the students in the course of the session?—I may not say that all the students write all the essays, and I never precluded any student entering into competition for the Prize who did not give in a previous exercise, though I have invariably said I should like far better to see a first and second exercise from every student who enters the competition for Prizes.

Have you any idea of the proportion of students who do write essays?—A considerable portion in my class, a very considerable proportion indeed: the number being small, and the majority coming to me, being zealous for improvement of late years, the last year, I may venture to say, it was a considerable occupation to me.

If these young men possessed genius and talent in writing these essays, does it fall under your observation, so that you can state that there has been great improvement by writing the

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essays, or if there has been a great difference between the first and the last of the series?—I am not prepared, from the recollection of the facts, to deliver a decided opinion upon that point. I dare say it did them no harm; but that there was a great and marked improvement, is a subject I would not like to give a decided opinion upon.

About what part of the session do you begin to teach, and how long does your class continue?—At the beginning of the session for four months.

Do you conceive that time amply sufficient for a complete course of Rhetoric?—I have hitherto finished it in that time.

If you began it at the commencement of the session, and went on to the end of the session, but lectured fewer days in the week, would not some of the difficulties perhaps be got rid of, as to the hours?—Greater difficulties in my opinion would arise; the body of the young gentlemen who attended my predecessors (I know, for I was acquainted with it at the time) had not hours for the two extra days in the week, and those hours were lost, though it was for the benefit of the young gentlemen the first year. I took the course whenever I had the command of a course. I lectured five days, and occupied their whole time, and was sooner done. I have no hesitation to say, in Rhetoric classes the attendance grows thin towards the close.

How soon after the commencement does the giving of essays begin?—The second week I introduce the subject with a general view of the course, and with a few practical rules directing exercises in composition, and in a day or two following the first series of essays is given out.

Do such as choose give them in?—I have no control over them.

Is it possible for any one to be advanced to the degree of Master of Arts who had attended the Rhetoric class, though he may have performed no exercises whatever?—In that case the examinations supersede all; they must submit themselves to examination, and the examinations preclude every thing of that kind.

Do you grant a certificate?—They have a certificate of attendance from me.

Do you mark on that certificate, more or less, your satisfaction with the attendance and conduct of the particular student who gets it?—Whenever students gain prizes, and write essays creditable to them, I have thought myself entitled to say so.

Do you mark irregular attendance, or deficiency of attendance?—Never, as I had no means, and I have never so done certainly.

In the case which has lately been put to you, might not the degree of Master of Arts be obtained by individuals who attended your class, and who had never given in any composition whatever?—I should not be disposed to say that that had not occurred.

Is there no composition required at the time the degree of Master of Arts is taken?—No; the Faculty of Arts some time ago laid on the table of the Senatus Academicus a proposition that would have made composition, or at least translation, necessary, but that proposition did not pass.

When was that proposition made?—I think it was at the breaking up of the College, either in 1823 or 1824,—perhaps 1824; the paper was returned, containing that proposition by the Faculty of Arts, and I should hope was on the table before the Commissioners.

Does Dr. Brown think it would be of advantage to revive public laureation?—I think it of great moment, if it could be done. We have been trying, I may say, ever since I belonged to the Faculty, to make that degree more respectable and more difficult of acquisition.

Do you remember the practice ever having occurred in this University?—I believe there were two or three theses given in and printed, and defended, and the graduation was, I believe, in the Common Hall. I have understood so, and I understood Dr. Blair was so laureated.

Of those who have taken degrees of Arts of late years, does Dr. Brown know if any portion had ceased to be resident before they took the degree?—We have given no degrees in absence lately, but about residence or non-residence I cannot say: I have no means of knowing.

Are there many instances in the University of the degree of Arts being taken by general students?—I think there are a good many of them general students. I am speaking from impression, and not from accurate examination, and I may speak with a good deal of latitude; if I were to speak from impression alone, without attaching much to it, I would say the fair half of them were for general education.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, 10th October 1826.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

William Wallace, Esq., Professor of Mathematics, called in and examined.

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Are you Professor of Mathematics in this University?—In signing Academical Diplomas, I call myself Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Is that your designation in your commission?—No; simply Professor of Mathematics.

Do you entirely concur with the other members of the Senatus Academicus in the answers which have been given to the Royal Commission?—I believe so; I do not know that I have seen them all; but I shall state that I concur, for I am quite sure that nothing would be said that I would not concur in. I have given in my own; I say *primâ facie* that I concur.

Is there any thing that you would wish to add to or suggest in the shape of alteration to those answers?—Generally speaking, No.

With respect to those answers that relate to the Mathematical class, have you any alterations or additions to propose?—There have been so many meetings, I am not sure that I have seen them all; there have been meetings day after day, but I cannot say I have seen all the answers given in. I have seen my own answers.

Have you attended all the meetings?—No; many things came in the way that prevented me.

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Have you generally given your attendance on those meetings?—I attended as often as I thought there was any thing of importance.

Was it only at the meetings of the Senatus Academicus that the Professors had an opportunity of seeing the questions that were sent, or the answers that were returned by the whole Senatus Academicus?—I believe, if I mistake not, the answers were only concluded on Saturday, and the meeting was called on Saturday. The time for furnishing the answers was so short, that there was not much time to see them in any way. I will say I have nothing to add to the answers so far as I know them.

How many persons generally attend your class?—I have given in a return, and I can give the number that attended every year.

Generally speaking, what may be the average?—The average of six years is 188.

Does that comprehend all the classes?—All the Mathematical students.

All of the three classes?—Yes; beginning with 1819 and 1820, ending in 1824 and 1825, I find I have averaged them at 188.

What may be the average ages of your students, beginning with the first class?—I should say from thirteen to fourteen and upwards of all ages. I have had them of twenty years of age very often. I have had men who have been in His Majesty's service for years; for example, officers in the navy; but I say from thirteen to fourteen and upwards, probably to eighteen, may be the general average.

Is your class divided into three classes?—Yes.

About what age are the scholars that compose the first class?—It must be about fourteen or fifteen. They should come to me in the second year of their academical course.

How long do they remain in that class?—All the session. One session completes that class.

Then do they proceed usually from that class to the second class?—That should be the regular course, but many never return.

Is the second class composed of an older description of scholars?—Yes, rather; generally speaking, they may be a year or two older. I would add, many come to the second class who have not been at the first.

Is that the same with respect to the third class?—Exactly so; whatever applies to the first and second, applies to the third as to the time of coming.

What age do they enter the third class usually?—Some of them are considerably older; for instance, some of them practising engineers; some officers in His Majesty's service have also attended. That class is not so definite in its constitution as to age as the other two.

But still in the third class you have no very young boys?—No, none very young in the third class; certainly not.

Have you any system of giving Prizes, or classification for merit or proficiency in either of the classes, or all of them?—There is an allowance of £10 a-year given by the Patrons of the University for Prizes. I have hitherto confined that to the first and second classes; the sum is so small that it will not admit of being divided into three shares.

Then, in the third class, there is nothing in the shape of either prize or classification with a view to emulation?—Hardly. I have given prizes once or twice myself to excite emulation.

Is there any examination of any of the classes?—Yes; the first class is regularly examined every day. We begin the duty of the class by examining on the lesson of the preceding day; after that has been gone through, there is a lesson prescribed and explained for the following day.

And with respect to the second class, is there any examination?—It is pretty much the same. I would add, however, to that, the students being rather more advanced, I can place greater dependence upon their not neglecting their lessons; and the subject being considerably different, it is not so easy to examine them *viva voce;* but exercises are prescribed each day, and they are called upon on the following day to give the answers.

Are the answers in writing?—Sometimes they are delivered *viva voce;* sometimes in writing, according to their nature. I would add, that in the first class the elements of Geometry are taught, and afterwards Plane Trigonometry, with its application to the mensuration of heights and distances, also Mensuration in general. It is very easy to examine these branches, for a proposition is explained and prescribed as the lesson for the following day; and the students are called upon to demonstrate the proposition given out, and I record the number of times each has been examined, and the quality of his answer, whether it has been properly answered or imperfectly answered; in explanation I can show the Commissioners my catalogue; [the Professor here produced a catalogue to the Commissioners.] There are the students' names and the private marks: the + means that it is well answered; a single dash — means the answer is not good; the B means that the person excels; B B means that he excelled more than the other, &c.; there are little marks in pencil, indicating his absence from the class, and another mark indicates he was called on and did not answer, though very likely he was there.

Is the same course pursued with respect to the third class?—No; the subject is of a more difficult nature, and the students are more advanced in life. I generally spend the time in lecturing and illustrating every thing by numerous examples, but there are weekly exercises by which I ascertain the proficiency of each, and I record the number of these exercises also; but as some of the students are men come to the years of discretion, it is not so convenient to call these up.

Do you, in the examinations to which you refer, call every scholar up?—Yes, unless he requests that it shall not be done.

What do you mean by saying that you call every scholar up unless he requests it shall not be done?—One on entering the class may pray that he may not be examined. This happens

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very seldom. I do not know that I have had any in that state the whole of last session; perhaps there may have been one, but generally speaking every student is called, as may be seen by the list of names.

Will you inform the Commissioners whether they are called promiscuously or regularly?—Promiscuously.

Does any scholar know when he is about to be called upon?—No scholar knows when he is about to be called upon.

What is the reason of an individual asking not to be called?—I cannot tell—perhaps idleness, but I would not listen to that; sometimes perhaps bashfulness, sometimes from having a provincial accent, which makes him remarkable; or perhaps there is something awkward in his manner.

Do you sometimes acquiesce in the request, and sometimes not?—I always recommend to them, if they apply for that indulgence, to pass from their request as soon as possible. I may agree to it; but I say, I hope by and by they will allow me to examine them.

If they persist in that wish, do you agree to it?—I must agree. There is not above one in a year. Some are lads from the remote parts of the island; their manner is sometimes awkward, so that it is very painful to them to be called up. In this very year there was one of the best I had who got a prize, and who was hardly ever examined. He was a remarkable instance: he was a cotton-spinner who came from Manchester to Edinburgh to learn Mathematics; he never had been at a school in his life, but I was well assured of his proficiency by other means.

Did he get that prize without ever having been called?—He was called very seldom indeed; he got it for study. In such cases I cultivate an acquaintance with any one who is remarkable, and from my acquaintance with this one, I was well assured he was one of the best in his class; he attended all the classes.

Then did he get the prize, not from anything he did in your class, but from your source of private information?—I know he used to lie in bed and study the Elements of Geometry at home; he had figures drawn and hung up in his room—in that way he studied Geometry; and he went over all the books in Euclid in a few weeks after he came.

Was the knowledge upon which you proceeded, and from which he obtained the prize, gained by his appearance or conduct in your class?—By his conduct, certainly.

Then he obtained the prize not by examination?—Not by public, but by private examination.

Was it gained by exercises?—Yes, by exercises and private examination.

What was the prize given for?—It was for unwearied application, and for proficiency.

Did he perform the exercises of his class?—He performed the exercises; they were weekly exercises.

Have you any public examinations towards the close of a session, or at any particular period?—There are no examinations more public than in the class.

Have you any examinations towards the close of the session, so as to ascertain who are the ablest scholars?—Yes, there is a competition open to each class.

Does it happen once in every session?—At the end of the session the classes meet either together or separately, whichever I find most convenient.

Are those that are best, either for conduct or proficiency, classed separately from the others, or are they known to the rest of the classes?—I never give a prize for pure good conduct, for this reason, that a person who excels is most likely to conduct himself well too. I give the prizes for what is done on the day of competition, combined with what has been done in the course of the session. I take into account what is done on the day of competition, and what has been done in the course of the session, chiefly in giving answers to exercises.

Do you conceive you have any authority to enforce attendance, or to introduce any other kind of discipline in your class?—I have no exact notions of authority; I conceive I have authority to refuse a certificate to one who has not attended regularly.

Is the attendance on your class necessary for degrees?—For degrees in Arts and for students in Divinity.

Do you think you have authority at your discretion to refuse certificates?—I conceive so.

Do you practically exercise that authority?—Very seldom, indeed hardly ever; it is too great a punishment. In cases of great delinquency, a certificate is never asked for; but I seldom or ever refuse a certificate where there has been anything like a regular attendance. The punishment, I consider, is too severe to attach to a young person.

Have you any other mode of punishment short of refusing a certificate?—No, I inflict no fines; it has not been the practice in the mathematical class, for I consider my class as not altogether a junior one.

Do you ever grant a certificate to a young man who has never been called upon to answer?—I must have called upon him unless his case was very particular. I never would grant a certificate, I suppose, without some good grounds. I act with as much prudence as I can to prevent abuse, and at the same time to avoid producing evil consequences to young people.

Do you act without knowing with precision the full extent of your authority?—I know no rule; I have had no occasion to go beyond my own supposed authority.

Does the third class of Mathematics appear to have been much taught prior to the year 1820?—I was appointed in November 1819.

Have you regularly taught the third class during your appointment?—Regularly, except the first year. The numbers are very small, but I like the thing; and I wish to give every one an opportunity of acquiring the branches of the Mathematics taught in that class.

Do you know whether Professors Playfair and Leslie were in the habit of teaching a third class?—Professor Playfair was; he taught a third class. I cannot say for Mr. Leslie; I was not in Edinburgh in his time.

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Have you any means of knowing the subjects that were treated of by Mr. Playfair in the third class?—Yes.

What is the source of your information?—I attended one year, and in others I went into his class.

Have you a syllabus of his lectures?—Yes, I have; it was not his usual third class, it was a class out of the ordinary mode, and therefore I call it a third class.

Does he appear to have treated of Astronomy, Gunnery, and Fortification?—Yes, he did. That was, however, a peculiar class; I do not know that he gave it more than one year. I attended that course, but I left Edinburgh soon after that time.

In your third class, have you hitherto taught any part of Astronomy?—Never directly, excepting perhaps some applications of Spherical Trigonometry, but never as Astronomy.

Can you state if Professor Robison was in the habit of considering Astronomy as belonging to the class of Mathematics?—Yes, he did consider it as belonging to the class of Mathematics. I have got an extract from notes of his lecture, written by Principal Baird, which I have had in my hands for several years; it will be found written there, "The first object of attention, then, must be to determine the real motions from the apparent motions. This, I may observe, is not the proper business of this class."

Was that while he was Professor of Natural Philosophy?—Yes—"It is rather a branch of Natural History or pure Geometry; and, accordingly, it has been treated of in the third Mathematical class in this College; and if I had thought you had all attended these lectures, I should not have troubled you with anything here upon the subject."

Was that while he was Professor of Natural Philosophy?—Yes, and Mr. Dugald Stewart was Professor of Mathematics.

Have you had experience in teaching Mathematics before coming to this College?—Yes, I was seventeen years in the Royal Military College, and eight or nine years in the Academy at Perth.

Are the students of Divinity obliged to attend your class one year?—Yes; one year they are obliged to attend some one or other of the classes; and that accounts for many coming to the first and not to the second, and coming to the second and not to the first.

Which class do the students in Divinity generally attend?—I cannot exactly say. This I can say, that those who come to the second class, and not to the first, are very ill prepared, and make an indifferent figure. Those who make the best figure have attended the first and second.

Is there any law of the Senatus Academicus, or any regulation of the College, prescribing the teaching of a third class, or do you understand that to be voluntary?—I understand it to be entirely voluntary; it may be taught, or discontinued. I believe it was the practice of my predecessors to teach it in some years. I did it very much for the pleasure of the thing, and because I wished to disseminate the higher branches of Geometry among the youth of Scotland.

What subjects are treated of in the third class?—The Differential Calculus. I begin, however, with resuming some of the subjects in the second class, such as the Calculus of Sines, the Theory of Logarithms, Analytic Geometry, and other branches. Then I dedicate the rest of the session to the Differential Calculus. I lecture every day, whereas the practice of my predecessors had been only to give three or four lectures in the week. I lecture every day in the third class, from the beginning to the end of the session.

Do you lecture on Saturdays?—Not in the third class on Saturdays, but generally in the other two classes, if I can get them to attend; but it is not easy to do that.

Judging of the proficiency of the young men who came to your second class, were the young men whom you had occasion to know as well instructed in Mathematics as young men at the same time of life you met with formerly at the Military College?—The systems of instruction are so different, that there is a difficulty in giving an opinion, for the time allowed was much longer in the one case than in the other.

Was the time of attendance longer at Sandhurst?—Yes. The systems are so different, that they are not comparable in their effects.

Do you find many of the students leave you before the expiration of the session?—Very many, I reckon. The regular end of the session is about the middle of April, but before that time a great many are off.

What is the class of students who generally go?—The first and second class.

What description of students?—The poorer ones. It arises not from a dislike to learning, but the means of living in Edinburgh begin to get scanty at that time.

Do you find that that is the case with a considerable proportion?—A considerable proportion.

Do you consider that the length of the session for your first two classes is sufficient for the object of the course?—I can never get all in I would wish to take in, particularly in the second class; but the science is unbounded, and it would be the same if I were to teach a whole year: at any rate, I never get in all I would wish.

Have you any means of compelling the young men attending your classes to perform the exercises?—It is a voluntary act.

Is it entirely voluntary?—The honour of the thing is expected to stimulate them.

Of the average number attending you, what proportion do you suppose perform these exercises; does a third?—Yes, more than that. This book I have in my hand will show; but cannot say the exact number.

Do you suppose there is one-half?—Yes, more than a half, I should suppose, in the beginning; but they very often fail before they get to the end of the session.

That is as the exercises become more difficult?—I do not know the cause, but many begin and afterwards remit; probably that is one cause.

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When you find a young man does not attend your class, what means have you of enforcing attendance?—I have no means of enforcing attendance but by refusing my certificate. This book is the criterion by which I determine the quality of the certificate, either at the end of the session or at any after period. There is the mark by which I determine those entitled to certificates of approbation. [*The Professor opened a book and referred to a page.*] I dare say there is half who have got the mark of being good.

What is the mark of being good?—B; some have B B for a greater degree of excellence, and some B B B.

Have you recourse to any method for ascertaining if they do regularly attend?—I call the roll daily in the first and second class—almost always in the first, and generally in the second class, but not always; and never in the third, because there are not perhaps above a dozen or eighteen students in that class.

If you find that the third class (which you have regularly taught hitherto) should answer, and that young men continue to attend it, is it your intention to teach any part of Astronomy?—Certainly; I intimated that to the Senatus Academicus in the year 1822 (I think), that I intended to teach Astronomy alternately with the Differential Calculus. It is my intention to do so still.

What prevented you from doing it then?—I met with opposition from one of my Colleagues, which soured me a little on the subject. I applied for an Observatory to the Commissioners for building the College; they promised me an apartment for the Observatory, but they have not yet been able to perform it. I do not think it is their fault; they have not yet found it possible to perform it. This, and the unpleasantness of a controversy to which my proposal gave rise, were the circumstances.

What sort of a controversy do you mean?—My doing so was objected to by the Professor of Natural Philosophy.

On what ground was it objected to?—Upon the ground that it was an interference with his class.

Do you know when Astronomy was first taught in the College of Edinburgh?—Yes, from the very first institution of the chair.

In what year?—In 1674.

What chair did it belong to?—The chair of Mathematics.

Was it taught by Professor Gregory?—By the first James Gregory.

Was it taught subsequently?—It was, by every Professor down to Professor Playfair; it was taught by David Gregory, the successor of James, and it was taught by the second James Gregory.

What time was that?—He came into the chair in the year 1682. It was taught afterwards by M'Laurin, who was associated with him in the chair in 1725.

Was it taught by Professor Stewart?—Yes, it was taught by Matthew Stewart, and afterwards by Dugald Stewart, and again by Professor Playfair.

Was it taught uniformly down to the time of Professor Leslie?—Uniformly from the days of James Gregory, who was the first Professor of Mathematics, down to Professor Playfair inclusive; and Professor Leslie expressed his intention to teach it, but did not actually teach it.

Was it his intention while he was Professor of Mathematics?—Yes, his intention while Professor is well known.

How did Professor Leslie sign diplomas when he was Professor of Mathematics?—He signed himself Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Is that consistent with your knowledge?—Yes, for I had one of the diplomas in my possession lately; and I can give the Commissioners other testimony, by referring them to the rules of the Astronomical Institution, which contain a list of the names of the members who belong to it; in which list there will be found that Mr. Leslie is called Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy (he is one of the proprietors of the institution), and this was assented to by Professor Playfair.

What became of this controversy before the Senatus Academicus; was there any deliverance thereon by the Senatus?—Yes, a deliverance was given; my announcement of my intention was recorded in the deliverance.

What was the purport of it?—That I was entitled to teach Astronomy.

Did that imply that the Professor of Natural Philosophy was not entitled to teach it?—No. He also applied for an Act of the Senatus Academicus to prevent me from taking the title of Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; but the proposition was refused.

When you can prepare a course, is it your intention to teach it?—It is my positive intention to do so.

You stated that the class was established in 1674?—The class was established in 1674.

Do you know how Astronomy was taught before that time?—All branches were taught by the previous Professors or Regents. There were four Regents, each of whom taught every branch in the whole circle of the Sciences, as far as he knew, to his students; of these, there were three particularly designated Professors of Mathematics at different times; but I cannot say exactly where. I know they taught, for we have some of their lectures in the University.

Do you know what instruments Professor Playfair had?—I understand he had no instruments but his own, such as telescopes; but I do not know how many. He could hardly teach all the parts of Astronomy without instruments; he could explain their application.

Are there any instruments belonging to your class, which have been given by the Patrons?—There are no astronomical instruments, properly so called; there are some of the minor instruments that belong to the class; but I am unfortunately very poor in instruments indeed, and I have never applied to the Town for fear of being refused.

Will Professor Wallace inform the Commissioners, if he knows any thing of a Professorship

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in this University, which was known or called by the name of Practical Astronomy?—Yes, I know about it.

What is it you know about it?—Why, that it was never taught, I believe, at this University.

Do you know any thing of a Professorship of Astronomy?—Yes. Dr. Blair was appointed Professor of Practical Astronomy; and I have no doubt he would have executed the duties of the office. The office of Professor of Practical Astronomy was instituted by the Crown, and the Doctor was appointed first Professor about the year 1786; and I have no doubt he would have executed most faithfully the duties of his office. At that time he was a zealous student and cultivator of Astronomy and Optics; but he could not carry his views into execution, because Government declined to erect an Observatory for the use of the University.

Do you happen to know how it is that the name of Dr. Blair is not introduced in the list of Professors in the Appendix which has been returned to the Commission?—That must be accidental; he has never attended any of our meetings; he has not been in the University but once or twice for many years.

Is there a salary annexed to that office?—Yes, it is recorded; I think it is £100 a-year.

Can you give the Commissioners additional information respecting the history of an Observatory?—I can give the history from the beginning.

Can you give any additional information on the 62d answer in the Appendix?—I refer to the Appendix, to Number 62, page 58; and I beg further to state, that the three Professors *ex officio* members, should have the privilege of introducing their pupils to the present Observatory and Physical Cabinet, under such regulations as the members of the Astronomical Institution may form. No student to be admitted unless accompanied by the Professor under whom he studies.

Are those three *ex officio* members—the Professors of Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, and Practical Astronomy?—The Professors of Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, and Astronomy, and Practical Astronomy, are the three *ex officio* members of the Council.

Is there not a third class for Practical Mathematics, and do you devote any time to that?—Yes, in the first class I devote the Saturdays to Practical Mathematics; and the conclusion of the course is entirely practical, for it is the application of Geometry to heights and distances.

Has the attendance on the third class been as great as you anticipated when you commenced it?—Yes, it has been greater in fact. I have been told that Professor Playfair gave a course of lectures to five or six pupils in the third class; I lay it down as a rule to go on if I get five.

Did you state that your numbers had been from twenty to seventeen?—Not always so many; the exact numbers have been given. If I am asked if it is a profitable class, I would say it was not; I give many gratis tickets to deserving young men; I am always willing to give a gratis ticket as an inducement to one to attend.

How many gratis tickets do you give in a year?—It has been very various; I dare say the first year I might give from ten to twenty. I cannot tell exactly; I give always a certain number every year—in short, I never refuse any; if a person came and asked for a gratis ticket, I never once refused him.

With regard to the third class, you have stated it might be taught or not at the pleasure of the Professor. If it be omitted, is there any other way in this University in which the defect can be supplied?—No other way in this University, and this is a reason why I teach it, that there may be no reproach on the University that it is not taught.

Do you think this class is essential as a preparation for a course of Natural Philosophy?—No, I think it is not essential; a less degree of knowledge is sufficient.

When does Professor Wallace consider students capable of entering the class of Natural Philosophy—at the end of the first or the end of the second year?—I think they require both the first and a second year. I think the first and second years at the Mathematical class are necessary to enable them to acquire a correct knowledge of Natural Philosophy; but they ought to have one year at any rate.

Would it be attended with good effects, if, in granting a certificate to students, it were mentioned that the young man is capable of entering the Natural Philosophy class?—My granting a certificate of attendance will enable the Professor of Natural Philosophy to judge for himself, if the student is qualified.

Would it not be beneficial to students in Divinity, if their proficiency was ascertained before entering on the course of Natural Philosophy?—Yes.

Are you acquainted with the practice in the College of Glasgow, which is called the Blackstone Examination?—Very little.

Do you know, if, when a student enters himself at Glasgow for the Natural Philosophy class, the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy examine him in his proficiency in Mathematics, and if he is not qualified to go on with Natural Philosophy that they remit him to the Mathematical class?—I am not aware of that.

Would it be beneficial to introduce such a regulation into this University, in the case of those students from whom attendance on the two classes of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy is required for the respective professions for which they are intended?—I think it would be beneficial.

With regard to prizes, you have stated that they are confined to the first and second classes, in consequence of the limited means given to you; does it appear to you that there was less exertion in this University when no prizes were given?—I think so.

Was that the case when you studied yourself?—I cannot tell; but if I am asked if prizes are useful, I have no hesitation in saying they are highly useful.

Do the students appear to be anxious to obtain prizes?—Yes, they are all anxious to obtain prizes in one class or other.

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Is it possible for a student to obtain prizes by exercises which are not performed by himself?—No, not with me.

In cases where there is no examination, what other means does the Professor possess of ascertaining the real merit of the student, or detecting if an essay has been written by himself or others?—I intend that it should be understood that my classes are all examined, except the third class, in one way or other.

If an essay comes in to you which, from some circumstances, you have reason to suspect the student has not written himself, do you examine him on that essay to ascertain if he himself wrote it, or do you take any other means to ascertain it?—It often happens that I get two exercises much alike, and I am assured, from the principles of common sense, one has been copied from the other, but I cannot always say which of the two persons wrote the exercise; it would be a very unpleasant duty for me to call up the student in the class, and say, "You did not perform that exercise." But, however, I do practically the same thing; I write a remark on the exercise, and say, this is very like another exercise. That is all I can do; I am exceedingly tender of moral character.

You have been talking of two essays coming in, and suspected of being written by one hand; but suppose you get a remarkable good essay, which appears infinitely better than that student could have written from your previous examination or your knowledge of his proficiency, do you take means to ascertain whether he has, notwithstanding the apparent improbability, written that exercise?—I am afraid the nature of any one of my exercises is not sufficiently understood; it is not like a long essay that requires days for its composition; it is merely a proposition to be demonstrated, or a problem to be solved. The means by which I do it is by comparing one with another. If I find a person that I am sure copies his exercises, I give him no prize, nor anything of the kind. I would refuse his essay if I thought proper; but I am forced to do all these things in a gentle way, rather to correct the evil than make it known in the class.

Suppose an exercise was given in that you suspected a young man had not written, could you not, by putting a question to him without saying anything about it, know if he was capable of writing it?—I know, from other examinations, the exercises are not exactly on the subject of the day's lesson: but the nature of them I had better explain. On the Saturday I propose two propositions on Geometry or Algebra, and it is a voluntary act of the student to give solutions to these in the course of the following week, and they are all given in to me. I examine them, and, as well as I can, discover whether they are written by themselves or not. If I am sure that they are written by themselves, I bestow praise in the class when I return them; but I do not exactly say whether they are copied or no, for it involves a question of moral character, which I, as an individual, feel great delicacy in touching. I sometimes say in the class, "Gentlemen, I perceive that some of you copy from each other; but I do not mention the person's name."

Do you ever inquire of a scholar who you think has had his essay written by another, whether it is his own or not?—I make an insinuation to that effect on his exercise; I say there is another very like this, which is a hint to himself; that is all I do.

How are the prizes decided in your class, by the students or by yourself?—By myself.

Are they decided without any intervention of the students?—Without the least thing being said by them on the matter. I consider the person who performs most of the exercises as the person who gains the prize. The only exercises copied with me are weekly exercises; but the exercises for determining prizes cannot be copied from one another, for I am present when they are performed. I consider the weekly exercises a thing that I cannot take so much care of; but when I am determining prizes, I remain myself in the room during the competition.

Then no person can receive a prize who has had his exercise made by another?—No person can receive a prize who has had his exercise made by another, as I am present; they are convened in the class-room, and not allowed to go out after they come in, except on condition that they give their word of honour that they will not avail themselves of the opportunity of going out; they are all required, by every principle of honour, to act correctly. My class is peculiar: it is impossible for other classes to do the same thing; in these they write long dissertations at home, and hand them in, but in my class the exercises were performed, and the prizes determined, in my presence,

Does it appear to you that the giving a prize to a student whose merit is not satisfactorily ascertained by the rest of the class, could have any effect in exciting the exertion of others?—I should say no; but I would add, in my class the thing cannot happen.

Is it your opinion that it would be expedient to re-establish the ancient practice in conferring degrees of Arts in a public and solemn manner at the conclusion of a Philosophical course?—I think it would; but in practice the number of degrees in the University is so small, one would be unwilling at present to offer any obstacle to their taking degrees; there are only about a dozen in a year.

Would not the literary distinction thus attained, be a great inducement to those who could spare the time and means in acquiring it?—I think it would; every thing of that kind would be useful, only perhaps it would prevent many coming forward; certainly it would be useful.

In the case of a Professor being laid aside by occasional indisposition, how is his place supplied?—In my own case, I have had such good health I was never laid aside more than a week, and I cannot say what I would do were it otherwise.

Is there any rule, that in such a case you shall apply to your colleagues for assistance?—When Dr. Thomas Brown was taken unwell, he applied to the Senatus Academicus for permission to a certain person, whom he nominated, to read his lectures; that permission was granted, and the lectures were read.

Is it your understanding that you are entitled, as a Professor, to introduce any person in your class for that purpose, without the leave of the Senatus Academicus?—I believe not.

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Have you reason to suppose that such a practice at any time took place, of a Professor introducing any person without permission?—It is not in my recollection, but it may have happened; it has taken place in Divinity that some person has taught for another, I think—whether with the leave of the Senatus or not, I do not exactly remember; perhaps a Professor might read lectures for another without application, but I cannot say with certainty.

In the Appendix to 62, a variety of sums appear to have been dedicated to the erection of an Observatory; and the fund for that purpose was put into the hands of two persons, both of whom unfortunately became bankrupts; it previously appears that this fund was at the disposal of Mr. M'Laurin; do you know by whom the fund was put into the hands of these bankrupts?—I suppose by the University, as they had the management of the fund.

The same Appendix to No. 62 states, that there is a considerable dividend obtained out of the effects of these bankrupts, and that this fund, which was to be laid out for the accommodation of the University, was placed at the disposal of Thomas Short, on condition of his giving access to students, for a small gratuity, to his private Observatory; do you know by whose authority that sum of money was put at his disposal?—I suppose with the joint consent of the University and the Town-council.

N.B.—The Professor of Mathematics begged to refer the Commissioners to the Scots Magazine of the date of 1741, page 371, for an account of the University of Edinburgh, and the course of study therein; and the Professor was desired to furnish the Commission with an historical account of the class of Mathematics, which the Professor expressed his wish to transmit.

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John Wilson, Esq., Professor of Moral Philosophy, called in and examined.

You are Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University?—I am.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the answers which have been given in to the Royal Commissioners by the Senatus Academicus?—I have not seen all of them.

With respect to those which you have seen, do you concur with the other members of the Senatus Academicus?—Yes, I do.

With respect to those answers which you have had the opportunity of seeing, do you wish to make any suggestions or alterations?—My attention has been principally given to the business of my own class; but I am ready to answer any questions respecting the general system of education in the University.

Is there anything with respect to your own class you would wish to recommend to the Commission in the way of alteration or amendment?—If any questions were put to me respecting the management of my class, perhaps I may throw out some hints in reply.

When you speak of the management of your class, do you allude to the discipline of your class, or to any different mode of division?—I allude to the discipline of the class—if I may use such an expression as discipline with regard to a class in which there are at present no examinations; at least nothing which absolutely deserves the name of examination.

In what manner would you suggest that that discipline should be improved, or that alteration which refers to discipline effected?—I suppose the question to be examination or no examination.

You have said that there are at present no examinations in your class. Is that so?—I meet my class on the Saturdays throughout the session, and then I bring with me the essays which the students have written from week to week. I read portions from them, and make observations on them as I go along, addressed to the writers; and I am always willing and ready to speak with the writers on the subject of their essays privately in the class-room. These Saturday meetings take place at twelve o'clock. I frequently remain in the class-room until three, and sometimes until four. I mention to the class that the students may come from twelve to one, or from one to two, or from two to three, as suits their own convenience. There is thus always an audience, and by that means I can overtake a great number of essays in the course of one meeting.

Would you wish to recommend a different kind of examination from that which at present prevails?—I think the subject is involved in very considerable difficulties. Generally speaking, I should certainly think that examinations are excellent things; and if they could be carried into effect, students of Moral Philosophy would derive considerable, nay great advantages from them; but I give that opinion with certain reservations.

Do you think that, practically speaking, such a mode of examination could be carried into effect in your class?—I do not at present see how it could be carried fully into effect. No voluntary public examination could, I think, comprehend anything like a majority of the class, and I ground that opinion upon the experiment which I have so far made at the Saturday meetings. These are as well attended as I had expected; but they do not comprehend perhaps above one-third of the class; and I therefore strongly incline to the belief, that if there were very frequent *vivâ voce* examinations on the whole business of the class, and attendance on those examinations on the part of the students voluntary, that attendance would be more scanty and irregular than on the Saturday meetings.

Were you rightly understood to say that a change in the form of examination would be beneficial in your class, or an enlargement of the examination?—I think that it would be beneficial, unless the numbers attending examination were small, in which case perhaps it might be unadvisable to have anything like public examinations at all; for in that case they might perhaps not be very highly valued by the students.

That opinion arises out of a doubt whether the numbers would not be very much reduced?—That is one reason for my opinion, and it is built upon what I may call the constitution of my class. The Moral Philosophy class is composed of several very different orders of students.

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I have stated, in the written answer to one of the printed queries, that perhaps two-thirds of my students are students in Divinity, or call themselves students in Divinity. A very considerable proportion of those students, in my opinion, would attend voluntary public examinations. Of the remaining third part of the Moral Philosophy class, some are gentlemen who have finished their education, and many who attend this or that class as it may suit their taste or convenience; some are officers in the army or navy, others men of fortune, or strangers who are remaining a few months in Edinburgh. These of course could never be expected to attend any examination. Some gentlemen likewise attend my class who are apprentices in writers' chambers. They are generally among the best of my students, both in regard to regularity and talent; but at the commencement of the session they frequently tell me that they cannot count upon daily attendance, for that their time is not their own. Those gentlemen could not say they could attend examinations, though I am inclined to think they would be very willing to do so if they were able.

You have stated that you think public examinations would be very beneficial under some qualifications; are those the only qualifications which you have just mentioned?—They are the only qualifications arising from that particular view of the subject: the general question, as to the advantages of public examination upon such a subject as Moral Philosophy, certainly brings one upon debateable ground. It has been the opinion of many distinguished men, and I know it was the opinion of my predecessor, Dr. Brown, that examinations could be of no use upon such lectures as ought to be delivered from the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. I remember having heard Dr. Brown speak upon that subject, long before I supposed I ever was to occupy his chair. I do not distinctly remember all the grounds on which he seemed to have founded that opinion, but his chief argument was, that many of the discussions from the Moral Philosophy chair were necessarily of a very abstract and metaphysical kind, and that it would be almost impossible to put questions regarding them, to which it would be reasonable to expect distinct and definite answers. I think that observation not without weight; but still I am of opinion that many subjects ought to be, and are discussed, in a plain and practical manner from the Moral Philosophy chair, on which examinations could very easily take place, and on which examinations might be very useful.

Upon the whole, would you recommend an alteration to the effect of having public examinations, to a certain extent?—I am inclined to favour such a recommendation; for though I endeavour to the best of my abilities to discuss many very difficult and nice subjects before the class, still I also endeavour to accommodate my lectures as much as possible to the talents and information of students of various ages, from seventeen up to twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. Therefore, perhaps, in my lectures, some of those extremely intricate questions are avoided which Dr. Brown or his illustrious predecessor may have discussed. I do not wish it should be inferred from such remark, that the character of my courses is what is vulgarly called *popular*, or that I sacrifice anything of its scientific character, but I wish to accommodate myself to the different talents, and even the different dispositions, of the different classes of students attending my lectures.

Are you of opinion that a plan of public examination for a part or the whole of your class could be digested so as to be of considerable benefit to it?—I cannot but be of that opinion. With respect to students in Divinity, it does not appear to me that it could be any hardship on them to attend public examinations. They are on their way towards the Divinity Hall, and they are on their way towards a profession which demands, in those who discharge its duties, a knowledge of the different theories and systems of Moral Philosophy that have prevailed in the world. Much good, I think, would arise from public examinations being made imperative on such students; and I think, if examinations of such students were well conducted, and if the system grew in favour with the public, that then other classes of students, who were not intended for the church, would, from an honourable spirit of emulation, attend the examination. The examinations would thus come to comprehend a greater portion of the class than on any other scheme that now occurs to me.

As you think it might be made imperative on students of Divinity, would you propose that it should be made imperative on students in other branches of literature?—I speak of examination being made imperative on students of Divinity, because their attendance in the Moral Philosophy class is imperative. They are the only class of students who are under the absolute necessity of attending my class.

May all other classes of students take degrees without attending your class?—No student can take a degree without attending the Moral Philosophy class. Those who intend to take degrees, and those proceeding on to the Divinity Hall, must attend it.

What are the ages of young men who are generally attending your class?—They are generally from seventeen to twenty-two. There are not many so young as seventeen. Occasional instances have occurred of boys of sixteen; and in those few instances the boys have been remarkably precocious, and have been among my very best students; but the common age is from eighteen to twenty-two.

How long do they usually continue with you?—There are not many instances of their attending my class two years. That happens almost always in the case of my ablest students, from a desire to master some difficulties that have occurred to them in the previous session.

Have you any Prizes in your class?—I have now Prizes in my class. The first session that I delivered lectures I had no prizes; the second session I gave no prizes of books, but I adopted a system of classification—first, second, and third classes of merit, according to the principle of the system at Oxford. One of the reasons why I gave no books at that time was, that no allowance was made by the town to the Professor of Moral Philosophy for prizes. The third year I lectured, I gave up the system of classing the students, for I found that it occasioned great mortification to such of them as were put lower than their ambition had

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expected; and as I wished to consult their feelings, if I could do so consistently with the principle of bestowing prizes at all, I gave up the plan. I paid for the books myself the first session, and since that time I have received £10 from the Town-council. I always add £10 to that, and give a five-guinea medal besides to the most distinguished student throughout the year. I give a great many prizes, for this reason,—that I wish to encourage as much as possible the writing of essays; and I think it hard on those students who may have worked indefatigably through the session, even if they should not have displayed very eminent abilities, to let their conduct pass without any public or permanent token of my approbation. I therefore give a great number of prizes, placing the names of the students according to the order of merit. The first ten or twelve prizes are most keenly and vigorously contended for, and the others are gained principally by diligence, propriety of behaviour, and perseverance. In determining prizes, I divide my class into junior and senior.

How many prizes may there be in the whole, from the subdivision of the £20?—I think last year I gave twenty-six or twenty-seven prizes in books.

Do you give them besides the medal?—Yes.

That is given according to whom you conceive to be the best scholar?—Yes; I mention at the commencement of the session that I shall not give the gold medal to any student who has not written at least six essays. This rule makes many students to write six essays; and a very great number wrote from six to sixteen long essays, so that I receive 300 or 400 essays during each session.

Are you still of opinion that giving prizes, or the classification according to merit, is the best plan permanently to be valuable?—I am inclined to think that giving prizes is the best plan to follow in any one class. If there were a vast number of competitors from all the different classes, as at Oxford from the different colleges at examination for degrees, the system of classification would, I think, be the best. But the pain and mortification and heart-burnings that seemed to be occasioned by that system, when brought into operation on thirty, or forty, or fifty rivals, seemed to make it on the whole unadvisable, or at least it seemed capable of being carried into effect only with some painful feelings to myself as the Professor making the classification. Neither was the system of classification well understood. The young men did not seem heartily to enter into it; and they felt themselves more happy in the possession of any small volume which they could show to their friends when they went home, than the mere insertion of their names in a printed list.

Do you consider that giving prizes produces a very beneficial effect in the way of emulation and industry?—I am inclined to think it does. I scarcely think the same intense study would have been bestowed by so many students in my class upon moral and metaphysical questions, unless they had had an opportunity of showing their fellow-students and the Professor the progress they had made. I am inclined to think they would not have pursued their studies so keenly, without the emulation and hope of distinction kindled by the prize-system.

Is a great anxiety exhibited by the scholars in the exhibition of prizes?—Yes.

Have your scholars any voice in granting prizes, or are they given exclusively on your own authority?—They have no voice in the decision of the prizes; for it is impossible at present that the merits of the different prize-writers can be brought fully and clearly before the students. On Saturdays, however, they have an opportunity of hearing me read (which I endeavour to do with the greatest impartiality) passages from the greater number of essays written during the session. I conceive myself that that is the only mode by which I can at all judge of the relative merits of the different essays which I receive. But I read with so much impartiality, I hope, and also so many passages from the different essays of the students, that they have thus an opportunity of judging of my impartiality, and if my ultimate decision be borne out by the passages they have heard read from the various essays. I have thought it my duty to inquire occasionally of the most advanced students, at the end of the session, as to the satisfaction or dissatisfaction which may have been felt generally throughout the class with my decisions; and I have found, that though there has been occasionally some slight difference of opinion, yet that invariably the students have done justice to my impartiality, and preferred the decision being in the hands of the Professor, to its being in their own.

Do you take any means of ascertaining if the essays are actually written by the students who give them in?—That is a subject I have frequently considered, and I have no positive and unfailing test by which that fact may be ascertained; but in giving out the subjects of essays, I generally confine myself to subjects which have been treated of in the class, and I can pretty well know, from the mode in which these subjects are treated, if the essay have been written by students attending my class or by *grinders*. As my prizes are not given for any one essay, but for a succession of essays, I should easily discover if the gentlemen were assisted in some essays, and not in others. I scarcely conceive that any one student could have all his essays written for him without my discovering it. I also make it a point to converse privately and immediately with every student who writes an essay of extraordinary merit.

Is not the system of essay-writing quite voluntary?—At present it is voluntary. It is the only way in which any students of mine can hope to have the least distinction; and my students are well aware that it is only such students as have written essays for me, and have gone through the business of the class with credit, that I ever recommend to any situation of trust—which it is occasionally in my power to do.

Is the general attendance on your class very good?—I consider it is. The system of essay-writing, in fact, enables me to know who are absent from the class. I very soon become acquainted with the names and faces of those forty or fifty who write essays, and by knowing their names or faces, I know the rest who do not write essays; so that generally in a couple of months after the commencement of the session, I have a pretty accurate knowledge of every countenance and the name of every student in my class. At the same time, I believe there

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are occasional students who are very remiss in their attendance, and I can believe it possible that there may be some who do not attend at all. I cannot take on me to say whether I am able to prevent that, or to know when it takes place, if it does take place.

Do you call a roll?—I do not.

Have you any system of Censors, such as there is in the Greek class?—No, I have not.

Can you state the average number of students who attend?—I know my class was never below 140, and I do not think it was ever above 160. I think the largest was 162.

Are not the names enrolled in the Album, so as to be found in the library?—The matriculation ticket of each gentleman is presented to me; I then give him his ticket; and I believe I ought to have inserted in a list the name of each individual in my class, which I have not done. No student can get his certificate from me without presenting the class ticket to me.

Do you grant a certificate to every student who applies for it and produces his class ticket?—I have occasionally refused.

Upon what grounds have you refused?—Upon the ground of an impression that I had never seen the student in the class-room. I have put the question to him, if he had attended the class regularly, and in several instances I have observed much hesitation. In short, students have been brought to acknowledge that they did not attend the class regularly, in which case I have not given them their certificates. But I am not aware of that having happened in the case of any student in Divinity. If it had, he must have attended my class again in order to have got a certificate. It has happened among those young men who probably entered the class without any intention of regularly attending it, of whom there may be a few.

Can any man take a degree without producing a certificate of having attended your class?—None.

Is it the practice of those students to ask for certificates who are not Divinity students and have no thought of taking the degree of Arts?—It is more generally the custom than I could have thought. Many ask for a certificate, though it can be of no use to them, as they seem to have no intention of ever taking a degree in Arts. It is considered respectable, and I presume the parents and friends of the students expect them to get a certificate.

Does the certificate merely mark the fact of attendance in your class, or does it bear on the face of it if that attendance has been creditable from the proficiency of the student?—In all cases where the student has gained a prize, I mention it in the certificate; but in those cases where the students have not written for prizes, but when I know that their attendance has been regular, and that they were good students, from the conversations which I have had privately with them, I then mention that their conduct was regular, attentive, and praiseworthy. In those cases where I am in the dark entirely as to their abilities, and in some degree as to their regularity, I merely state that they were students in the Moral Philosophy class, without saying more.

In addition to what you have stated, what means have you of enforcing discipline in the class, and attendance on it?—I do not know of any means, nor do I ever try any but such as must arise from a regard to their own character, and respect or affection to their Professor. When I have seen any improper, idle, or vulgar behaviour unbecoming a scholar, I do not know that I have ever had occasion *twice* to put a stop to it in the same individual. I am entitled to say, that my class conduct themselves with the greatest respect towards me individually, and, generally speaking, with very marked decorum—occasional allowances being made for idleness among the younger students, or those who are not always able to follow the argument of my lecture. But as to anything like noise or disturbance, it never did exist in my class.

Have you ever had recourse to fines for want of attendance or want of discipline?—No; the notion of fines never occurred to me.

Have you ever had recourse to impositions?—No, never; I have several times threatened to make a public exposure of the fault in the presence of their fellow-students. I have now and then done so, in so far as looks or words, without naming, could have that effect. I think there never have been six students in any one year in my class, who would not have looked with horror at the notion of being publicly reprehended by name in the class.

Would it be necessary for you to apply to the Senatus Academicus for authority to forbid students from attending your class?—That is a question I cannot answer upon my own knowledge. I have heard it slightly talked of among the Professors, and some of us seemed to think that a Professor might expel a student from his class; others think it would be necessary to apply to the Senatus Academicus—and some seemed rather to incline to the belief, that perhaps the power of the Senatus might be doubted, and the power of expulsion claimed exclusively by the Patrons.

Do you think it so far necessary for the discipline of such a body as this University, that such a power should be vested somewhere of expulsion from a particular class?—Certainly; I hope it is a case that scarcely could occur in my own class, where the students are far advanced in their education. It is scarcely conceivable that any young man of eighteen or twenty would commit any such flagrant misdemeanour in the class as to require expulsion.

Have you ever found an occasion take place in your own class, when you wished to exercise that power?—Never.

You intend to lecture this session on Political Economy?—Political Economy forms one great division of a course of lectures upon Moral Philosophy. Hitherto I have delivered but few lectures on that subject, for I found it impossible to do more without entirely altering the plan of what I consider ought to be the plan of the first course of Moral Philosophy; that course of lectures forming part of the curriculum. Therefore it is my intention, as I mentioned in answer to the printed queries, to have a Second Moral Philosophy class, or a

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Political Economy class, which I am going to attempt to teach this session. I propose teaching it on the ground that it has been always considered by all great moral writers, and the most illustrious Professors of Moral Philosophy, as forming a part of the very wide science of Moral Philosophy. It is on that ground I claim a right to lecture on it, and it is on that ground that I hold myself to be under an obligation to lecture on it.

Will you state the names of those persons to whom you have referred?—If I were to go at full length into the subject, I would occupy too much of your time, but I can in a few words make some decisive statements. I will not do more than allude to any of the great moral inquirers of ancient times, although it could be easily shown that in the ethic systems of Aristotle and Plato, Ethics and Politics constitute one science. Dr. Hutcheson, the celebrated Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow, lectured at considerable length on many of those subjects which may be supposed by many to belong exclusively to the science of Political Economy, as it has been arbitrarily restricted within a narrow definition by some modern writers. He lectured upon money, interest, wages, and other subjects of that kind; though it is well known that, before the time of Dr. Adam Smith, Political Economy, as a science to be lectured upon in a University, could scarcely be said to have existence. Dr. Hutcheson did, however, lecture upon it in his course of Moral Philosophy, as will be seen by looking to the heads of his chapters in his work on Moral Philosophy, which gives a very imperfect picture of his lectures. But the precedent which is decisive on the subject is the practice of Dr. Adam Smith. There is a general account given of Dr. Adam Smith's lectures from the chair of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow, by the late Professor John Millar, in the life of Smith by Dugald Stewart; and from that account it appears that Dr. Smith's course of Moral Philosophy was divided into four parts. The first, Natural Theology—the second, Ethics—the third, Jurisprudence—and the fourth an Inquiry into those Political Institutions whose tendency is to promote the prosperity or the wealth of Nations, such as those relating to Commerce, Finance, Ecclesiastical and Military Institutions, &c. These were the four great divisions of the course of lectures on Moral Philosophy by Dr. Adam Smith, as mentioned by Mr. Millar, and recorded by Dugald Stewart. Mr. Stewart makes many observations on that scheme, and bestows on it his highest approbation as a scheme of Lectures on Moral Philosophy. Dr. Smith, in his preface to the Theory of Moral Sentiments, states that his great ambition was to bring forward, in the form of separate works, the substance of the lectures he delivered from the Moral Chair at Glasgow. The part, containing Ethics, he gave to the world in his Theory of Moral Sentiments; —that part of his course which regarded Political Institutions, in the "Wealth of Nations;" and he was ambitious to perform the other achievement by composing a system of jurisprudence—something probably on the same plan as Montesquieu's "Spirit of Laws"—but he died without being able to accomplish it. According to his views of the subject, and I suppose there is no other authority so high, Political Economy is to be considered as belonging to the province of a Professor of Moral Philosophy. The present Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow, Mr. Mylne, has lectured on Political Economy upwards of twenty years. In Professor Fergusson's Outlines or Prospectus, I observe perhaps twenty or thirty pages in which the names of various articles in Political Economy are mentioned. But he sometimes observes, in one part of his writing, that these were not the parts of his subject on which he felt himself particularly strong; and the greater portion of his course consisted of ethical disquisitions and inquiries into the character of the various social states of man. Mr. Dugald Stewart divided his course into four parts:—1st, An inquiry into the intellectual part of our constitution; 2d, An inquiry into the moral part of our constitution; 3d, An inquiry into our duties; and 4th, An inquiry into the condition of man, considered as a member of a community. He followed that plan for many years; and I observe it mentioned in his Outlines, that it was his ambition to make the fourth division a separate course. Afterwards he did so; and his reasons for considering Political Economy to belong to his province are stated in his Outlines. Dr. Brown had precisely the same views respecting Political Economy. He divides his course into—Mental Physiology, considering the mind as an immaterial substance, with certain susceptibilities and capabilities of being acted upon by external circumstances; 2dly, Ethics, or an inquiry into conscience, the passions, affections, and moral obligation, &c.; and 3dly, A knowledge of our duty, and of all the different causes which influence the happiness of individuals and the prosperity of states. Under this division he included Political Economy. The design of delivering a separate course he never carried into effect; but in his Life, lately published by Mr. Welsh, it appears that it was a great object of his ambition—that he never relinquished the design—and that he had widely speculated on that subject, in connection with those ingenious discussions of his now published on the subject of morals. Dr. Chalmers, Professor of Moral Philosophy at St. Andrews, is now lecturing upon Political Economy, and did so last session. Dr. Paley, in his work entitled "Moral and Political Philosophy," containing the substance of his Lectures on Morality, discusses many of the questions of Political Economy, such as population, taxes, &c., all of which were considered by him as part and parcel of the subjects falling under the wide science of Moral Philosophy.

Do you know what was the practice of Sir John Pringle and Mr. Cleghorn?—As to Sir John Pringle, I know nothing of him except what I have observed in Bower's History of the University, and from what I heard in casual conversation. I believe there was something rather strange in his course.

Did you ever see an advertisement of his to this effect?—I saw an advertisement a few years after the date of the above in the Scots Magazine, and which perhaps is the same.

Do you conceive Political Economy is included in the Doctrina Civilis of Bacon?—I have some difficulty in answering the question in so general a form; but I observe Mr. Stewart has a quotation from Lord Bacon, in which is pointed out the necessary connection between all

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inquiries into the principles of human nature, and the circumstances in society which operate upon those principles. And Mr. Stewart remarks, that it is that connection alone which can dignify the calculations of the political economist, and make them worthy the attention of the moral philosopher—Mr. Stewart always entertaining very high notions of the dignity of his favourite science.

Have you seen any analysis of the lectures of Mr. Cleghorn?—I have not. I have been anxious to see them.

Would it be necessary, for the purpose of giving these lectures, to adopt a separate hour?—Yes; I mentioned to the Senatus Academicus (whether it was necessary for me to mention it or no, I know not) my intention of delivering a course of lectures, and that the hour open to me, without interfering with the hours of any other Professor, was from one to two. It is an objectionable hour to me on various accounts; one of which is, that it immediately follows my other lecturing hour. It was the best hour, however, that I could take without interfering with the interests of other Professors.

When does the course of lectures on Political Economy begin?—On the second of January.

How long would you propose to continue that class?—This being the first year, I think it will not be advisable, on many grounds, to deliver a course of lectures on that subject, as extensive or as long as my other courses of lectures—now consisting of about 110. I shall deliver forty or fifty or sixty lectures this session; and beginning in January, instead of lecturing twice or three times a-week, shall lecture on four consecutive days of the week for two or three months, or more, according as I judge it expedient. If I find the class likely to succeed, I shall probably lecture in future every day throughout the whole session.

Is it your wish to give a complete and extended view of the whole subject of Political Economy in your lectures if you find due encouragement?—Yes; but I should not begin it at all, unless I was in hopes that I was able to lecture upon that subject as fully as it would admit of.

Did not Mr. Dugald Stewart give a separate course of lectures?—He did for some years give a separate course; how often he did so I have scarcely been able to ascertain. It was not very often; I believe only for two years.

How many lectures did he deliver?—He delivered about fifty lectures. I have observed it publicly mentioned that he delivered "two short courses." I inquired therefore, and found that his course consisted of fifty lectures; certainly not less than fifty—perhaps more.

Can you state anything in regard to the practice of Foreign Universities on that subject?—The science of Political Economy has not arrived at much perfection in Germany among those who have written on it. I have looked over some of the programmes in the Foreign Universities, but the terms are so different from those in use with us, that it would be necessary to know precisely what is their signification. Many of their lectures appear to border nearly upon Political Economy, if they do not include it as delivered by Professors of Philosophy.

Can Professor Wilson give the Commissioners any information of what is passing or likely to pass at Oxford, with reference to the Professorship of Political Economy lately founded by Mr. Henry Drummond?—I cannot at present, but I could soon get the best and most accurate information about it. When the Professorship of Political Philosophy was instituted at Oxford, I observed what was said of it in the public prints; and I inquired of some Oxford men what they knew of it. My impression is, that the Professor was required to deliver at least six lectures in the year, and that he was annually to publish something upon the science. These, I think, were the only two conditions I saw mentioned; but I may be speaking now from imperfect recollection.

Do you know if any lectures have actually been given?—No, I do not.

Will the Professor inform the Commissioners whether he believes that it is completely within his own power, independent of any communication with the Senatus Academicus, to deliver this new course of lectures upon Political Economy?—I am inclined to think that it would be in my power to do so without any communication. The reason I think so is this: that that was the opinion of several professors who were anxious that a separate chair on Political Economy should be established; and they were of opinion I was at liberty to lecture on this, on the ground of precedent and other grounds, without having made a communication to the Senatus.

Was your communication, then, a matter of courtesy, and for the sake of conveniently arranging your two hours?—It was a matter of courtesy, and for the sake of conveniently arranging my two hours.

Does Professor Wilson conceive that he would have had a right to take a separate hour to lecture in the College without the permission of the Senatus Academicus?—Without their permission I think that I could; for this reason, that Professor Stewart did lecture at a separate hour from three to four; and in doing the same, I should have been following the precedent of the most illustrious Professor of Moral Philosophy the University could ever boast.

Did Professor Stewart do so of his own authority, or after communication had with the Senatus Academicus, and leave granted?—Upon asking the question of those most likely to know, I was told, though they did not speak with perfect certainty, that it was entirely of his own accord, without asking any permission of the Senatus Academicus.

Is this class which you propose to institute, to be a separate class from the Moral Philosophy; or are the students of Moral Philosophy to attend as a matter of course?—No, they are not to attend it as a matter of course.

As Political Economy, as you state, is a branch of Moral Philosophy, in consequence of the institution of your new class, will those who attend Moral Philosophy be deprived of that general view of Political Economy which you are in the practice of giving in your present course?—No. I should be anxious, considering the greatness of my subject, to introduce in my first a good many discussions on the easier and more elementary parts of Political Economy.

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I may say that I consider the subject of Moral Philosophy to be so extensive that I cannot do justice to it in one course of lectures; one course, however, forms part of the general curriculum, and therefore I am bound to exclude nothing from that course that my judgment tells me should be included in it, or treated in a more cursory or elementary manner. I think, from the composition of my Moral Philosophy class, it will be more to the advantage of that class to dwell longer on the moral feelings, conscience, the passions, the theories of virtue, &c. than on Politico-Economical subjects.

Then you have no intention of excluding any part?—No, I have no intention of excluding any part.

You do not mean to exclude any part of that subject which you now deliver?—No. On the contrary, I should be anxious, if possible, to make my concluding lectures upon that subject, in my first course, complete in themselves, but introductory to my second, to qualify them for entering into the views of the subject.

Is it the practice of the students, generally, to get certificates from you at the end of the session?—I think a considerable number do not ask certificates. I find a number of tickets remain in my janitor's hands that are not called for.

Have you reason to suspect that you have given certificates of attendance and qualification to those who have not attended?—I have no reason to know it in any particular case; but I think it not improbable it may have happened, for I do not see how it is possible for me to know positively on that subject. Were any person of credit to tell me that they had ascertained it had happened, I should be disposed to believe it. But such a case must have been of very rare occurrence.

What is the general form of certificate which you give to the students?—To all those who have distinguished themselves, and to all those who I am sure have been regular, I give a certificate either of abilities or regularity, or both. When I have some reason to think, that though their attendance on the whole has been fair, yet not quite constant, I say merely they were students in the class. I never unnecessarily give any character to any student, unless I think he deserves it for his talent or regularity.

When were you appointed?—In 1820.

Did the composition of your course of lectures, on so important and difficult a subject as Moral Philosophy, require a great deal of time?—It required a great deal of time. I was elected to that chair only two months before the commencement of the session; therefore, though I had devoted my studies all my life long to subjects of that nature, I did feel, I may say, almost an awful responsibility in following such distinguished men as those who immediately preceded me. I therefore was determined not to aim at too much, but to do my duty with industry and perseverance; and ever since I delivered that first course of lectures, I have continued altering them, though I have preserved in a great measure the general outline of the plan.

Was it possible, doing justice to that first course of lectures which it is imperative on a considerable portion of students to attend, to commence a course of lectures on Political Economy sooner than the present year, without a degree of exertion of which no man was easily capable?—It might have been *possible;* I do not doubt that I might have been able to have done it myself; but I thought it more prudent and more respectful to the character of the University and of my predecessors, to show no haste in imagining that I could, by any sudden exertions, do more than some of them had ever attempted to do. I was anxious to make that course a useful one before I attempted another; but ever since my election I have been studying with that view. At the same time I was aware there might be some difficulties in carrying this plan into effect, principally on account of hours. There was a very great difficulty in getting an hour. These and other causes weighed on my mind to delay it a year or two, though I feel myself entitled to say I have not delayed it beyond a rational time, considering all the difficulties of the subject.

Did Dr. Brown ever get so far as a course of Political Economy?—He never lectured upon that subject, but he always intended to do so, and announced that intention every year.

With the views you have mentioned, would it be your wish, if possible, to obtain, during a part of the week, separate hours, in addition to the one on Saturday, for the examination of the essays of your students?—During this session, of course, as I shall lecture to the two classes from 12 to 2 o'clock, I am not anxious for it particularly; as far as the labour goes, I am perfectly willing to undertake it.

Is the hour on Saturday entirely voluntary on your part?—Entirely voluntary. I shall keep up that system. Very often on Saturday I am there two or three or four hours, equal in all to thirty or forty separate hours during the session, supposing there were fourteen Saturdays and three hours each day; but that is too much perhaps, two hours is sufficient.

When did you introduce that practice of criticising the essays on Saturday?—About four sessions ago.

Are you satisfied that it has been attended with beneficial effect?—I cannot say that the attendance is very numerous. All those who write essays are anxious to be present; and when I find it is not in their power to be present always, I inform them on what Saturdays and at what hour their essays will be criticised.

Do you think it would be of importance if any of the subjects given out for essays in your class were open to competition to the whole students of the University?—I think, under certain regulations as to the length of time which the different competitors have been in the University, it would be a very excellent thing.

If prizes were to be given, open to students of the whole University, would the subjects of your course be well adapted for that subject?—I think admirably well.

Do you think that any such alteration ought to supersede the prizes in your own class?—No, by no means.

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Would it be, in your opinion, expedient to introduce any plan by which prizes—either distributed to the students of your own class, or prizes on subjects open to the competition of the whole University—should be awarded in a general meeting of the University?—I think, if such a plan could be carried into effect, it would give life and spirit to the whole prize-system. I take it for granted, that that system is in itself good.

Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commission on that part of academical education?—I cannot say that I have considered it much. Any suggestions must regard, first, the subject of the prizes; secondly, the regulations as to the competitors; and thirdly, the mode of bestowing the prizes.

Does the granting of prizes at Oxford, in your opinion, produce a beneficial influence in that University?—There are very few public prizes given at the University of Oxford. There are more, I think, at the University of Cambridge. The few which are given at Oxford occasion great spirit of rivalry and competition. So they do at Cambridge.

Do you think that the introduction of some similar scheme in this University would be attended with advantages?—I think it would be attended with great advantages; but it is difficult to make the scheme altogether similar; the system of education being so different at Oxford. There there are prizes for under-graduates, and for bachelors, and I believe also for masters.

Is it your opinion that public examinations for degrees in Arts might be an useful practice at Edinburgh?—I think the present way, in which degrees in Arts are conferred, is very far from being a good one; and I do not see any possibility of improving it essentially, without making the previous examination public.

Do you think, if it were made public, the fame to be gained by those who excelled in public examination would make the degree an object of ambition?—I am strongly inclined to think it would. I think the young men who at present take degrees in Arts are on the whole very respectable—among the best of our students; so much so, that as far as my own experience goes, I have never thought of examining them. Some of them have been in my own class, and among the best students in all the different classes. At the same time, the degree is now given on the ground of general repectability, and not on the ground of any specific examination. I think the distinction or honour of being a Master of Arts in this University cannot be felt by any person to be great, but it is sometimes found to be useful. And since those who, according to the present system, apply for that degree, are generally men of respectable attainments, I think none such would scruple, or hesitate, or dislike, to undergo a public examination.

Do you think that the result of this change would be, that the degree would be more sought after than at present?—I think decidedly it would.

Would it of course be more valuable?—More valuable, because more honourable, and therefore more sought after. I have known some of my students ask me my opinion whether they ought to apply for a degree of Arts or not; that is to say, whether I considered it as any honour to a student, or in any way worth his while. On a right system, the question would not have been asked.

If the graduation with a system of public examination was to be established at this University, would Professor Wilson think it a good thing to have a sort of distinction between the Ordinary Degree and the Degree with Honours?—I think there would be some difficulty in introducing those distinctions at the very commencement of the new system. It might be sufficient honour at first for a man to pass his examination with credit at all.

From the spirit of emulation, and desire both to improve themselves and likewise to obtain such distinction as can be obtained in your class among the students, have you any doubt whatever, that if there were more general opportunities by which young men coming forward to the learned professions might acquire distinction at the University, these would be anxiously and sedulously sought after?—I think they would, both from what I have observed in this University, and from every thing I have observed in other Universities, where education is conducted on such principles.

As at present there is no privilege attached to degrees, would you be of opinion, that if any privilege was to be attached to the degree, that would be an additional stimulus, at present there being none?—I believe the degree of Master of Arts entitles the person who has it to enter Divinity Hall.

Do you think it of advantage to make it a necessary qualification to certain professions that the young men should take the degree of Master of Arts?—There can be no doubt that every person who looks forward to a learned profession, and receives a University education, ought to have a degree in Arts. My opinion is very strong in favour of a degree of Arts being essential—useful, no one could doubt, to every man studying for a learned profession—it being understood that that degree is not to be granted till after a pretty strict examination. But it must be added, that there might be extreme difficulty in carrying such a measure into effect.

Are most of the young men who attend your class about entering their studies, or going through their studies for the professions for which they are intended, such as the Bar, for instance?—Yes.

As you must know something of the prospects of young men attending your class, do you believe that the opportunity of acquiring public distinction or character from such means, either of public examination for degrees, or competition for prizes, would be of use to those young men who are entering upon their profession?—I think it would.

Would it be sought after by them as a means of introducing themselves advantageously to their profession?—If the system was to flourish, in a few years I think it probable that the acquisition of the degree in Arts, in the University of Edinburgh, would be a mark of distinction to any young man; but I think it would require some time before that effect was produced.

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Do you think, if the method of awarding prizes was introduced already alluded to, viz., that after public competition they should be awarded by the whole University and in the presence of the public, it would be beneficial?—I have no doubt upon that subject whatever. It would be most beneficial.

At present, may a young man go through the College of Edinburgh, and be known to the professors to possess the highest attainments, and yet have no other means of distinguishing himself but by these class-prizes awarded by the professors individually?—Yes.

Then, in your opinion, would those opportunities of distinction, which have been pointed at, supply a very great defect in the system of academical education in the University of Edinburgh?—In my opinion they would.

Would it be of essential use to young men, who now enter entirely unknown upon their professions?—I think it might be of essential use to them.

Do you see any difficulties whatever in carrying into effect the plan of making the examination for a degree one that shall be a source of credit and distinction to the individual taking the degree?—At present there are very few degrees taken in the course of a year; I suppose six or eight, or ten at the most. We must therefore suppose that many more degrees must be taken each year before the public examination could be said to be working at all as a part of the system. Now, it is possible, certainly, that that number might not increase. I gave my opinion formerly that I thought it would; but I must add, that I think it would take a considerable time before you could suppose a great number of young men coming voluntarily forward, to go through a public ordeal for a degree. Until there are a great many, the distinction cannot be very great, for the comparative merits of the different candidates cannot till then be made very apparent.

But would not the absolute amount of knowledge and attainments requisite for obtaining the degree, if the examination were made strict, be ascertained at once?—Perhaps it might, but not necessarily. Some time would elapse before the examiners themselves thoroughly understood their tasks.

Has the Principal been in the habit of attending your class at the reading of essays or examinations?—No, he has not.

Would it be attended with advantage if the Principal, and even some of the Professors, were occasionally to attend on such occasions by way of giving more publicity?—I cannot see at present much effect that could be supposed to arise from that practice. It was, I believe, the practice of former times. Principal Robertson, I believe, did so occasionally.

Have you had occasion to observe what proportion of those who have received the highest prizes in your class have received prizes in other classes?—I have observed that a good many of my best students have got prizes, and high prizes, in the Natural Philosophy class. I think that a very great proportion of those who got prizes in my class had got prizes in the previous classes—in the Language classes, and in the Logic; though I have sometimes observed rather striking apparent inconsistencies in that respect—some students standing very high in my class by their own exertions, who, from causes unknown to me, did not stand high in the previous classes.

Is it your general impression that the student who distinguishes himself in one class is most likely to distinguish himself in the others?—It is so; and, with respect to my own students, I think it is consistent with my experience.

Professor Wilson having stated Dr. Brown's objection to examinations in the class on Moral Philosophy, will he inform the Commissioners, if, in his opinion, the very abstractedness of the subjects, upon which the objection is chiefly founded, renders it desirable, particularly for the sake of young minds, to simplify the discussions that occur in the lectures, and to render illustrations more familiar, by means of examination?—Certainly.

Might not questions also be put as to the course of reading pursued by the students—for instance, upon the books recommended to them, and the opinions of speculative men in former times, in an examination in the Moral Philosophy class?—In the examination of students of Moral Philosophy, every question should be put that could ascertain their clear and distinct apprehensions of the doctrines delivered as his own doctrines by the professor, and a clear and distinct apprehension of the merits and demerits, beauties, or defects of all the different systems which he brings under review.

Have you published any text-books?—I have not published any text-books.

As you have no text-book, must not examination be of importance for the sake of enabling you to ascertain that no false impression of your peculiar views has been carried away; and might you not sometimes amplify what might appear to be not perfectly comprehended?—I have no doubt whatever, if sufficient time were given for examinations at a separate hour, that much light might occasionally be thrown on subjects in themselves necessarily obscure and dark, without much difficulty to the professor, and to the great advantage of the student.

It having been stated, that a certificate from you of mere attendance is sufficient to entitle students to enter Divinity-hall, will you inform the Commissioners whether it would not be considered a great improvement that it should be rendered indispensable that the certificate should bear upon it not only that the student had attended, but had made progress in the study; and would not that tend not only to the improvement of students in Divinity, but to render attention to the science of Moral Philosophy more imperative on young men in general?—To every question of that kind I should, without a moment's hesitation, return an answer in the affirmative,—that every thing which could be contrived to secure attention and attainment in the students for Arts, or in Divinity, ought to be done; nor can I conceive that any student would imagine it a hardship to be refused a certificate by a professor, when that professor had it not in his power to say that he had made any advance in a knowledge of the subject of the science he had been studying, or had regularly attended and properly conducted himself in the class.

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In the account that is before the Commissioners, given in by you, of the course of lectures in your class, you state "that, in treating of the duties man owes to his Maker, there is danger of trespassing on the Theologian:" and in reference to that you add, in a line or two afterwards, that in that case the lecturer confines himself to an elucidation of the argument *à priori* and *à posteriori* in proof of the being and attributes of the Deity, to a refutation of the reasonings of the sceptics, the existence of evil, and the question of liberty and necessity; do you enter at all into the evidences of a Revealed Religion, or do you avoid that as not belonging to your course?—I do not enter at all into the evidences of Revealed Religion, nor do I think that such a subject belongs to me as Professor of Moral Philosophy; but I am extremely anxious that my lectures on the subject of what is called Natural Religion should leave a belief on the minds of all who have heard them, that Natural Religion is nothing without Revealed Religion. Farther than that, I should not think myself entitled, as Professor of Moral Philosophy, to go. With respect to the expression "the risk of trespassing on the province of the Theologian," I meant no more than this,—that were I to dissert on the attributes of the Deity, his goodness, his justice, his mercy, or his power, those are subjects on which sermons have been written by many celebrated divines; and that, therefore, I have avoided these, and have confined myself to *the metaphysical questions* connected with the proof of the existence of a Deity, and to the *logical deduction* of his attributes.

Were your predecessors in the habit of considering the matter as you have stated?—They were. Perhaps I might mention, to prevent any possibility of mistake, that in lecturing on Natural Theology I express a belief, that, without Revealed Religion, the human mind could never have arrived at that knowledge of the existence and attributes of the Deity which is now prevalent over the world—that many of these conclusions, to which philosophers may have imagined they have come by the force of their own reason, have in fact been truths handed down by old traditions. There is another point connected with this—though referring to a different part of my course—where I give an account of the different moral theories respecting the principle of moral approbation, the moral sense or the conscience, &c. I do not represent the conscience as in itself an unerring guide, but I endeavour to prove that the will of God is the foundation of every moral obligation; and that moral obligation is felt to be stronger in that mind which has arrived at a knowledge of the will of God through revelation, than through the exercise of any natural power; but that, in the absence of revelation, conscience may be considered as the vicegerent of God. I mention this, because these subjects are connected with each other; and, when my mode of treating the two is taken into consideration, it shows, that, though I do not presumptuously enter on the subject of revealed religion, I wish my lectures to be in all respects not only consonant with, but in many respects corroborative of, its truth.

Edinburgh, Wednesday, 11 *October* 1826.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

John Leslie, Esq., Professor of Natural Philosophy, called in and examined.

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Are you Professor of Natural Philosophy in this University?—Yes.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the answers to the several queries sent to the Senatus Academicus by the Royal Commission?—I have, and perused them.

Do you concur in all of them?—My attention was directed to certain points chiefly, to which I returned answers.

As to those points, do you give your complete acquiescence?—I acquiesce entirely in the report that I made on those points; the points were matters of fact for the most part.

Will you inform the Commissioners whether, in the general answers that you have had an opportunity of perusing, you see any reason for differing from any of them, or any part of them?—I have not seen the Returns; I have only seen the original questions: I have been mostly in the country; I have seen some small parts in manuscript, but not the whole.

Are there any observations you would wish to make with respect to your own particular class?—This would require a very considerable degree of deliberation; I should be at a loss how to begin. If any particular parts were pointed out to me I should most readily enter into a full explication of them.—(*The witness withdrew*).

The Witness called in, and further examined.

Were you present at the meeting of the Senatus Academicus when they agreed upon the answers that have been sent to the Royal Commission?—I think there were several meetings, at one or two of which I was present, but not at the last; the business was divided among different committees.

Were you present at that meeting when the General Report from the committees was agreed upon?—No.

Were there regular meetings of the Senatus Academicus for the purpose of considering these Returns?—Yes, and I believe they often sat till a very late hour. I was not present at the general meetings, but they were broken into committees and sub-committees.

With respect to your own particular class for the teaching of Natural Philosophy, have you any suggestions to make to the Commissioners by way of improvement or alteration?—Perhaps I may be allowed to state what I have endeavoured to do myself towards that object. I have endeavoured, as much as possible, to introduce greater method than had prevailed before. I believe, from the middle of the last century until about the year 1805, there were no examinations, no exercises given up, and no catalogues called. My immediate predecessor was the first, I think, that introduced the practice of giving exercises weekly, or once a fortnight, I will not venture to say which. Upon my accession I adopted the same plan, and increased the number of those exercises. I was also very anxious to promote a regularity of attendance;

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and for that reason I have enjoined all the students at the commencement of the session, who should have occasion to demand certificates of attendance, to give me their names; conceiving that I had no right over any of the others who chose to come merely for their own improvement, and were not amenable to the discipline of the University. Those names are arranged in an alphabetic catalogue, and are called occasionally, at the interval, perhaps, of one or two days, often at ten days, but not every succeeding day, as it would take up too much time; and from this catalogue I draw my certificates. I refuse it altogether if the student has been absent a certain number of times. If he has not been absent once I say "most regular" in their certificates. If rarely absent I say merely "regular"; and if somewhat less assiduous I omit that epithet altogether. My endeavour is to draw a line of demarcation, and so as to refuse a certificate altogether in case of great negligence. The examinations, of course, I have been solicitous to introduce, but with very great difficulty indeed. I had to contend with a strong prejudice; for the young men in my class being generally more advanced than in my other classes, were extremely averse to submit to public examination. The way in which I have been able to effect this to a certain extent is, partly by allowing no person to be a competitor for the prizes unless he submits to be examined on the Saturdays. And, in the next place, I allow a certain number who give me their names to be present as auditors, inviting them, as soon as possible after they have got over the shame of a public appearance, to pass over to the number of those who are examined; all strangers, and even fellow-students, being excluded; for the principal objection is that of being exhibited before the whole class, from which a feeling of delicacy resiles. I should also mention that there are certain exercises of a simpler nature prescribed for those who are to obtain certificates at the end of a session. Of them I require not only regular attendance, but their performing one or two of those general exercises before I grant them a certificate. That is nearly all I can say as to discipline, which can be carried to but a very limited extent in our higher classes. With regard to the ordinary prizes, they were first instituted here only about 19 years ago. They were bestowed on the application of certain professors in whose classes public examinations had been conducted. These were only four; they were those of the professors of Humanity, Greek, Logic, and Mathematics, such being the only classes in which public examinations were then conducted. The sum of £10 was allowed to each by the Town-council. A few years after the Rhetoric class had the same allowance, although there were no public examinations in it; and more recently the Hebrew, and then the Moral and Natural Philosophy. This extension took place only five years since. The annual sum was reduced from £10 to £7. 10*s.*, but upon my application to the Lord Provost last year it was raised to £10, which, it is presumed, will be henceforth continued. At first very few prizes were given, it being conceived a greater mark of distinction to confine the number. To this rule I have rather more closely adhered. Most of my learned colleagues divide them very numerously; but how far that may be proper is a matter of opinion. The mode which I adopted in the Mathematical class (and I continue the same in the Natural Philosophy class) is, that those who are to appear as candidates give me their names a few days before the competition takes place, that I may see if they have conducted themselves well in the previous part of the session, and should be judged worthy of being allowed to compete. I fix a certain day, Saturday generally, for the purpose of competition, which is carried on with closed doors. A certain number of exercises, generally three to four, are prescribed and explained generally to the candidates. They are allowed to bring what papers and books they think may assist them, and they are directed to disperse themselves in different parts of the class, so as not to have any communication with each other. They are reminded, that if one give any help to another the competition will be void, and a new one appointed. I occasionally visit them while the competition is going on, and make such general observations in the hearing of them all, such as may direct them into the right path, having glanced over their several solutions; and at the conclusion of the competition, which is generally late in the evening, the performances are all sealed up and delivered to a servant who is in waiting during the whole time. After I have carefully examined and compared those productions, and weighed their respective merits, I call together the authors, and generally allow two prizes, or sometimes three, according to circumstances. These prizes are also sometimes subdivided if there is an appearance of nearly equality. To these prizes I add also what I call a *Prize of Merit*, for the unsuccessful candidates who have, according to the judgment of their fellow-competitors, been most sedulous in their application during the session. This is by the votes of the candidates themselves, but classed in a particular way: thus, each of the unsuccessful candidates has a single vote; those that obtain the third prize, two votes; the second, three votes; and the first, four votes. This is a sort of scale which some may conceive to be more intricate perhaps than is necessary. Should the aggregates of the votes come nearly equal I divide the prize, as it is not my wish, in such cases, to proceed with extreme rigour.

That is as to the Prizes for Merit, but, as to prizes for Exercises, do you not determine those yourself?—Yes, and the prizes for merit are left to the decision of the competitors according to the mode I have named, for I conceive they are the best qualified to judge; and it serves as a farther inducement to the students to come forward to the examinations and the competition.

Is the competition annual?—Yes; generally about the beginning of April; and, if there is great difficulty of decision, some of the students are sent back again for a second competition. I have had three competitions, but generally I wish to avoid that; it is giving a great deal of pain to them.

What may be the general ages of your pupils?—They are extremely various in my class; I have young "men" who I dare say are not more than fourteen, and men above sixty; the majority, I should suppose, would be about eighteen or twenty; there is a considerable number

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of those more advanced who have been in professions, and choose to get a little information and amusement.

Have you many as young as fourteen?—I believe I have not very many, and the youngest students are generally the best scholars.

Is it the practice, then, with any considerable number of students at this University to attend your class the first year of their curriculum?—Strangers do so frequently, and I am sorry to say they are often not very well prepared; this is one of the evils which we have no means of remedying at present.

Do they generally attend your class in the third year?—The fourth year is what is understood in our curriculum. If I may be allowed I would go farther back and state how this arose. In all the Scotch Colleges, I believe, in imitation of the Continental ones, the curriculum of Arts, or of Philosophy (which is considered the same), was managed under four regents; the first year the subject taught was Grammar; the second, the same regent (though he was not properly styled a professor) taught Logic; and the third Ethics, and the fourth Physics. This order is still as our curriculum.

But, in point of fact, is the third year a very common year for attending your class?—Yes, it is.

Do you consider the first year one in which it is usual for students to attend your class?—It is not usual, except for strangers.

Have you any means of enforcing discipline or attendance in your class?—I have no other except the power of withholding a certificate; I refuse a certificate to those who have not complied with the regulations, or who have been too often absent; but there is not above a third part of the class that ever ask for certificates.

Have you then a set of regulations for your class known to your scholars?—They are generally understood, being given out near the commencement of the session. After some preliminary lectures I state what is to be done by the students, and explain what regulations I mean to enforce. I presume these are now pretty generally understood over the College. None of these regulations, however, apply to such gentlemen as attend for their own pleasure and instruction, without any professional views.

Is there any improvement you would suggest by which benefit would be derived to your class?—I labour under very great restraint at present, from the vast extension the subject has undergone, being progressively enlarging, insomuch that I conceive Natural Philosophy cannot now be taught with proper effect unless there are two courses, and this has been the practice of the Continental Universities for a considerable time back. Even in Mathematics we have at present three classes; and Natural Philosophy, which is still more comprehensive, has unfortunately in our system been confined to one. There would be very great difficulty in bringing this about, for the curriculum includes only four years as far as it is acknowledged by the Church, which authority is the only sort of hold we have.

Might not the same object be accomplished if you were allowed to lecture two hours each day?—This might answer in a place where there were very few professors, and other avocations; but the students here are occupied so many hours in the day, both within College and without, that it is with the utmost difficulty they can be got to attend even a lecture on Saturday.

Is the difficulty the want of an hour?—Yes; if one employs an extra hour it is ill attended, and the students are apt to complain that it interferes with their other studies. In places such as St. Andrews, Glasgow, or Aberdeen, where there are but few professors, the mode of double hours may be carried on easily, the second hour being devoted to rehearsal. In this University, except in the junior classes, it would be judged too burthensome to the students to be accomplished effectually. Two or three years ago I proposed a plan which appeared to me likely, without making any alteration in the present system, to effectuate a great improvement. I was to continue to give the same general course as at present forms a part of the curriculum; but I proposed, besides, to divide the subject into two distinct branches, and to take them in alternate years, and at a separate hour. I was to divide it, I think, in this way: one of the subdivisions to be Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and the Theory of Heat and Climate; the other was to be Astronomy, Optics, and Physical Geography. I meant to have allotted five or six months to each of these, taking them in alternate years, at a separate hour; and thus afford the students an opportunity, while at College, of gratifying their inclination to cultivate more thoroughly particular branches of Physical Science.

By such an arrangement would only one branch be taught?—There would only be one general class as at present; but then an opportunity would be given of following out and studying more fully those branches that might be particularly desired. It is not one of the best plans, but it appears least to innovate on our general course of study.

By that plan would only one of the branches be heard every year?—The general lectures would go on every year as usual; but students would have it besides in their power to cultivate their favourite branch more fully.

According to your plan, is the second class to be divided into two years?—Yes, such was my design; I should, no doubt, have preferred an independent second class.

But do you think that is attended with difficulties?—Unless the students were obliged to attend five years instead of four, which would be a great improvement. Those who are intended for the Church hurry on to the Divinity-hall, and have then no opportunity of pursuing their philosophical studies. This is felt as a general evil, and many of the students themselves have often expressed to me their regret that a better arrangement were not adopted. If they could abridge their attendance at the Divinity-hall, and add one year more to the course of philosophy, it would be a very great improvement in our system, and I know that many eminent clergymen are of the same opinion. This proposition, of having a second alternating class, I made to the Senatus Academicus; but I am sorry to say that my learned

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colleagues did not accede to it, not on account of any alleged demerit in the plan itself, but from an apprehension that it might interfere with the established hours of teaching. This is one of the great difficulties we have to encounter, that it has been impossible to fix upon an hour that has not been pre-occupied by other professors.

Did you refer that to the Senatus Academicus?—I did; but I conceive that they have no further power in the matter than to refuse admitting the class into the programme. I do not believe that they could prevent me from announcing it as an individual, taking my own risk. It was merely a voluntary class, and did not come within the curriculum.

Does Professor Leslie think that any professor in this University has technically a right to set up a new class, and take an hour without permission of the Senatus Academicus?—It is generally believed we have; our constitution is extremely lax; this has been repeatedly done before; where a class is merely voluntary, and trenches upon none of the established classes, it has been left entirely to the professor's discretion.

Do you then conceive that it would be an improvement in the curriculum to make it five years instead of four?—Yes. I must mention another circumstance, which is one of the greatest evils we have to complain of, perhaps—the want of an early application to Science. It is deferred too long; if persons would begin a little earlier it would be gone over sooner.

Do you mean in point of age?—Yes. I was fifteen years Professor of Mathematics here, and I found boys only twelve or thirteen years old remarkably apt; infinitely better than lads who came from the country at twenty-five or thirty years of age; they had a susceptibility and an ardour of application which carried them successfully through.

Would that remark apply equally to the higher and more extensive branch of Natural Philosophy?—I believe it would. My opinion decidedly is, that Ethics should be taken in the latter part of the course. The Science of Physics should be taken rather early; the mind is sooner open to physical objects than to contemplations of mind, which require a great deal of reflection.

If young men came so early would it not interfere with School Education, and be converting a University more into a school than keeping it as a College?—Decidedly; but that is one of the evils. I would have all junior subjects taught at schools, and not at College; and I would suppress the first classes in the College.

Do you think the junior classes in the College had better not be there?—I certainly think so: students would come with some knowledge of the elements of Science; they would not find it a new subject, and would be enabled to go to the higher classes much easier.

But how would that suit young men from the country?—That is the only objection; but they might go to some higher school a year before they came to College. The country schools have been gradually degenerating, that is, in respect to Latin, which is not taught as it was formerly; and many of the students here are obliged to drudge through the mere elements of Literature and Science, which is quite degrading to a University, I think.

Does Professor Leslie think that, if the elements of Science were taught at schools in the way he proposes, there would be any necessity for increasing the curriculum to five years?—I believe not; I think the business then could be managed without an additional one year, but it would be necessary that the schools should be subjected to some kind of preparatory order,—that they be adapted to the University like the Gymnasiums of Germany, where those schools are considered as appendages to the Colleges.

Is it part of the general plan of alteration, which Professor Leslie has recommended, that the whole schools throughout the country should be subjected to some public inspection and control?—I conceive it would be a great advantage if such a thing could be done; but I merely throw out the hint. I may be allowed to say farther, that on the Continent, where attention is much paid to education, particularly in Protestant Germany, and in Bavaria, which, from being the rudest country, has now become the most enlightened in Europe, that the young men there are examined at schools before they are allowed to go to College. This could not be effected here, because if people choose to pay for their education no teacher can refuse to receive them. On the Continent education is gratuitous, and of course the Government may have a right to direct who shall be entitled to enjoy the benefit.

May there not be other difficulties arising out of the habits and feelings of this country which do not occur there?—I believe it would require some deliberation; it might, however, apply to all those who hold Bursaries, or who are in part educated by the public.

Did you say it was your opinion that the system of education in parochial schools was degenerating?—In this sense only, that there is less Latin taught in them than before. I dare say they have improved for the general purposes of education, or the useful training of boys in the country, but they are not so well adapted to prepare young men for the College. More arithmetic, land-surveying, and various practical subjects of that description, are taught now, but the parochial schools are generally insufficient as preparatory for Collegiate education.

Is the introduction of that plan of inspection necessary, in Professor Leslie's opinion, for the alteration and the change of University education which he has proposed?—I do not say it is absolutely necessary, but I conceive that to a certain extent it would be most desirable.

Does he conceive the change in the system of University education, by which the elementary parts of science are not to be taught in Universities, could be beneficially accomplished without some such plans of inspection as he has alluded to?—No; I think it would require time, however, to bring about such an improvement.

Do you think that gratuitous education is preferable to education at a cheap rate?—I believe not. I am much inclined to think that the true mode lies in the medium between these; and when education is entirely gratuitous there is nothing but the desire of reputation to incite the professor to do his duty; and, on the other hand, if he is entirely dependent upon his students, he is tempted to cater for his own advantage, by descending to a superficial popularity. In short, there is a temptation held out to desert his duty for his interest.

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Does Professor Leslie think that the system of superintendence and control could be exercised effectually unless the education was made gratuitous?—It would require to be brought about in a very gentle manner, like all other beneficial changes; probably it might be commenced in some of the greater towns, or advantages might be offered to such students as followed the proposed plan.

Do you think, if it were decided that the colleges were no longer to teach the elementary parts, those elementary parts would necessarily be taught at a certain number of schools preparatory for the college?—I should conceive so, at least in all the public schools. There might be schools established in every provincial town, under a sort of superintendence, and with a power of recommending those, perhaps, who showed greater talents than the rest, to receive certain immunities and distinctions.

Are you aware that a certain approximation to that system is now making at the New Edinburgh Academy?—Yes; I am aware they have been multiplying a number of classes, but I do not know if they are doing so very judiciously now. Indeed, I entertain a different opinion now with regard to the conduct of that seminary.

Do you approve of the arrangements that are making for keeping boys a year longer at school?—I certainly disapprove of the manner in which this is attempted.

Has Professor Leslie happened to look at the arrangement of studies proposed in the first Book of Discipline, which was published just after the Reformation?—Yes, I have, some time since, and must say that it contains judicious and excellent remarks, better indeed than many that have been produced in more modern times.

Does that approximate to your idea on the subject?—It does upon the whole.

Have you any apparatus for experiments in your class?—I have now a very considerable apparatus.

Do you consider it to be sufficient?—No, not yet, though I believe it is more complete than any in the island now.

Is it furnished by the town?—It ought to be so, but I have found the utmost difficulty in drawing money for it. I have offered to lend for some time apparatus of my own to the value of £200.

Do you consider the greater part of that apparatus your property, and that it will not descend to your successor?—If I were removed to another situation to-morrow my successor could not go on profitably with the class until he had supplied the deficiency. I conceive that a choice apparatus in the present state of the science would be most important. The exhibition of experiments is perhaps the only way to fix the ideas in the mind of the pupil; it gives him clear conceptions, and rivets the leading facts and conclusions in his memory. He associates the experiments with the principles intended to be illustrated by them.

Do you exhibit many experiments in your class?—I exhibit a great many now; and one of the greatest difficulties I had to overcome was to do this without interrupting the lecture; and I made considerable exertions to bring it about. I dare say I exhibit near a thousand experiments every session.

How do you accomplish that?—Chiefly by means of an operator, whom I trained to the business, and whom I direct by a sign when each experiment is to be performed, while the explanation is going on. In this way I can enlarge or abridge my observations, according as circumstances seem to require.

You were complaining of the extent of your subject; do you in fact every year go over the outlines of the whole subject or not?—I find it quite impossible to go over the whole subject completely; and therefore my two immediate predecessors were accustomed, in different years, to leave out certain branches entirely—Optics, for instance, or Electricity, or Magnetism. I omit no part entirely, though I am thus obliged to pass over some branches more cursorily than I should wish. I would mention particularly Astronomy; and my reason for passing more lightly over it is, that in order to teach it scientifically would require a greater share of the knowledge of Mathematics than my auditors generally possess, which makes me anxious that the study of Mathematics should be carried on more in unison with Natural Philosophy. In general I treat of each subject in the course, but dwell chiefly on such as are fundamental, and what the bulk of the students can comprehend the most readily.

Do you think it desirable that no person should enter your class until he has attended the second class of Mathematics?—It would certainly be so; but, on the other hand, the expense that would be incurred would be too much.

Would it be desirable for their own proficiency?—Certainly; but I am sorry to make a complaint on this subject. I had first brought about the attendance on the Mathematics, at least on one class, as necessary for the students of Divinity; but at that time the First class, which they commonly attended, besides teaching the elements of Geometry, gave the elements of Algebra to a certain extent; and they were tolerably prepared for the study of Natural Philosophy. At present the Algebra is detached altogether from Geometry, so that the first year does not qualify them well for entering the class of Natural Philosophy. But the chief objection which I have to state is, that many of the students, from mis-information, and a wish to postpone the study of Mathematics, take the First Mathematical class the very same year as the Natural Philosophy class. This renders the former regulation nugatory; it is an evil which I cannot remedy. The professor of Divinity could, perhaps, check that absurd evasion.

Have you any idea of the proportion of students that do that?—Not many; I dare say not half a dozen, but I will not venture to state it exactly. I communicated my information to the professor of Divinity, and requested that after due notice he should refuse admission to the Divinity-hall to those whose certificates of attendance upon Natural Philosophy, and upon the First Class of a Mathematical course, were dated in the same session.

Did he do so?—I understand there was some doubt as to the power that he possesses. I have not attempted anything further in it; I have only stated that it is a grievous evil, and

should be remedied as soon as possible; and I exhort the young men upon the subject, that they should not fall into that abuse, as it is but throwing away their time; yet, if they are diligent students with me, I cannot refuse them a certificate of attendance.

Would you think that it would add to the reputation of this country, particularly in the line of Physical Science, if you were restrained from admitting them until they had acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Mathematics?—I conceive I have no right to shut my door against any person who presents himself; his is the whole risk and responsibility.

Do you think such a system could be adopted and made imperatively binding on all the students?—That must proceed from the profession to which they belong; if those several professions would take up the matter it might be easily effected.

Do you think it would be conducive to the advancement of Physical Science in this country if such a measure were adopted?—Yes, it would be most advantageous.

Will you inform the Commissioners whether, in your opinion, it would be conducive to the advancement of Physical Science in this country that such a thing should be introduced?—It would, no doubt, redound greatly to the honour and illumination of the country; but it could not apply to those students over whom there is a power of control.

But would it be beneficial, supposing you had authority to enjoin that course of study?—In the profession of the Law they were formerly all laureated, or had the degree of A.M.; and for this reason, advocates, like the clergy, had the title of *Master* prefixed to their names. If this practice were revived, and it were insisted that they should take that degree before they were called to the Bar, it would accomplish an important reform. The same obligation might be imposed on the students of Divinity. In Physic it would be impossible, in the present state of things, to go quite so far.

Do you consider the acquisition of a certain portion of Mathematical knowledge to be necessary before a student enters your class with advantage?—Certainly, I consider it necessary, but not a very great share. The subjects taught in my class are very various in their nature; some of them, such as Electricity. It would require a very profound knowledge of Mathematics to advance to the difficult parts of Astronomy; but a very small portion is sufficient for understanding Hydrostatics and Mechanics, and the more ordinary branches of Natural Philosophy. I conceive that a course of three months' study of Mathematics, on an improved plan, for which a syllabus could be digested, to be quite sufficient for entering upon what is called a Popular Course.

Do you think that portion of Mathematical knowledge is likely to be sufficient to enable them to follow the course you deliver?—Not quite; but the mode in which I endeavour to obviate this is to refer my students generally to demonstrations contained in an ample text-book which I have published. I am obliged, for the sake of the bulk of my hearers, to take rather a low flight; but I exhort those who wish to study it more thoroughly to peruse carefully the demonstrations at home. In the class, I now give no demonstrations except of the simpler kind. I question if I should do so if I had the entire control of the matter; but I am obliged, under the circumstances under which I am placed, to consult the feelings of the public.

Then, to a considerable extent, do you render your class a less scientific one than it otherwise would be, in consequence of a considerable proportion of the students not having acquired a knowledge of Mathematics?—Exactly so.

Can you inform the Commissioners if it was the practice in the Mathematical class to teach Algebra in the First class before your time?—I believe that it was not so in Edinburgh, but it has always been the case at St. Andrews, and I believe in Glasgow and Aberdeen. When I was appointed Professor of Mathematics, I introduced it, and I conceive with very great advantage. I went as far as Quadratic Equations, and this without in any way cutting off part from Geometry, which hence derived further illustration, and was taught to the same extent at least as before.

Do you think that any attainments beyond the pure elements of Mathematics are necessary to enable a student to attend your class with advantage?—No. They might understand the greater part, at least three-fourths of the course, with a knowledge of the mere rudiments of pure Mathematics. I likewise believe, that elements simpler than those of Euclid, and much better adapted to the actual state of science, could be adopted with the happiest effect. I hold it to be slavish prejudice to think otherwise. The introduction of the Elements of Euclid, indeed, was comparatively a recent thing in our Universities. I believe it was not introduced before the time of M'Laurin. A mere Compend had been used formerly.

About what time might Euclid have been introduced here?—I suppose about the year 1740; but generally the professor of Mathematics had a small Digest of Arithmetic and another of Geometry, which he taught, drawn up by himself; and at an earlier period had they also continental books. The Arithmetic of Ramus was used here, and the Geometry of Metius.

Did not the professor of Mathematics at that time teach Geography and Dialling?—The professor of Mathematics in M'Laurin's time taught a great many things which are certainly not understood as properly belonging to Mathematics. It is necessary to state, that the professor of Natural Philosophy was then a very old man, who had been, I believe, one of those who taught every branch of knowledge in succession. He was one of the four regents, and therefore included under the title Natural Philosophy a number of subjects, which he went over in a very superficial way. He taught the Physiology of animals and plants, a little of Anatomy, the history of Minerals and Meteorology; and he followed the Cartesian system and Cosmology, blended, if possible, with the Aristotelian: it was a strange chaos. On that occasion the professor of Mathematics thought himself entitled to teach some parts of Experimental Philosophy, when it was neglected in the proper chair; and M'Laurin being at the

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same time a man of high genius and talent, was encouraged to give lectures on several branches, which were indeed foreign to his profession.

Had not the Gregories done the same before him?—No. There was David Gregory, who gave some lectures on Astronomy at one time, explaining the Newtonian Philosophy, then first promulgated. But education here was exceedingly low at that time; for it appears that, upon the occasion of the Royal Commission in 1690, one of the queries was, Whether it might be worth while to instruct the students in the New Philosophy by experiments? This was a few years after the publication of the Principia. Of course, David Gregory did merely supply a defect in our system. His lectures on Astronomy were a sort of commentary on Newton, which he afterwards compressed into his book on Astronomy.

Do you understand the Newtonian Philosophy to have been introduced in the English Universities at that time?—No, a long time after; and in a very curious book, the Life of Whiston, by himself, that most conscientious man says, "He had already caused several of his scholars to keep acts, as we call them, on several branches of the Newtonian Philosophy; while we at Cambridge, poor wretches, were ignominiously studying the fictitious hypothesis of the Cartesian."

When you were professor of Mathematics, did you subscribe yourself at the same time Professor of Astronomy?—When I came to that chair, I found my predecessor had written his name *Matheseos et Astronomiæ Professor;* I thought I should do the same, without knowing how far the title was available, but reserving my claim *quantum valeat.* I am now assured no such right belongs to the Mathematical chair. Upon the occasion of the erection of the Professor of Practical Astronomy, some apprehension, I believe, was entertained that it might prove an encroachment, and a sort of claim was therefore put forth. The addition of Professor of Astronomy has never been affixed to any publication, nor has it been admitted into any of the commissions granted by the Town-council. It ought, as null and void, to have been omitted long since in the signing of diplomas.

Was Astronomy ever taught before that time in the Mathematical class?—I think a branch of it, or the more Mathematical part, was once or twice taught by Professor M'Laurin, when the Professor of Natural Philosophy was far advanced in life, and adhered to the ancient system.

Do you happen to know whether Professor Dugald Stewart and Professor Playfair gave lectures on Astronomy when they were professors of Mathematics?—I am not prepared to answer that question absolutely. I believe Mr. Stewart did not. Mr. Playfair never did.

Do you know the practice of Mr. Matthew Stewart?—He taught nothing at all except the elements of Geometry, nothing certainly of Astronomy.

Did you propose teaching Astronomy at any time when you were Professor of Mathematics?—I never gave lectures on Astronomy.

Did you propose to do so?—No; I did sometimes think of it, but never did make a regular proposition to that effect. I conceive I should not have done so without consulting Professor Playfair. I did not consider it a valid right, though I was not then aware that it had been so lately assumed. I learned from Mr. Dugald Stewart that it was not used by him until about the time he quitted the Mathematical chair.

Does Professor Leslie know at what time the class of Natural Philosophy was introduced in the University of Edinburgh?—The class of Natural Philosophy was one of the curriculum that is, the regent taught Physics in the fourth year.

But can you give the date of the institution of Natural Philosophy as a separate class?—In the year 1708; and, on that occasion, all the regents had their several different branches assigned to each.

Were they enjoined to take separate departments by the Parliamentary Commission?—I am not quire sure of that; at Aberdeen some of the old practices long remained.

From 1708 has Natural Philosophy been taught in this College as a distinct class?—Yes, as a distinct class.

Did you state that the same Professor who had been the Professor of Natural Philosophy in 1708 was teaching in 1740?—I am not prepared to say absolutely; my impression is, that I know Sir Robert Stewart was a very old man at that period, and I know that he was in the College in the year 1713.

How long did he continue?—He continued until he was a man very far advanced in life. I cannot now state the thing, but it is easily ascertained.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing a syllabus of the lectures delivered by Professor Playfair in his Third Mathematical class?—I think I once saw a paper of that sort.

Do you know if that syllabus included Practical Astronomy?—I believe it contained a great many things which are not considered as belonging to the subject. I do not think it was ever carried into effect; it was a programme for one session only, for not above five or six months. It was a sort of an experiment made at the time when Professor Robinson was in bad health.

Was Astronomy included in that programme?—If my recollection serves me I think it was, and I believe also Mineralogy and Physical Geology.

While you were Professor of Mathematics, did you think of introducing the branch of Astronomy into your course?—I thought of a separate course, but I never did carry it into effect; it was only a certain vague contemplation.

Did you contemplate that it was to be introduced into your Third Mathematical class?—No; the only thing I ever introduced into my third class was the illustration of Integration of Quantities, as applied to certain Astronomical Problems, taking these merely as a subject of illustration.

Had you contemplated a Fourth class in addition to the Third class?—No, certainly not.

You have stated you have made frequent representations to the Town, with a view to obtain a more complete apparatus?—I have.

Do you conceive the Town is bound to afford to your class a complete apparatus?—I certainly conceive so; and indeed, upon my appointment, it was promised that in due time I should receive the necessary sum.

By whom was it so promised?—By the Provost of the day, but at the same time he complained of the great want of money in the Town's coffers.

Did the Provost who made that promise recognise to you that the Town was bound to afford that apparatus?—No, it was merely an understanding to that effect.

Did he deny the right of your request?—No.

In what sense does Professor Leslie understand the Town as bound?—As Patrons of the College, and, besides, holding in property the College buildings and class-rooms. If the College funds should be not sufficient, it is presumed that the Magistrates would judge it expedient to supply the deficiency from their own funds.

Are you aware of any specific regulations by which they are so bound?—No; I know it has been the practice. Professor Robison received £600 with considerable difficulty, and I believe after repeated applications.

Do you believe you are the first person who has not obtained from the Town a sum of money for apparatus?—No; I believe several of my predecessors obtained such aid; the Magistrates have been exceedingly averse to make those payments.

Did you receive the apparatus so purchased by Professor Robison with that £600?—A catalogue was furnished me, and, on examination, it was found that a great dilapidation had taken place, in consequence, I suppose, of the frequent removals of the apparatus during the progress of the College buildings. I must say that apparatus was in exceeding bad order, and many of the articles very incomplete and ill-constructed; insomuch that I have retained part of it rather for the sake of showing the progress of the science than for any real use I can derive from it.

Is almost the whole of the present apparatus your own property?—Professor Playfair had some addition made to it. I have added about two-thirds to the whole value, partly from my own funds, and partly from what I obtained from the Town. I have received some money, and have been promised more.

What year did you commence as Professor of Mathematics?—In the year 1805.

You have mentioned you always taught the Third class, and it appears in the Returns that from the year 1805 down to the year 1819, inclusive, there are not above two or three marks of any students having attended the Third class; will you explain that?—I do not know how that blank has happened. I taught a Third class every second or third year, but not every year in succession. My object was to give the students an opportunity, while at college, of attending it. [*The Return to the Commissioners is handed to the Witness.*] I do not know how this has arisen. The last class I taught I had 22 students; the class was constantly improving, and I must have opened it about six or seven times.

Did you furnish the materials for making up that Return?—I believe so; I cannot charge my memory with regard to it. How the omission happened I do not know, unless I had conceived the Third class, as a sort of private one, to be one for which Returns were not expected.

From what materials did you compose the return with regard to the numbers of your own class?—Whenever a student enters my class, I desire him to write his name in a book, together with the place from which he comes, and also his place of residence; this book I preserve, and from it make my returns. Whether I considered the Third class as entirely a voluntary one, and did not make the returns, I will not say; it was an increasing class, the last having 22 students.

While you were in the Mathematical chair did you annually make returns of the numbers attending your class?—I made regular returns.

Was the Return for the purpose of this Commission made by yourself or the Secretary of the Senatus, from those returns which you had previously sent in?—They are made up by the under-librarian, I do not know in what way, from my returns.

Do you mean those returns that you had previously transmitted?—Yes.

Did you transmit any returns to that officer with reference to the returns which were to be made to this Commission?—No. As to the Mathematics, I did not conceive myself required to do so; as to the Natural Philosophy, I should explain it. The students of Natural Philosophy are more irregular in the time of joining the class than those of Mathematics. I found it difficult to make returns at Christmas, as several students enter even after that period; but the principal reason which prevented me from doing it was this, that I found it to be a practice with some students to go to the Secretary and obtain certificates from the College Album. By this collusion they were enabled to enter the Divinity Hall whether they had attended regularly or not. I resolved, therefore, not to give an opportunity of evading the regulations in that manner. The Medical classes have lately tried to prevent such evasions, by obliging the students to write down their names every month in a book kept for that purpose in the library. Before this regulation was made, it had been not unusual for students in certain classes to take out their tickets, and go into the country and remain there until the end of the session, and even surprise the Professor into a certificate of attendance.

Do you know if the Professor of Divinity was in the habit of taking a certificate from the Secretary, in lieu of the certificate of attendance from the Professor?—I should suppose not; but there are several other students that must attend the Natural Philosophy class, besides those who enter the Divinity Hall. Some belong to the secession, and some are apprentices of Writers to the Signet. With regard to those the certificates signed by the Secretary are

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considered as sufficient. On this ground I declined sending my returns until some mode was adopted to remedy the evil.

In what manner would you (refusing to transmit the returns enjoined by the Senatus Academicus) prevent these persons from taking the certificate of the Secretary instead of your own certificate?—Because the Secretary has no certain means of knowing whether a student attends a particular class, unless the Professor furnishes him with the information.

You stated that it was the certificate of the Secretary from the Album in which the students matriculate?—No, but from the returns made by each Professor.

Although you have not made those returns to the Senatus Academicus since you were Professor of Natural Philosophy, will you be able to make them now to the Commissioners?—I would have done it with a great deal of pleasure, but my operator has gone into the country, and has, by some oversight, taken with him the key of the drawer in which my class-books are kept. I stated from memory as nearly as I could, which I supposed might be sufficient. I stated as the number 150 or 160, a few more or less.

Will you furnish the lists with the numbers?—I will endeavour to do so.*

Is there any public examination by the Principal, or by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, or any of the other Professors, in your class?—No, none.

Would it be of advantage if there were?—No, I do not think it would.

Do you conceive it would be of any advantage if there were any public examination before the whole College and the Senatus Academicus?—I question it very much; with such an advanced class as mine, I find it very difficult to bring the students to submit to examination.

You have stated you have Prizes in your class, and that you find beneficial effects resulting from giving them?—I should mention that I have a larger prize to give afterwards, instituted by Dr. Fellowes, but the terms are not yet completely adjusted; it is an experiment which will be varied according to circumstances. I may be allowed to state, that in consequence of my suggestion, there is a sum of £50 allotted for the encouragement of the more advanced students, that is, students who shall attend Natural Philosophy the second year, or attend a higher course.

Who was that allotted by?—By Dr. Fellowes, to whom the late Baron Maseres left his fortune.

Is it an annual sum?—Yes, and the first belongs to this year; but it has not been given, because there was not sufficient time for its right operation. This first sum is to be laid out in the purchase of an instrument for the use of the class. It is intended there shall be two prizes, one of £30 and another of £20; but with the power of subdividing as circumstances may occur. There are besides a gold and silver medal.

Are those prizes to be awarded by you?—By my decision; but the conditions are to be published, and, if any improvement be suggested, I shall be glad to adopt it. The prize, at all events, is always at least to be determined on a close competition.

You have not finally arranged it?—No; we have not yet arranged the whole of the circumstances. I did not conceive there was a sufficient number of candidates last year, and I recommended the prizes to be postponed till next year.

Do you think it would be of advantage to have a classification at the end of the session according to merit and proficiency among your students?—I believe this would be very desirable if it could be done; and I have endeavoured to bring it about to a certain extent by my certificates. I make them all different; some contain expressions of a very high, and others of a very moderate, degree. I have always endeavoured to follow gradations as far as I could judge, and these certificates possess a certain value. I do not know any other classification; perhaps it might be done, but it would probably be difficult, perhaps invidious.

Do you consider the system of conferring prizes or classification is the best?—I should suppose the present is the preferable mode, but I am not prepared to say positively. There is another prize by Dr. Fellowes, of a higher description still; it is a prize of £75, to be divided into two parts, one of £50 and the other of £25. It is to be assigned to any student, who has finished his Philosophical studies at Edinburgh within the last 12 years, for an Essay on a certain subject to be prescribed. There is to be a competition next year and the year following, and, if the result be such as is expected, the prize may be made perpetual; but we do not conceive ourselves bound to continue it, unless we see reason to think that it will answer the ends proposed.

Does it relate to a competition to your particular class?—No, by the whole College.

Who is to be the judge of the prizes?—The matter is not completely arranged; I presume Dr. Fellowes and myself are the two judges; but the whole matter is to be reconsidered, and will be submitted to the Senatus. It is for the present limited, at my suggestion, to those who have finished their course within these 12 years; but probably it may afterwards be reduced to a shorter period. I was solicitous to have a literary and scientific production that would reflect credit on the University.

Are there any public Examinations of any sort in this University?—None.

Are there any for degrees or otherwise?—No.

Does Professor Leslie think that it would be attended with advantage if there were such

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* *The Professor has subsequently transmitted the following list:—*

Winter Session.				Summer Course.	
1819-20	No. 180	1823-24	No. 143	1820	No. 51
1820-21	No. 160	1824-25	No. 140	1822	No. 46
1821-22	No. 156	1825-26	No. 152	1824	No. 29
1822-23	No. 169			1826	No. 36

There are besides generally about five or six in winter, and three or four in summer, who were allowed to attend the class without having tickets.

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public examinations connected with a well digested system of graduation in Arts?—I have considerable doubts upon that head, for the degree of Arts confers no civil privilege in this country, and I am afraid the students would not submit to that ceremony unless they had a prospect of advantages which they do not possess at present.

Do you think the reputation of taking a good degree would not be a stimulus?—I conceive to a considerable extent it would. I am anxious that the degree should be conferred publicly, whether the examinations were public or not. Indeed I am convinced that the whole of our regulations as to degrees require to be reconsidered.

Has Professor Leslie any suggestion to offer to the Commissioners upon that head?—If I were allowed, at the next meeting I should be prepared to offer my suggestions. I would mention another circumstance. The original curriculum was four years; the students, in the first year, were taught only Grammar; there was no Humanity class in any of the colleges, for all the lectures were given in Latin, which presupposed a knowledge of that language competent; the third year the students were styled Bachelors. I am anxious that the degree of Bachelor should be revived, to be conferred upon the students in the third year; and, if they prosecuted their studies vigorously, they should get the degree of Master the fourth year, so that we should have greater hold over the application of the students than we have at present. Some professors think this alteration would hardly be worth while. I wish it to be a matter of no expense.

Are there any other suggestions you would wish to offer to the Commission?—I would say we have made alterations lately in the mode of conferring degrees which I do not approve of. Originally the attendance was upon four classes only, the four that I have stated; that is to say, Greek, Logic, Ethics, and Physics; Mathematics was added afterwards. Humanity, though assigned to a separate professorship, was never considered as a class properly belonging to the curriculum; it has only been added lately to the course, and I believe in some of the colleges it is not yet required for a degree. What I would complain of is, that very recently the attendance on the Rhetoric class has been enjoined here as a requisite to the obtaining of a degree. I hold that, as Rhetoric is always included under Logic, we had no right to compel students to attend more classes than constitute the curriculum in every other University, or to render the difficulty of taking a degree greater here than at other places. That they may have access to more classes is all very well, but that we should require their attendance is a totally distinct thing. This has had an unfortunate effect already; for a considerable number of young men are sent down from England from the Dissenters with exhibitions which require them to get a degree in Arts. At Glasgow the professors do not require attendance on Rhetoric, which is taught in the Logic class. They likewise confer the degree upon a candidate who has studied only three instead of four years. But many of those young men would prefer Edinburgh. We have injured our classes, I believe, by this regulation; and I do think that we had no title whatever to demand greater qualifications for a degree in this than in other colleges, though we give lectures on a greater diversity of subjects. We might with equal reason exact attendance on Natural History and Universal History, or even Agriculture. These are all desirable branches of knowledge, but still they are not to be considered as essential. The requisites for a degree in Arts should be the minimum of Philosophical acquirements.

Under what circumstances is the degree granted after three years' attendance; is it in the case of those students who have not been bred in Scotland?—The provision was at first intended for the encouragement of strangers; it was conceived that those who came from England possessed a better knowledge of the learned languages than the youth bred in this country; and it was considered likewise, that, being of a riper age, the application of three years from them might be deemed equivalent to four in those of our native growth.

Is Professor Leslie aware that it was under the authority of the Parliamentary Visitation in 1700 that this practice was introduced and acted upon?—I am quite aware of that; and I stated to the Faculty of Arts the impropriety of rendering the attainment of degrees more difficult here than in other places; but, from the absence and inattention of one or two of the professors who thought as I did, I was left in the minority.

Do you know what particular class those persons you have alluded to were entitled to pass over?—The Greek class, which was very low here at that time, insomuch that in the year 1733 the Town-council passed an act to prohibit any person in Edinburgh from teaching Greek, as it might injure *their* professor.

Was not the regulation in 1700 meant to apply to all the Universities in Scotland?—Yes; but it was conceived the study of Greek was generally low in Scotland, and that students brought a sufficient stock of it from England to qualify them for going to the higher classes.

From your knowledge of the students who come from England and Ireland, and other countries, does it appear to you that distinction ought still to be observed?—With regard to England I think it should; as to Ireland, I have no such favourable opinion of the students who come thence, they being, for the most part, extremely ill prepared on any subject of education.

Do you think the distinction ought to be observed as to those who come from France, Holland, or other foreign countries?—I do not know; perhaps it would be prudent in us to ascertain what advancement they had previously made.

Would it add to the reputation of this or any other University in Scotland, if degrees were granted in an easier form in Scotland than they could be in the countries of which those persons were natives?—Certainly not; but in those countries three or four years are judged sufficient: it is only in England that the term of seven years is kept up, following out the principle of apprentice laws, which were borrowed from the scholastic system of education.

Do you know if the number of graduates in the degree of Arts has decreased since the

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addition of the class of Rhetoric?—Not on the whole; but the degree had been rising before in reputation, and coming more into request. Young men going to England, or wishing to hold public situations, are solicitous to obtain it.

If the number of those who take the degree of Master of Arts has increased since the addition of the Rhetoric class, on what does Professor Leslie found his opinion that the addition of that class has diminished the number who would have taken the degree?—I have stated that the number would have been greater if no such obstruction had been opposed. I have known several students, that, to save time and expense, were under the necessity of going to Glasgow. But I must say, that the whole business of conferring degrees of Arts is conducted here with more attention than formerly. When I came first there were not perhaps above two granted in a year; since the time when the regulations were revived, about ten years back, they have regularly been increasing, perhaps to a dozen or a score annually.

Have you happened to observe what proportion of those who take the degree of Master of Arts have of late been Dissenters?—A very considerable number of them are Dissenters from the Church of England, and I presume take the degree chiefly to qualify them for enjoying their exhibitions.

But are there not many (not connected with the Church of Scotland) who are Dissenters from each of the Established Churches in the United Kingdom?—Yes, I believe so, from what I have been able to learn.

Is any religious test required from those who take a degree?—None.

Is it required of a Roman Catholic?—No; a Roman Catholic may receive a degree, though I believe there is an old act which required the candidates to sign a declaration of their being Protestants; but in practice it has been abandoned long since, perhaps a hundred years since.

Is there any *Sponsio* signed?—There has been.

Is it discontinued altogether?—I suspect it is signed now by students without their knowing it. It was sometimes written upon the first leaf of the Album, and all the students who wrote their names were presumed to give their assent to it. At present it is copied annually, and placed at the head of the list of the names of the students as a matter of mere form. It is exceedingly moderate, however, and might be signed without the smallest hesitation by those of any religion.

So that a Roman Catholic may subscribe it without being aware what he is doing?—Perhaps the under-librarian might take the trouble to explain the matter to him; but in general it is passed over without a moment's thought. I have known several gentlemen from Oxford who refused to enroll names down, for fear they should be entangled in some Presbyterian oath.

Are there any Societies of students in this College, particularly for the prosecution of Physical study?—No, there are none of that description. I have often wished something could be done, but, from the necessity of having apparatus, the institution of them would be attended with immense difficulties.

Do you approve of the system of societies?—I think they are by far too numerous. I have often wished that they could be put under some sort of regulation. I conceive that the professors, though they had no power in general over them, might at least exercise it over such as are held within their own buildings. I made a proposition formerly to the Senatus, that an annual list should be required of the members of those societies which meet within the walls of the College.

Do you know how the persons composing such societies obtain the places for meeting?—They get it from the janitor, to whom they pay certain fees; and the Senatus never exercises any sort of interference. My reason for objecting to these societies is, that very young men are often tempted to join them long before having acquired sufficient knowledge, and waste their time in debates, instead of pursuing their regular studies. I should wish that none but those of riper years were permitted to take a share in such discussions. There is another cause that has contributed to multiply those societies, namely, the little vanity of being made presidents, and vice-presidents, and secretaries. To obtain these titles more easily, the societies are often split down into very small bodies.

Could they be easily put under proper regulation?—The names of the members might be given in to the Senatus, but it would be a pity to interfere too much; there is hardly a professor that would choose to exercise that authority; a little degree of odium would be incurred without producing much advantage to the University. I think that this inspection would be more properly the province of the Principal.

Is it not understood that honorary distinctions are obtained in these societies?—Yes.

And are not many exercises performed there?—I believe so. The higher societies are very useful; but the system of debates is certainly carried too far in this College. Too many young boys enlist in the minor societies.

Are they under the regulation of the College?—No, except one, the Speculative Society; but the Senatus does not seek to exercise its authority.

You have referred to some proposals that you made to the Senatus Academicus, or Faculty of Arts, as to an improvement in the mode of graduations in degrees; are those proposals in writing?—No; I believe they are not now in existence.

Will they appear on the minutes of the Senatus Academicus?—No; and I must say further of the Faculty of Arts, that very often only two or three members are present at its meetings, which excite little interest. Several things appear in its books which I should not approve of.

Were the proposals made to the Senatus Academicus, or confined to the Faculty of Arts?—They were made to the Faculty of Arts, but rejected. I do not think they ever came before the Senatus Academicus.

Could the Commissioners obtain that paper by an order on the Senatus Academicus, requesting them to furnish it?—I am afraid the paper does not exist now.

Can you state what improvements you proposed, and furnish the statement in writing to the Commissioners?—I will bring forward my views of it.

Will you state the nature of that proposal, and communicate any other suggestion you have to make?—I shall have the paper ready forthwith.

In one of the papers transmitted by the Senatus Academicus there is a return from the Professor of Natural Philosophy, in regard to certain small fees which are paid by the students; and the Professor states, that, in regard to every matter of that sort, he understands that each Professor is left to his own discretion and responsibility; can you give the Commissioners any information upon that point?—That has been the general understanding hitherto.

Does that small fee go to defray part of the expense of the instruments or experiments?—It was intended to go towards the expense incurred by breakage and the consumption of articles in various processes and experiments. Dr. Black, I remember, took four shillings for the charge of experiments; and at Aberdeen the late Dr. Copland made a small demand on his students for waste, or the tear and wear of instruments. I thought myself entitled to follow this example; the more so, as I directed that in future no vail should, as customary, be given to the door-keeper at Christmas.

What has been the extent of allowance that you have received from the Town for instruments or philosophical apparatus?—I received £100 about a twelvemonth after I succeeded to the office, and obtained another £100 about a year ago as the pledge of a much larger sum. I am now promised only £200 more, but have not yet received it.

Have you received £200 since your appointment in 1820?—Yes; and there are at present in the class-room instruments and apparatus purchased by myself to the amount of £900.

Is the attendance of your students towards the close of the session pretty regular?—It is upon the whole pretty regular; a number of the students, however, have schools in the country; they with difficulty obtain leave of absence, and are often obliged to go home about the beginning of April. If they attempt to go away sooner, I refuse them altogether a certificate. When they take their leave before the end of the course, I always state in the body of the certificate that their attendance was regular up to the day in which it is dated.

Is that the only class of students who leave you before the expiration of the course?—Yes; and, to encourage the frequent attendance, I generally reserve some peculiarly interesting subject, such as Electricity, for the end of the course.

Does the Professor think the difficulties he has experienced, from the subject being too extensive to be embraced in his present course, might be overcome by an extension of the period of the course?—No; I find that there is a very considerable strain in the continued application for even five months; a degree of lassitude is experienced among the best students, and to support their attention I endeavour to throw the more entertaining parts, and those which require the least of mental exertion, towards the conclusion of the course.

Is that the only objection you have to the extension of the period of the course?—That is the principal objection; we find that they return again to their studies with much greater vigour when the term is not too long protracted.

Are you aware whether in other Universities there are any examinations in the classes of Natural Philosophy conducted in the presence of the whole class?—No, I do not know the practice of other Universities except that of St. Andrews, where the class being a very small one, the examinations were no doubt carried on in the presence of the whole.

What is the method at Glasgow?—I believe they have two hours, one for the lecture, and another for examinations and exercises.

Would there be any difficulty in introducing that system?—It would be impossible to do it here, for there are so many classes in the College, besides private classes in the town, that the bulk of the students could not find time for those extra hours.

Would there be a difficulty in fixing an hour for that portion of students who chose to avail themselves of the benefit of it?—I have frequently proposed an extra hour, but it was very ill attended, so that I found myself obliged to give it up. I know the same thing happened with the late Dr. Robison.

Have you had occasion to consider Professor Jardine's Outline of a Course of Philosophical Education?—I am acquainted with the general character of his plan, but I think it is not applicable to our system, particularly in what regards Natural Philosophy. It may be very fit for training school-boys, but not proper for guiding the education of persons of more advanced age. In general, I am no admirer of those mechanical modes of instruction, which are intended to supersede mental exertion. I disapprove of the system of monitors, and am convinced that there is much deception in the machinery which has been lately put in motion.

What number generally attend that hour on the Saturdays for examinations?—I am sorry to say, not above twenty; there may, perhaps, be thirty hearers, making both together about one-third part of the whole class. I have adopted a regulation which I find to be most effectual in securing attendance on the examinations: it is this—that no student is allowed to compete for the annual prizes unless he has submitted to the regular examinations. But I must say, that several of them drop off during the progress of the session. Indeed I must say, that in this respect the exertions of the students are by no means proportioned to the anxiety and efforts of the Professor. He feels the necessity of yielding sometimes to circumstances.

Are there any suggestions you have to offer with a view to the improvement of the course of study in your class?—I should require some time to consider that, it has so many bearings; but I believe one of the most improvements is one which I before stated, that there should either be a second class, or a subdivision of the general class, somewhat in the manner already mentioned.

Have you any general suggestions to offer to the Commissioners relative to the course of

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academical study?—If I were permitted, I should certainly suggest several alterations; but I believe it would be better done in writing. At present I shall only say, that on the whole I should rather prefer the plan proposed at Aberdeen fifty years ago, drawn up by Dr. Gerard, from the suggestions I understand of Dr. Reid, and adopted in the Marischal College, by introducing physical sciences earlier, and throwing Logic and Ethics to a later period of the course; upon this ground, that the mind sooner grasps external objects than it is prepared for contemplating, reflecting, and analyzing its own operations.

Would you have the goodness to consider the subject instead of setting it down in writing, and, when a farther opportunity of examination is given you, state such suggestions as you may have to offer?—Yes; I shall be glad to state anything that may occur to me.

Edinburgh, Thursday, 12 *October* 1826.

VISCOUNT MELVILLE in the Chair.

The Reverend Dr. *David Ritchie,* D.D., Professor of Logic in the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

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Are you Professor of Logic in the University of Edinburgh?—Yes.

Have you seen the Returns that have been made to the several queries which have been sent to the Senatus Academicus by the Royal Commission?—Yes, I have perused them all as a member of the Committee, and I give my concurrence to them all.

Are there any general observations you wish to make, in addition to those answers?—There is nothing which has occurred to me on that subject.

Would you have the goodness to mention the average age of the students who attend the Logic class?—From thirteen to seventeen years of age. I think some of them are as young as thirteen, but very few. They are generally about fifteen years of age; many of them are older; sometimes men of considerable age attend.

Is it a small proportion of much older students who attend?—A small proportion.

In general, have the students attended any other class in the College before they come into yours?—Almost all have attended the Greek and Latin.

Have you any method of removing to any of the junior classes those students who are not competent, in your opinion, to attend your class?—No; I do not think that it is at all practicable. I do not think it would be equitable, if it were practicable, excepting in regard to those who aspire to academical honours.

Have any considerable portion of your students attended any of the classes of Mathematics, before they attend the Logic class?—I believe very few.

Do you consider it desirable for the study of Logic that they should attend Mathematics previously?—Perhaps it is not very essential for the study of Logic; but in other points of view, I should think it advisable. According to the present plan, they are supposed to take the First Mathematical class and the Logic class in the same year. I think this inexpedient, because many of them are very poor, and cannot afford to pay four classes in one year, which they must do in that case. Then, as Greek and Latin would require a great deal of labour in that year, and as Logic is a new subject, I think they cannot do justice to Mathematics along with the Logic and Greek and Latin.

When you refer to the present plan, do you refer to the course of study prescribed for Divinity students?—Yes, generally speaking, for students who are going on regularly. They cannot attend the First Mathematical class and the Moral Philosophy class the same year, because they meet at the same hour. The consequence of this arrangement is, that as many of them are not able to pay four classes in one year, and also do not think they are able to carry on four different branches of study in the same year, they omit taking Mathematics in the second year; and, when they come to the third, they find they cannot take it, the hour of meeting being the same with that of the Moral Philosophy class, and consequently they must take Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the same year, in which case they are unqualified for Natural Philosophy.

It appears from the returns made by the Senatus Academicus that there is no general course of study prescribed for the general body of students attending the University?—No, only for those who are intended for the Church, and those who intend to take academical degrees.

Is it necessary, for obtaining the degree of Master of Arts, that the Literary and Philosophical classes in the College should be attended in any particular order, or must they only attend a certain number?—The order is pointed out by our Regulations. It is allowed in particular cases to be departed from. The order is Greek, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy.

Do you suppose that that order in practice is much observed by those who take the degrees?—It is followed almost invariably, or with very few exceptions.

Does any alteration occur to you that would be beneficial in regard to the course of study which students attending the University are to follow, speaking with reference to the order of attending classes?—The only general alteration that occurs to me is, that students should have it in their power to take the first Mathematical class any one year before the fourth. I do not think it would be of consequence to alter the arrangement of classes so as to take Natural Philosophy before Logic or Ethics; I think the present arrangement is, in that view, as good as any other. But I would say, arrange the hours so that the student may take the Mathematics any one year before the fourth. He must have attended it before the fourth, otherwise he is unqualified for Natural Philosophy.

Do you consider it as not of much importance whether the student studies the Science of Physics or Metaphysics first?—No, I think it is of no importance whatever.

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What is the average number of students generally who attend your class?—Probably from 170 to 175, or 180.

And is the greater proportion of those about fifteen years of age?—That is, speaking generally, the most common age.

Will you have the goodness to state your general plan of conducting the system of instruction in your class, not with reference to the subjects of your course, but the mode of conveying instruction which you pursue?—My mode of instruction is almost entirely by lectures. I also examine; but that is merely once a-week, and for a short period, with a view of going over the heads of the subjects discussed in the week before, so as to bring them to remembrance. I intend my examination merely for giving a general view of the subject of some preceding lectures. When I first got the class, there was a separate hour twice a-week for examination; but, as there could be no compulsion upon their attendance, the consequence was, that, out of 140 students, there were only about 20 that had given in their names to attend that second hour. I thought the smallness of this number rendered this separate hour a matter of no consequence, as those 20 probably least needed it. I thought it better to try what I could do, by examining them occasionally in a class. I had it in view also, by these examinations, to know that the students attended; for, if one did not answer when his name was called, I inquired why he was not present. I soon found, however, that this did not answer my purpose of ascertaining whether they attended, and I resolved to call a catalogue, which had not been done in the class from time immemorial. I tried to prevail on my colleague, Dr. Brown, to do the same thing, but he did not like to do it. I have continued ever since to call the catalogue, so as to call each student once a-week; and those who have been marked absent I call twice a-week. I am thus able to ascertain pretty well their attendance.

Have you any means of enforcing attendance?—I have no means but by refusing to give certificates, which I do sometimes at the close of the course.

How many cases in the course of a year are there in which you suppose the attendance is so bad as that, in the event of applications, it would lead to the necessity of a refusal?—There are not above two or three cases in a year in which I refuse applications which are made. I warn my students at the beginning, that, unless they are regular, I will give them no certificate; or, if they are frequently marked absent, I will only give them one of occasional attendance; and there are some cases in which I refuse to give any certificate.

Do many cases occur in your class in which, if application was made to you for a certificate of attendance, you would be under the necessity of refusing?—There may be eight or ten probably.

What do you suppose is the cause of non-attendance in those you mentioned?—Generally idleness and love of amusement.

In what description of students would you say that you generally observe that irregularity of attendance?—Not in those who must attend the Divinity Hall, for they know that, unless they get a certificate at the end of the session, they cannot be allowed to enter as students of Divinity, but in those who are studying for no profession. At the same time, examples have occurred of young men wishing to attend the Hall who have been so irregular that they could not get a certificate, and they were obliged to attend again.

Does it occur to you to be desirable that the Professor should have any means of enforcing attendance beyond those which you possess at present?—I do not think it practicable. I dare say it would be desirable, on account of the young men, if the thing could be done.

If any system of instruction by examination, at a separate hour, were combined with the plan of teaching by lectures, and if attendance on that hour was made imperative, in order to obtain the certificate, would not that lead to much greater regularity of attendance at the hour of lecture?—Very probably it would; but it would be exceedingly difficult, if practicable, to devise such a scheme; for a great many of the young men attend various classes, and no one examination hour would suit them all. Many of them also teach schools, and many are engaged in private teaching, and it would be impracticable to find an examination hour which they could attend, without giving up the means by which they live.

What are the classes that, in your opinion, ought to be combined with the study of Logic, and which the students should be made to attend the same year?—Greek and Latin appear to me to be as much as can be advantageously attended along with Logic.

Does it occur to you as the preferable course that they should come to the Logic class before they go to the Moral Philosophy or Natural Philosophy classes?—It is a matter of little consequence which of those three comes first or last; the students are as well qualified for the one as the other, provided they have Mathematics.

Does it occur to you as desirable that they should not attend more than one of the last-mentioned three classes in the same year?—Yes, for the first time.

Looking at the number of classes which you conceive it desirable that young men at the Logic class should attend, is there any difficulty in arranging the hours so as to give a separate hour for examination and exercises at the Logic class?—It might be done so as to accommodate a great proportion of the students, but certainly not all of them. Neither could such an arrangement be enforced, excepting in regard to those who are studying for a particular profession. Those who have no professional object in view must be allowed to choose what classes and what hours they will attend.

Would it not be practicable also as regards those who are studying to take a degree?—Yes.

Are you aware that at Aberdeen, in order to secure that object, the three classes you have mentioned, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, and Logic, are taught all at the same hour, to prevent attendance at more than one in the same year?—I am not aware of that fact; and I do not think it advisable. Many of the students here come to revive what they have learned in younger years, and they attend sometimes two, and sometimes more of these

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classes, in one session. Many of the students also, who have attended one of these classes one year, wish to attend a second,—an advantage which this plan altogether excludes.

But, looking at a system of academical education as calculated to promote the instruction of youth, is it desirable to obtain the object you now mention by the sacrifice of a greater, viz., the instruction of younger minds?—I am not sure that the instruction would be much greater; the examination, no doubt, would be of importance, but that advantage could perhaps be secured to all those for whom a real knowledge of the subject is indispensable to their profession, without sacrificing the other objects which I have mentioned.

Do you think the attending on classes could be made imperative upon those who had such an object in view?—Yes, I think it could be insisted on.

Have you had occasion to consider the account of the course of study in the University of Glasgow given by Professor Jardine, in his Outline of Philosophical Education?—I have looked through it, but I have not examined it very thoroughly.

Do you consider the introduction of that system, by adding additional hours to the classes of Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, for the purposes of examination and exercise, would be an improvement in this University?—Yes, I do, to the extent I have now stated, and as regards all those who are studying for a particular profession, or for obtaining degrees; but I do not think it an improvement for others.

But does not that objection to the system, or that qualification, seem rather to apply to the extent to which you would make attendance imperative?—It does not apply to the system generally, but to the making it imperative on all students.

Do you think, with reference to the age of students attending your classes, that it would be desirable to combine with lectures, and examinations on the subjects of lecture, the reading of any portion of Greek or Latin authors who treat of the systems of ancient philosophy, at that separate hour?—Yes, it might be introduced with advantage; but perhaps the time it would consume might be better employed.

Might not that be one great means by which the Professor might judge of the attendance of his students, from the conversations that might thence arise as to a comparison of the ancient and modern systems with the subject of the lecture?—Undoubtedly it would.

Do you recommend to your students such books as it is proper they should read?—Yes.

Does it consist with your knowledge that that is the general practice in all other classes of Arts?—I believe it is; in all the classes I attended at this College, it was the practice.

Have you only one class?—Only one.

Is there any system of Prizes in your class?—Yes; £10 are given by the City of Edinburgh.

Is that sum under your own distribution, or that of the Senatus Academicus?—My own alone.

Is that divided into many prizes, or a few small prizes?—I generally divide it among about ten.

Is it given in books, or what?—I allow each successful competitor to take what book he chooses, and I put my usual inscription on it. It is a valuable book or not, as they like.

May the book be of greater value than the portion of the above-mentioned sum which properly belongs to the prize?—The small sum that is allowed will hardly get a valuable book; but I allow them to purchase a valuable book if they choose.

Will you state, for the information of the Commissioners, the system you follow in regard to those prizes, whether they are given for a single exertion, or for continued exertions during the course?—I make it a rule to intimate to the class, at the beginning of the session, that no man can obtain a prize unless he has given me one essay at least before the prize-essay is given in, that I may have some sort of notion whether the essay he gives in for the prize be of his own composition. That is the only limitation. I examine the essays to the number generally of from 40 to 60, and it is not an easy matter often to form an opinion of the best. Sometimes, perhaps, I gave more than ten, sometimes fewer, according to the good essays that are given, though generally about ten. I began by applying to one of my colleagues to assist me in deciding the prizes; but the labour was so enormous that I could not ask him to continue it. The essays are generally such as would take half an hour or more to read each of them.

Are you in the habit of prescribing themes in the course of the session?—Yes; I prescribe the subjects of essays.

Is that entirely a voluntary exertion on the part of the students?—Entirely voluntary.

How many such themes may you prescribe in the course of the session?—Three or four, besides the prize one.

Is that done at different periods of the session?—Yes; at the very beginning I give them one subject; and perhaps a month after, when I think they have time to have finished that one, I give them another, &c.

Supposing there were a separate hour for examination, and exercises introduced, would you approve of the system, which, it seems, has been followed at Glasgow, making the students in the classes, in the presence of the Professor, write out at the second hour occasionally the substance of the lecture of the preceding hour with a view to exercise their minds?—I think it would be very difficult to do much good in that way. I do not know, however, as I never tried the plan; but it would not be very easy to examine 160 or 180 or 200 such exercises.

But if each student were writing that exercise without knowing that his might not be the one that would be called up and criticised at the moment it was composed, would it not be a great incentive to labour and exertion?—It would be the same sort of incentive as the examinations; but, as it would come to any individual's turn very seldom, it might not be a very great incentive. If it were practicable, the true incentive would be to examine all of them; but this could not be done.

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Looking to the instruction of youth, is it your opinion that the examination upon such subjects as those which form the topics of the course of lectures upon Logic and Moral Philosophy, is or is not as important a part of the course of instruction as that of lecture?—I should hardly think it so important.

Without the aid of examination, and exercises being made imperative on the students, is there risk, from the nature of the subjects (the attention of the students being entirely voluntary), that they may not be very assiduous as it respects those subjects?—No doubt that will sometimes be the case; but it would be the case whatever means were taken. We know that in all public schools there are idle fellows, and we cannot help it.

Is there any improvement you would wish to suggest in regard to the examination for degrees in Arts in the first instance?—The Faculty of Arts suggested to the Senatus Academicus lately an addition to our regulations, requiring certain examinations, and we still have that subject under consideration. Probably somewhat more strict examination than is at present practised may be advisable. But very seldom indeed, hardly ever, do we give degrees to those whose qualifications we do not know, from their having been our students in our own classes.

That paper having been transmitted to the Commissioners, did you concur in the opinion of the Faculty of Arts?—Yes, I did.

Is it your opinion, that, if there could be any system of public examination by which young men might acquire distinction and honour in taking their degrees, that would be a great source of exertion and industry?—I very much doubt it. I am not at all of opinion that those show-examinations are of much value. The true way of ascertaining the qualifications of students is by the private examination of each individual, as takes place in regard to degrees in Medicine here.

Would not that view of the subject render the examination of students in the classes, and the enforcing attendance at such examinations, a matter of greater importance?—This would be its tendency, and it might enable the Logic and Ethical Professors to know somewhat better than we do at present the qualifications of our separate students in Mathematics, Greek, and Latin. The professors would thus know the qualifications of all the students.

Do you consider that the introduction of any prizes open to competition to the whole students of the University would be an improvement and lead to great exertions?—It would be an improvement certainly.

Are there any means at present in the University of Edinburgh by which young men of talent can attain any other mark of distinction than that of class-prizes?—None.

You state that those prizes are awarded by individual professors; are they awarded in the class?—Different professors follow different rules; my rule is to make the students give in their essays with a motto or number annexed to them, and along with the essay a sealed paper, having the motto or number on the outside, and the name of the author within. I open, before the class, the papers belonging to the successful essays; but I open none of the other papers; so that I know the names of none of the candidates but the successful ones.

Is there no other attendance upon such occasions but the ordinary attendance on your class?—A great number of young men generally come in to hear the successful essays read.

Are they read after the names are announced?—Yes; Saturday is set apart for this purpose, a day on which I have no other class, and there is plenty of time to read them.

If the prizes for exertions in individual classes, or essays open to competition to those students of the University, were awarded in a more public manner, would not that be a great incentive to exertion?—It would unquestionably be an incitement to those young men who feel themselves of good talents.

Do you find that the system of giving prizes, as it is at present, with that occasional attendance, is a considerable stimulus to exertion?—The desire of gaining prizes is a very great one, and I have often been surprised at the essays I have received from young men, which were very well written indeed.

Might not some opportunities of gaining distinction by examination, on taking degrees, operate in like manner as a stimulus to previous study?—To a certain extent it would; but so few take degrees of Arts with us, that it is hardly a distinction at all.

But if the taking a degree implied greater attainments and greater honour, and could be obtained with greater distinction, would not that lead to others taking a degree in Arts as in Medicine?—It might certainly.

Are you aware, that, by a regulation of the Senatus Academicus about the middle of last century, it was rendered imperative on students enrolling themselves at Divinit-hall to take the degree of Master of Arts?—Yes.

Do you know how that regulation came to fall into disuse?—I believe by its not being rendered necessary by the Church. The Church has the sole right of directing the previous studies of those who aspire to become members of the Church; and they make the having taken the degree of Arts one of the conditions of their entering the Hall; but it is only one of them.

Are the Commissioners to understand from that, that you mean that the Church lays down regulations under which the Presbyteries are to grant licences?—Yes.

Supposing any academical authority was to require students enrolling themselves in the Theological class to take the degree of Arts, as was done by the regulation of the Senatus Academicus, do you think that would be an expedient change?—It would be perfectly nugatory. The Senatus Academicus have no authority to make such a regulation. The Church would say we require no such qualification. If the Church chooses to make such a regulation, it would be imperative; but not otherwise.

As the Church requires attendance on the Theological class, and could not dispense with it,

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would it not be desirable to say that attendance on the Theological class should only be permitted on condition of having taken the degree?—That could only be authorized by the Church, and not by the Senatus Academicus.

Upon what ground do you conceive that the proper academical authority, whether it is the act of the Visitors or the Senatus Academicus, could not prescribe any previous course of study to those who enter the Theological class?—Because I conceive the Church has the right of directing that matter, and no power but the Church can direct it with any authority.

Do you think no power but the Church can direct it with authority and effect?—With no authority that could have effect. If a young man were to go to the Presbytery, and say, I am returned back, because I have not had my degree, the Presbytery would tell the Professor of Divinity that he was not acting according to the law of the Church, and the Professor would be obliged to receive the student.

Can you refer the Commissioners to any decision bearing upon that question?—No, I cannot; but my own conviction is that this is the law and the practice.

May not this regulation of the General Assembly have arisen very much from the Presbyteries having power to license?—The Church, like other corporations, must have the power of making its own bye-laws, not inconsistent with the law of the country.

Do you consider the laws of the General Assembly as imperative on the Senatus Academicus and professors of Theology?—On Theological professors, assuredly, they are. Theological professors are members of the Church, and amenable in every respect to the Church.

Are they not equally members of the Senatus Academicus?—Yes.

And equally subject to academical authority, whatever that be?—Yes. But, if there were any clashing of academical authority in regard to students of Divinity, the Church must prevail as to her own professors at least.

Supposing a regulation were introduced by the Church, or by the proper authority having power over colleges, do you think it would be expedient to require that the degree of Master of Arts should be taken on an improved system, as a preliminary to attendance on the Theological class, or to obtaining a licence in the Church?—If such a degree could be obtained gratis, it would be a great improvement, provided it were authorized by the Church; but I would not like it to be imperative, if it were to cost three guineas, or even a much less sum.

If the degree could be obtained without expense, do you conceive it would be an improvement?—Yes, if the Church sanctioned it.

As it is rendered imperative on students attending the Divinity-hall that they should attend Mathematics, might not the same authority order them to take the degree of Master of Arts?—It is rendered imperative by the law of the Church only indirectly. But they must attend Natural Philosophy, which it is impossible to study with advantage unless they know Mathematics. In the law of the Church, Mathematics is not mentioned; it is only what is called a full course of Philosophy, including Greek, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy.

Do you consider that, by the authority of the Church alone, they are obliged to attend Natural Philosophy?—Yes.

Supposing any regulation might be enacted by the King, or other competent authority, for a course of academical discipline, and that therein it should be directed that in the regular course of attendance students in the Theological class should not be entered who had not gone through a certain previous course of University education, would you consider that that was not imperative on the University?—I should conceive it was not imperative, unless it was enjoined by the authority of the Church. I have stated already that I conceive the Church to be solely entitled to regulate the previous education of all those who are candidates for being members of it. I may be wrong, but that is my view of the matter.

Does your opinion go to this extent, that the authority having the power to regulate every other branch of academical discipline is not entitled, within the College, to say what shall be the course of study for students attending Theological classes?—Certainly that is my opinion.

Do you mean merely that such regulation would be inoperative, if the Church were to say they would license without any attendance on the Theological classes?—The Church certainly possesses such a power, but it is not likely they will ever exercise it.

Would it not be imperative on the University?—I do not see how there could be such a clashing of authority as that. If the Church has the power, I do not see how there is any other power entitled to interfere. If the Church has not the power, it should be declared by Act of Parliament, or in some efficient way, for I am sure the Senatus Academicus could not take away any power or right belonging to the Church.

Was there any representation or remonstrance from the Church, or General Assembly, against those laws of the Senatus Academicus in 1738?—No, as far as I know.

Does the law of the Church admit that the degree of Master of Arts is a succedaneum after the attendance on certain classes?—No; it is always understood that the degree of Master of Arts is not attained without attending all the classes prescribed by the Church, previous to entering Divinity-hall.

Is that a University regulation, or a law of the Church?—It is a law of the Church. The degree of A.M. is one of the alternatives for entering Divinity-hall.

The act of the General Assembly provides that a student, before being admitted to be enrolled in Divinity-hall, shall either complete a course of Philosophical study during four winter sessions, or shall have attained the degree of Master of Arts; but the Act does not say how many classes are required to make up a course of Philosophical study: is it your conception that it is not in the power of the University to say what the course of Philosophical study shall be?—I should have great doubt whether it would be in the power of the University to change what

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has been the course of Philosophical study from the commencement of the College. The four Regents taught just those sort of subjects which have been taught all along, and have been supposed to constitute the course of Philosophy, and that is what the Church has in view. It is a regulation of the University that the students should attend the subjects in a certain order.

Is it in Dr. Ritchie's recollection if at any period the Church prescribed the course of study to be pursued in any other way than under the professors of Divinity in the Universities, or under the superintendence of the Presbyteries?—I do not recollect any case to which the question alludes.

Do you find that the attendance on your class is tolerably regular during the close of the session?—A little before the close, more than half the students have left the class, say a week before, or about that time.

Can you state the reason of that?—In a great number of cases the slender finances of the students are the cause.

From that cause are they obliged to leave Edinburgh?—They are obliged to leave Edinburgh.

Do you consider that to be any serious obstacle to the extension of the period of the session?—I think it would be a very serious obstacle to a great many.

Do you consider that that difficulty can operate to a greater extent now than in former times, when the length of the session was eight or nine or ten months?—I do not know, though probably the students at that period belonged to a more wealthy class than many of our present students. I know well that many of them expend their last shilling before they leave college, and consequently are obliged to leave town.

Does that operate upon a considerable number of students?—It does upon a great number.

You mentioned that you had no way of enforcing attendance except by refusing certificates; do you conceive yourself to have any such power, when the conduct of the student is improper; how would you act in that case?—I would refuse him admission into the class, or bring him before the Senatus Academicus.

Do you conceive that you have power to refuse a student admission to the class without applying to them?—I doubt if such a power might be acquiesced in. I am not sure if it be quite legal.

With respect to the Essays you prescribe to young men, do you ever examine them upon these essays?—No; I never examined them upon the essays.

Suppose you have reason to think the essays are not of their own composition, do you take any mode to ascertain it?—I have found this out in one or two cases, and deprived them of their prizes afterwards.

What proportion of the students do you think write essays in your class?—More than the half; many of them write two, some three or four.

Which description of students does that chiefly apply to?—To all descriptions.

Is it or not confined to Divinity students?—No, by no means.

Do you mean to say that half of them write for each of the prizes?—No; half write at least one essay in the course of the session, and many write more.

With regard to prize essays, do you not ascertain who are the unsuccessful candidates?—No, never; I leave the unsuccessful essays in my apartment, and desire the young gentlemen to go for them or send for them.

What is the nature of the certificates you give to students at the end of the session, as they relate to attendance?—If their attendance has not been very regular, I say merely that they attended; or I say that I had reason to be satisfied, or very well satisfied with their talents and proficiency, or something to that purpose.

Do you examine all the students of your class in the course of a session?—No, only a few; I take them up at random.

According to that form of the certificate which you grant, has no one student any opportunity of knowing if his certificate is better or worse than another's?—No, unless they show their certificates to one another.

Would it not be an improvement if there were a printed regular form of certificate, containing the highest possible qualifications, and the Professor were to score out those that did not apply to a particular student?—I do not know; I should not like that mode.

Although it belongs to the Church to say what shall be the course of education for students of Theology, yet would it not be imperative on the Senatus Academicus if a particular course of study were to be prescribed by the proper authority for all those who wish to receive degrees?—Undoubtedly.

Do you recollect who was the first Professor in this University who introduced the mode of teaching Logic chiefly by lecture?—No, I do not.

Are you acquainted with the mode that was pursued by Dr. Stevenson?—Yes.

Was Mr. Bruce his successor?—Yes; but I do not know the mode in which he taught.

Do you recollect when Rhetoric was detached from the class of Logic, or do you understand that Logic and Rhetoric were formerly considered as forming one branch of academical study?—They formed one; the separation took place in 1762.

Do you not understand that before that time Logic was taught at least two hours in the day?—No, I do not know that.

Has there ever been a collision between the two chairs of Rhetoric and Logic?—So far as I know, there has been none.

Is there not a considerable coincidence in the three classes in Rhetoric, Logic, and Moral Philosophy?—There is a little. I believe each of them teaches, more or less, intellectual Philosophy, as it is called.

Is there any concert among the professors of those branches to prevent the possibility of

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occupying the time of students unnecessarily with a repetition of the same subject?—No, there is not.

Would it not be desirable that there might be such a concert?—I think it might. But, generally speaking, there is no great harm in two at least discussing the same subject, for they never take the same views exactly.

Is it your opinion that Rhetoric should precede, accompany, or follow, Logic?—I think it is a matter very immaterial which order is taken.

Would you think it of any consequence to give instructions upon the refinements of taste and the rules of criticism to young men who have not previously acquired the habit of thinking justly and expressing themselves with precision?—I believe that at the time both Rhetoric and Logic are taught the mind is capable of understanding pretty fully the discussion of both subjects; and both nearly equally well—at least so far as I have been able to judge.

Do you require any account of the previous studies of those who apply for tickets in your class?—No, I merely ask them what class they have attended.

Can any benefit arise from irregular attendance on such a class as Logic?—Not a great deal; unless they attend the whole particular subjects. But, if they attend to-day, and miss two or three days, and then come another day, they will derive little benefit. If they attend regularly any one subject from beginning to end they will derive benefit from such attendance.

Which of the subjects you treat of do you think most essential?—The one that most particularly belongs to me is the subject of Evidence and Reasoning.

Do you dwell at considerable length on the prejudices and sophisms to which the mind is subject?—Yes, I do.

Do you think that the knowledge of the Latin language is necessary to enable students to derive benefit from your lectures on Logic?—No; I think a man may understand everything that can be spoken on the subject in his native language, though he does not understand any other whatever. One important use of learning languages is to improve the intellect by the habit of learning them.

Are you completely satisfied with the course of instruction that is generally pursued in the schools throughout Scotland, as preparatory to the academical study, not in reference to your own class, but the study in general?—In many schools the education is very imperfect. I have had many examples of this.

Is it your impression that a great number of young men come to the College without being duly prepared for receiving benefit?—Many come without having a sufficient knowledge of Greek and Latin.

Do you not think that a great many go away without having received much benefit?—Yes, I believe so.

Is it your opinion that a certificate of mere attendance really affords any test whatever of the proficiency of young men?—No.

With you it is not intended, is it?—No.

Do you encourage the taking of notes in your class?—Yes.

Do you recommend copious notes or short notes to be taken?—Short notes.

Have you no syllabus or text-book?—No.

Are any allowed to compete for prizes who may not have submitted to examination?—Yes.

Are persons who have been four or five years at college allowed to compete for prizes on the same footing with students of the first and second year?—No, not in my class; I do not admit persons who have been four or five years at college to compete at all. I warn them at the beginning that they are only those who attend the first and second year that I allow to compete for prizes.

Suppose a student to come to your class during the fourth year of his course, without having previously attended you, would you refuse him?—I would not, because it would be the first year of his attendance on the Logic class.

Do some attend your class the first year of their academical study without having been at Greek and Latin?—Yes, there are several who never attend either Latin or Greek.

Is it consistent with your knowledge that any meetings of young men are held within the walls of the College for the purpose of cultivating literary and philosophical studies?—A considerable number.

Are any of them in your own particular department?—They are not under my authority. There is a society that chiefly belongs to the Logic class; but I believe generally these societies include young men of all classes.

In the return of fees, your fees appear to be smaller than those of the other professors; how is that, can you explain that?—The regular fee, before I came to the class, was two guineas, and of course I never exacted more from any one. When the fees were raised, the regulation was, that those whose fee had been two guineas should be three, and those whose fee had been three guineas should be four; of course my fee became three guineas. I do not know how it happens that mine were previously smaller than some others.

Do you know how it happens that the fees in some of the other classes were made higher than the fees in Logic?—I do not know.

Do you know that 50 or 60 years ago no fees were taken at all in the Moral Philosophy class?—Yes.

Do you know that fees were first introduced in the time of Dr. Ferguson?—Yes, about 60 years ago nearly.

Was that under the particular recommendation of the Principal at that time, Principal Robertson?—Yes.

Do you understand that all at once higher fees were introduced in the Moral Philosophy

class?—I understand the fee in the Moral Philosophy class was three guineas, upon condition that those who attended for the Divinity-hall should have it at a lower rate.

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Professor D. Ritchie.

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Is that course now followed?—I believe it is.

Is it your opinion that there is more exertion in those classes where prizes are given, than in those where no prizes are given?—I should think there is, though it is difficult to decide the point. I remember being incited by that circumstance when I was a student myself.

Did you ever know any instance of prizes being given for exercises which were not performed by the students themselves?—I have discovered one or two instances, and, having given the prize, I took it away again.

Is it your opinion that debating societies are advantageous upon the whole to young men attending College?—I think they are considerably advantageous in sharpening the intellect, but they are apt to have some bad effects also; I think, however, that the good predominates.

Is there in the University any control over these societies?—None.

Do they meet in the University?—Yes, they do.

How do they obtain admission?—They ask of a particular Professor if he will lend them his class-room for such a time; or they ask John Wilson if they can be accommodated with a separate spare room.

Has the Senatus Academicus any means of ascertaining what principles are inculcated in those societies?—No, none whatever.

Do you not think that they may interfere a good deal with private study?—I should hardly think that they often do so.

Do they meet oftener than once a-week?—Never oftener.

Does Dr. Ritchie happen to know if the rules of the Church relating to Theological study are read in the Divinity-hall, as required by the act of Assembly?—I do not know that they are.

What is the length of a Divinity session?—Rather more than five months, if not quite six; there are a great many discourses to be revised.

Have you any idea how many discourses are delivered in the course of a session?—No; but one can easily guess from the number of students. There are 180 on an average, and each gives one, and some two.

Does that not interfere with the hours of lecturing?—Yes: the Professor lectures much less than he would do if it were not for all those discourses.

Does he meet every day for five days in the week?—Yes.

Does he hear discourses every day?—Not upon the lecture days. There are certain days for the lectures, and others for hearing the discourses.

Looking to the number of discourses that must be delivered, and the time occupied in hearing them, which interferes with the time of lecturing in every College, in Divinity classes, do you consider it would be an improvement if part of that duty of hearing discourses devolved on the Principal of the College?—It would enable the Professor of Divinity to discuss the subjects more effectually than he can at present.

Would it render the course more effectual for the instruction of the students?—Yes, no doubt.

Robert Jameson, Esq., Regius Professor of Natural History, called in and examined.

Professor Jameson.

Are you Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh?—Yes.

Have you seen the Returns given in by the Senatus Academicus to the questions sent to them by the Royal Commission?—Yes, I have seen the greater number of those Returns.

Do you concur in them?—As far as I have seen them, I concur fully in all the Returns that have been made.

Have you anything to suggest generally in addition to what is represented by the Senatus Academicus therein?—There are a good many different points. I would use the liberty of stating what occurs to me in regard to the Medical Curriculum, as I am now in some degree attached to that department.

[*It was intimated to the witness that the Commission intended to consider that subject separately at a subsequent period.*]

As you have favoured the Commissioners with so full an account of the subjects of your course, will you have the goodness to state the plan of instruction which you follow in your course?—The mode of teaching in the Natural History class is by lectures and demonstrations of objects of Natural History; and, with the view of impressing the details on the minds of the pupils, I make it a practice to converse with them an hour before the lecture, and very frequently after the lecture. Another feature of my mode of teaching is, that in the Museum (where I meet the students three times a-week, and occasionally six days a-week) I attempt, by conversations with the young gentlemen attending the lectures, to inquire as to the progress they have made in the particular subjects of my course, and occasionally, when I feel convinced of the progress they have made, I propose exercises. Those exercises consist in writing descriptions of objects of Natural History with which they were previously unacquainted; I require them to describe fully those objects, and afterwards examine the descriptions and correct them; by these exercises they speedily acquire correct modes of describing objects of Natural History, which is a principal object in this study. There is another plan of instruction which I consider a very useful one, namely, explaining to my students in the field the mode of carrying on investigations in Natural History; I make excursions into the neighbouring country, and sometimes go to the Western Islands with my class. During these excursions I explain to them the mode of examining appearances in the mineral kingdom. When an interesting animal occurs, I point it out to their attention, and I am careful to direct their attention to the various

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atmospheric phenomena that occur during our walks. I also explain to them the nature of such springs, lakes, &c. as occur during our walks.

Do you find those excursions attended with beneficial effects?—Very useful effects. Sometimes it happens, that in the lecture-room they have formed an incorrect idea of the arrangements that occur in Nature; after seeing them in the field, they come to understand more clearly, not only those particular appearances, but other descriptions that may have occurred during the lectures. These excursions also prepare for travelling, and for the active and accurate pursuit of Natural History.

Are there any Prizes given in your class?—No, none.

Would you conceive the introduction of prizes into your class a desirable object?—I think it might prove useful.

Are there any suggestions you have to offer to the Commissioners, either in regard to the discipline or mode of instruction in your own class, or in respect to the general branches of academical education in the University?—There is nothing that occurs to me that has not been more fully stated by others who have made it an object of peculiar attention. I should think, speaking generally, that the system of examination might be more extensively introduced into many of the departments of the University.

Do you mean examinations in the class, or public examinations?—Examinations in the classes.

Do you mean examinations combined with lectures?—Yes, combined with lectures.

Do you find that system to answer in your own class?—Quite well.

Are your students, many of them, of a more advanced age, and attending from a desire to gain information?—Many from the desire of acquiring a knowledge of a particular branch of the science, without further views connected with it.

Are your students of a more advanced age?—Very frequently they are; occasionally there are very young students who present themselves. I have them from twelve to sixty years of age. I have had, sitting on the same form, boys of twelve and gentlemen of sixty years of age. They all seemed to be interested.

When students so young as the age of twelve attended your class, was it from any unusual turn they had for the subject, or what was the reason of so early an attendance?—Sometimes their parents sent them there to amuse them, and it has happened that afterwards they have taken a decided turn for Natural History, and several persons now distinguishing themselves in the world are of that description.

Do any persons attend your class as students connected with the departments of the Arts or Mechanics?—Yes, they do. In short, every description of students occasionally attend these lectures.

In what particular departments of the mechanical arts are those students?—Those who are intended as surveyors, and a great many of that description; also civil engineers, and those who are connected with the engineering department of the army, who happen to be here, uniformly attend the Natural History lectures.

Are there many from the army?—Those who are intended for the engineering department, or who have been in Edinburgh, and officially placed here, or who look forward to employment in that department, attend the lectures.

Are you able to state, if a considerable proportion of the engineers in the army, who have received education in Edinburgh, have attended your classes?—A large proportion of them; they consider that the Geological department of the course is intimately connected with part of their operations as engineers.

Do you find that any silversmiths or jewellers attend?—Yes; a good many of these.

Are there any in any other branches of trade who attend?—Those pursuing agriculture do; a good many of them.

Are they factors or farmers?—Generally farmers, who are looking forward to the appointment of factors.

Do you apply the system of conversations and examinations to all indiscriminately?—In the Museum I converse with every one, and in a short time we become perfectly acquainted. A friendly intercourse is established; and in time there is no hesitation in them to put any question to me; and by that system of conversation probably more is elicited than by more formal examination.

Are you in the habit of putting questions to them?—I generally allow the question to come from them.

Do you find no reluctance in the persons of any age to resort to that mode of instruction?—They rather seem to enjoy it than otherwise.

You have favoured the Commissioners, in your Return, with an account of the history of the Museum and the funds of it; is it the case that a considerable proportion of the recent additions to the Museum have been the contributions of former students?—Yes, it is the case.

Have arrangements been made for enabling Government to get them forwarded to you free of duty?—Application being made, Government issued an order, commanding that all packages addressed to the Keeper of the King's Museum here should come duty-free; they are sent down under seals of office to Leith, and from Leith they are sent to the Custom-house; and they are not opened till they come within the walls of the University; then they are opened in presence of the Custom-house officers, and passed.

Has the Museum been greatly enriched by means of that arrangement?—It has. I may say every fortnight cases of objects of Natural History arrive in the University from distant countries, and a great number in that particular channel.

Were you appointed Professor in 1804?—Yes.

Has there been a considerable proportion of the Museum formed since your appointment?—

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The whole, I may say. When I succeeded to the late Dr. Walker, there was a considerable collection in the room; that collection was almost entirely removed by Dr. Walker's Trustees. I had no power to interfere; it was carried away as his private property, and I believe it was his property.

Do you consider every thing that is sent to the University in the forementioned channel to belong to the public, or to the University?—To the *King*.

Is there any private collection belonging to the Professor which is within the walls of the College?—There is at present.

Does that belong to yourself?—Yes, it does.

Are there any suggestions you have to offer with reference to the Museum, beyond those contained in the written information?—I am very anxious, of course, to apply to Government for a fund to keep the Museum up to the present state of science. Without some provision of that kind, I suspect it must come, and that very soon, to be stationary. I have been at great personal expense in bringing it to its present condition. That cannot always be the case. There is a fund collected at the doors of 2*s*. 6*d*., but that is gradually diminishing, and will soon become inconsiderable. If Government considers it as a Royal Museum, for such should it be, I hope some allowance will be made to it.

Has that fund to which you have alluded diminished very much, from the interest after opening the new Museum having ceased?—The usual consequence has followed.

Is it now visited only by strangers?—Principally by strangers.

With reference to the general subject to which you have alluded, are there any other suggestions, besides the introduction of more frequent examinations with lectures, that you would propose?—I propose, as a very useful measure, that after a certain period each professor should be bound to produce a syllabus or text-book of his lectures to the Chancellor or Principal of the University. At present, pupils are entirely at a loss in regard to the extent and nature of the classes they are to attend, and it is impossible for them to know without some such document. I should consider it a great improvement, if every professor was bound to produce a regular printed syllabus of his lectures, or a text-book, within five years after the date of his appointment to his professorship.

Do you consider that would operate beneficially upon the exertions of the professors as well as the students?—It would act beneficially both ways.

Do you consider the examination of young men attending the College as important a mode of conveying instruction as by lecture?—The difficulty is to draw the line between the two; if conjoint, the general effect is more beneficial than when only one of these modes is adopted.

Do you consider it as a necessary and essential mode of instruction in addition to lectures, such as are delivered in the Scotch Universities?—It will increase the utility.

Could you suggest any improvement in the mode of conferring degrees in Arts, in this University, in the way of having public examination, or in any other way?—I think the present mode is not the best; it would be well if the students were privately examined by the Professor of the department; and, afterwards, there ought to be a public examination of the gentlemen claiming that academic honour.

Do you consider, if the degree of Arts could be acquired only by greater exertion and attainments, it would be a stimulus to exertion?—Yes.

Do you mean that that private examination is to be one by the professor alone, or by each professor, but in the presence of the Faculty of Arts?—There ought to be a regular system of examination in the classes of the Faculty of Arts. When it is intimated to a professor by a student, that he intends standing for that degree, he should be previously examined by the professor, afterwards by the Faculty as a body; and lastly, all those gentlemen claiming that academical honour ought to be publicly examined.

Would you have that open to the public?—Open to the public.

Is it your opinion, that, if the degree of Master of Arts could be taken with greater credit and honour, it would be sought after in Scotland as a distinction?—I should think so.

Do you think that would tend to the advancement of the interests of literature and science?—It would raise the literary and scientific character certainly.

Would you propose, in that case, that individuals might be allowed to take their degree chiefly in mathematics or classical literature, according to their particular pursuits?—That depends on the manner in which the Faculty may be organized.

Do you mean that it should be in such a way that a degree of Arts would imply a knowledge of all the branches taught?—Yes, of those different branches.

Would you consider any competition for prizes for essays, open to the whole University, a very useful improvement?—Yes, I think it would operate very beneficially; it would bring the candidates before the whole community of the University and the public in a striking manner, and would excite more than the common exertion and display of talent.

Do you see any particular difficulties whatever to such an improvement as that which you are now pointing out in the mode of taking degrees?—Nothing occurs to me.

Have you any other suggestions to offer relative to the course of academical education or discipline in this College?—There is nothing that occurs to me farther with regard to that department.

Have you any suggestions to make upon any other subject connected with the interests of the University, or its constitution?—I should think that the University might be much benefited by a different constitution than that which it now has. I think it would be eminently benefited by the appointment of a Chancellor; and if the Chancellor were to have under him a Council or Board, and all differences arising in the University, and all changes or plans for improvement, were submttted to that Chancellor and his Board or Assessors, a system of that kind would, in my opinion, be most agreeable to the Professors of every University; and it would be very beneficial to the body itself.

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At present, is it understood in the University that the plan of teaching is left to the discretion of each professor?—I believe so.

Do you consider it to be a beneficial system that they should not be amenable to some authority?—It is probably carried too far with us. A certain degree of authority might be exercised with advantage.

Do you consider that it is any evil to the University that the Senatus Academicus should have, as it is supposed to have, the power of determining upon such questions as you have now alluded to, in regard to the attendance on classes, the hours of professors, and other subjects of that description?—I think it would be much better if all that was in the hands of the Chancellor, with his advisers. It would be for the advantage of the College.

Are you satisfied at present with the construction of the rooms of the Museum, or have you anything to suggest as to ventilation or heat?—The heating apparatus is not so well adapted for its purpose as it might be, in consequence of its imperfect structure, a circumstance which occasions a great annual expense, an expense which the Museum cannot afford. It might be improved and made more economical. From the rapidly increasing number of donations, and the contributions being so extensive from all the public offices, particularly the Admiralty, I have found it necessary to apply for new apartments. I have lately nearly filled, with valuable objects of Natural History, five additional rooms; these will be quite filled in a month. I shall be placed, then, exactly as I was at the outset; and therefore I am anxious that new accommodation should be speedily provided for the Royal Museum, which is not to be considered as a private department of the University, but as a public department connected in some degree with the country of Scotland; it is the National Museum of this country.

Do you find any practical difficulty to yourself arises from a delicacy in refusing donations from distant parts, though they may not perhaps be of much value, or worthy of a situation in the collection?—I make it a rule never to refuse anything. By refusing indifferent specimens my wishes for the increase of the Museum might be misinterpreted, and thus I might deter others from sending what was valuable; I therefore take everything; I do not put them up; I keep them in boxes; I refuse nothing.

You do not feel yourself bound to exhibit everything that is sent?—No, that is optional.

Are there any other suggestions relative to the constitution of the University and its system of discipline, which you would wish to offer, connected with Universities in any respect?—There is nothing farther than that which relates to the Medical Faculty, which I understand is not considered to be before the Commissioners at this moment.

Is there any farther information as to your own class that you would wish to offer?—There is nothing farther; but, with regard to the Museum, I now take the opportunity of saying that it is understood in the public offices, that, of those articles of Natural History brought home by expeditions fitted out at the public expense, part is to be sent to the Royal Museum in the University. We owe that very important and beneficial arrangement to my Lord Melville. One part of each collection is deposited in the British Museum, another part is sent down to the King's Museum in the University. We have hitherto got a fair proportion of the articles collected by our travellers and voyagers; so that now we possess a most interesting series of objects of Natural History, illustrative of many of the discoveries and observations made during the different expeditions set on foot under the sanction and protection of Government.

Have you found that since the Museum has been brought more into the notice of the public, and rendered valuable, that the attendance of the student has been increased?—Yes, I think it has.

Has it increased in as great a proportion as you yourself expected?—Yes.

Do you know the return of the numbers attending your class?—I am irregular in my list. I think the number who attended the first course of lectures in the College was 35; now the annual number is about 200.

Do you recollect if your Return was given in to the Committee who were appointed for the preparation of the Returns?—Yes.

Was it in the history you gave of the Museum?—I gave a note. I do not know how it was engrossed; probably it is in some of the tables; the number is about 200.

Has it been steadily increasing?—Not being regularly connected with any of the academic departments, and it not being necessary for any academic honours, it fluctuates; some years it is very numerous, some years it sinks again, owing to the circumstance just stated.

Are the students of Divinity admitted to Natural History by your indulgence?—Yes.

Do the students of Divinity avail themselves of that?—Yes, a good many.

What proportion do you think?—Sometimes I may have 30 or 40 Divinity students, sometimes not more than six or seven; it depends a good deal on the Professor of Divinity. I put it in his hands.

Does he recommend them?—He recommends them.

Have you got any contributions from students of that description when settled afterwards in the country?—Not so many as I expected; I expected a greater return from gentlemen of the Divinity-hall than I have got.

Is there any mode for giving an additional accommodation to the Museum without the erection of new buildings?—None. I may now mention that lately a collection of pictures and statutes has been left to the University, but the College buildings affording no accommodation for it, it is proposed to erect, to the westward of the College, a building which will accommodate the collection just mentioned, and also afford additional accommodation for the Museum of Natural History.

At what period of life do you think the class of Natural History would be attended with the greatest advantage?—It may begin very early. There are two kinds of courses which I occasionally give; an Elementary Course, which may be attended with great advantage by

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boys of twelve or thirteen years of age, and another course for those who are more advanced, who are fifteen or sixteen years of age, or upwards.

Do you consider classical acquirements of value as preparatory to the study, such as a knowledge of Greek?—Yes, as connected with the derivation of terms.

Do you consider your department as interfering with literary study?—I should think, on the contrary, it is a stimulus.

Would you prefer having students who had previously studied Greek?—Yes; they would enter more into the spirit of the study.

Do you consider a previous acquaintance with Logic, and induction, and the rules of philosophizing, as serving to advance the study of Natural History?—To a certain extent it is very useful. Natural History itself is a species of Natural Logic; it serves to exercise the mind in as correct a way as Logic properly so called. Those boys who attend the class acquire a distinct conception of numerous natural objects, and reason with great accuracy, owing to their being instructed in methods of arrangement, and to their being obliged to use precise and accurate language in every thing they do.

Do you consider the one study as being auxiliary to the other, or as being mutually auxiliary?—Yes.

Do you consider the study of Natural History should precede that of Chemistry, or that the student should have a previous knowledge of Chemistry?—It would be well that they should go together; probably Chemistry should be a previous study; upon the whole it would be advantageous to make it a previous study.

Does your class interfere in any degree with that of the professor of Chemistry?—I do not consider that it interferes with the professor of Chemistry. It may be said that it does; if so, I consider the interference as an advantageous one for the student. In illustration of this opinion I may state, that the professor of Chemistry gives a sketch of Meteorology, chiefly, however, with the view of illustrating certain chemical doctrines. The professor of Natural Philosophy also treats in his lectures on Meteorology, with the view of illustrating doctrines in Natural Philosophy, whereas I, as professor of Natural History, in the extensive view I give of Meteorology, *describe* the different meteoric phenomena, as objects of Natural History, and according to the methods and principles of Natural History, and in explaining these phenomena adopt as it may fit the views of the chemist and natural philosopher. By these interferences, if such they can be called, the same subject is brought before the student in different forms, and thus his knowledge of it is extended and improved.

Do you give any view of the various Theories of the Earth, termed the Wernerian and Huttonian Theories?—Yes.

And do you express a preference for the one or the other?—We generally have a leaning on the one side or the other.

Does the professor of Chemistry do the same?—Yes. It would be a misfortune if we all had the same way of thinking; Dr. Hope is decidedly opposed to me, and I am opposed to Dr. Hope, and between us we make the subject interesting.

Do you by any means disapprove of the different departments of philosophy being treated of under different classes?—No, it is very beneficial.

Is the Library well stored with books in your department?—Not well.

Have the students access to them under proper regulations?—The expensive books are not allowed to be taken away, such as books with plates.

Is a fee paid for admission to the Museum by strangers?—A regular fee is paid.

Do you consider that to be beneficial to the general interests of the science?—I doubt it; but it cannot be avoided as things stand at present.

Do you think it would have promoted the study to have rendered the Museum accessible to the public, on certain conditions?—Yes; it has been advantageous to a certain extent, but probably it would have been more beneficial had the public been allowed to enter the Museum without paying a fee of admission, somewhat according to the practice of the British Museum. It might be opened to the public one or two days in the week, that is, to those individuals or parties who had previously procured cards of admission from the professor of Natural History, as is the practice in the Botanic Garden. This arrangement would afford every facility the public could desire, and at the same time would prevent the halls and galleries of the Museum becoming a lounging place for idlers from the streets.

You would not exact a fee at all?—Yes; from all those who would not take advantage of the open days.

Are you acquainted with the plan of admission to the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow?—Yes; it is upon the same plan; they pay a fee of 2*s*. for admission.

Do you think it would be an essential improvement, as a preparatory study, if young men destined for the Church were required to attend a course of Natural History, and give proof of it?—It would be one of the most beneficial improvements that could be proposed. On numberless occasions they might have recourse, as illustrations, to such objects as are explained and discussed in the Natural History class, and their finer and more splendid views in Natural History are connected with many discussions that take place during those lectures.

Are there any societies in the College for the cultivation of the study of Natural History?—There are two; one is the Wernerian Society, which is known all over Europe, not so much by the meetings of the society as by the excellent volumes they publish; the other is the Plinian Society, where young men discuss subjects which they have heard in the class of Natural History, or in the other classes where such subjects are considered.

Have those societies been formed under your countenance, and with your approbation?—They have both.

Do they continue to be conducted in such a manner as to be satisfactory to you?—Yes.

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Have you any control over them in case they do not conduct themselves properly?—I have no particular control over those societies.

Do they distinctly confine themselves to the proper subjects of investigation?—Yes.

How are they supplied with apartments?—The apartment where the Wernerian Society meets is my private retiring room; I think it ought to have a meeting room, on account of its utility and celebrity. The other being one in which young men meet, they might be furnished with an apartment in the College.

Are any of the members of those societies persons who have not previously engaged in any branch of academical study?—There are foreign members and non-resident members, some of whom have studied here. Other members have studied here or at other Universities.

Have most of the resident members attended your class?—Yes, a good many.

Do they continue to be members of that society after they have ceased to be subjects, in any sense, of academical discipline?—Yes.

The Wernerian Society is not limited to students?—Students are not admitted till after they have finished their education and got the degree of Doctor of Medicine, or are established in the Church.

Is it on the plan of the Royal Society?—Yes; but taking limited subjects.

You mention that the progress of the pupils is ascertained by conversations in the Museum; are those conversations at a different hour from the lecture?—Yes.

Do many attend?—Yes; the arrangement is this: the class hour is from two to three o'clock; I am in the Museum every day at eleven, and the students may come any time from eleven till five, and they are certain to find me.

Do the students find no difficulty in attending at these conversations?—No; if they are disposed they can always make it convenient.

What proportion of students write the exercises?—Sometimes the whole class write exercises; at other times, from its not being a compulsory class, not many.

Do you find yourself able to go over all the synopsis and course of lectures, which you have given in your Return, in one session?—Some seasons I have gone over the whole in a particular way; in other seasons I have taken a more extended view, and I have been obliged to divide it one half in the winter, and the remaining portion in the summer.

What proportion of students attend the summer class?—Sometimes the same number as in the winter, sometimes not.

Do the Geological exercises occupy a considerable share of the time devoted to the junior students?—When the class appears to be composed principally of younger men I make it very practical; when again I find that it is composed of more advanced students I make it less so, indulging more in general discussions.

Then it does not take place at different hours?—No; at one hour.

Is it the same individual course, which you vary according to the complexion of the class around you?—Yes; I seldom begin the regular course for some little time. I endeavour to make myself acquainted with the wishes and wants of those who attend the class, and frequently I calculate on what may be the general feeling, and lecture accordingly.

Have you published a synopsis hitherto?—I have published on several subjects, but no regular syllabus.

Where are the funds deposited that are received for viewing the Museum?—I have been in great difficulty as to the funds thus collected. The Town-council have required of me an account of my disposal of them, but this I have hitherto waved. The Senatus Academicus have done the same thing, but this also I have declined, having been informed that I am bound to furnish my statement only to the Exchequer, on the understanding that the Museum is Royal, and the building in which it is contained the property, not of the Town, but of the Government. In the meantime I have been careful to keep regular accounts, and these are now ready to be delivered to any competent authority. I therefore now request the advice and direction of the Commissioners on the subject.

Will you have the goodness to transmit to the Commissioners the state of that account, distinguishing the sums received in each year, and stating how they were disposed of?—Yes.

The purchase of the Collections referred to in your account of the Museum as recently added, was suggested by yourself, was it not?—Yes.

Had the Collection from Paris been offered to the University of Edinburgh in the first instance?—We heard of it, and the proprietor was very anxious it should come here; he gave us a preference, and for that purpose he was willing to dispose of it at a lower rate. The Emperor of Austria offered a great deal more than we paid for it, and likewise the Emperor of Russia.

Who was the proprietor?—Dufresne.

Had he been educated at this University, do you know?—No.

Can you state, from foreign books, if your Museum has acquired a name on the Continent?—I think it has; from the journals and books of travellers I have met with, it stands very high, and by those who have attended to these things it is considered now as probably the fourth or fifth collection in Europe.

Have you had occasion to be well acquainted with the state of science and literature on the Continent?—I know a little of what is doing.

Have you any general knowledge of the state of foreign Universities, or pretty intimate knowledge with some of them?—I knew some of the arrangements of the Universities at Berlin and Vienna and Paris.

Do you consider the attainments of the professors there as being high?—I think the selection in general which has been made is judicious.

Do you consider Physical Science has been much more successfully cultivated on the Con-

tinent than in Scotland?—I should not say so; I think, as far as our means go, that we have done our duty fully.

Does it appear to you that a greater proportion of books are translated from English into the Continental languages than from those languages into English?—There are more English books translated into the French and German languages than of French and German into English.

Is the English language in very high estimation throughout the Continent?—It is rising every day. In many parts of the world, where formerly it was little attended to, as in Poland and Russia, where the French language was the general one, the English is making rapid advances; in the North of Europe, as Norway, Sweden, and Germany, the English language is spreading rapidly, and every well-educated man is understood to read Shakspeare, while many speak the language in preference to French.

Are the historians of Great Britain high in esteem on the Continent?—Yes.

Is it conceived upon the Continent that our attainments in *classical* literature are particularly mean, or are they thought respectable?—The general impression, as far as I understand it, is this, that our literary men occupy themselves more with the words than with the general views and meaning of the author; and, at present, many Continental authors maintain that our literary men have more the character of commentators than of profound or original thinkers.

Do they consider that the course of education pursued in the Scotch Universities is useful for practical purposes, or otherwise?—They consider it useful for practical purposes; that is my impression.

Do they consider it as an education particularly calculated to enable a man to make a figure in public life?—They do.

Would you say that they look down upon our attainments in Literature and Science?—I think not.

In contrasting the characters of Professors upon the Continent with those in this country, would you say that those on the Continent have greatly the advantage?—It is difficult to answer that question.

Looking to them in the double character of men of science and teachers of youth, would you say that the comparison is favourable to the Professors of this country, or the reverse?—I think upon the whole it is favourable.

Was that the impression when you studied in Germany?—That was the impression when I was abroad.

Is that your present impression?—They think probably we have not risen so much as we ought to have done.

Does it appear that a greater proportion of students come from any single country in Europe of the same population as Scotland, than go from Scotland to any foreign University with which you are acquainted?—I should think, for instance, taking Saxony as an example, that full as many of the inhabitants there get an University education as in Scotland, rather than go to distant Universities for the purpose.

Supposing Saxony and Scotland were nearly of the same population, do you know if as many Saxons come to Scotland, as Scots go to Saxony for education?—I believe there is very little intercourse between them.

Do you suppose that a greater proportion of our countrymen go to Holland for education than Dutchmen come here?—Very few go there, and none come here.

Was it not the practice, 60 or 70 or 100 years ago, for a great proportion of our countrymen to go to Holland to be educated, both in the general departments of Literature, and in Law, Medicine, and Theology?—Yes, certainly that is a fact.

Does it seem now to be the practice in any of these departments for any considerable number to go there to acquire a learned education?—No; for in all the different countries in Europe they have regular organized systems of education for themselves, and each system answers for its own country.

Do you not think, if these countries were considered as still holding the same eminence in Literature and Science, there would be a tendency in the people of Scotland to send their sons to be educated there as they did formerly?—I should think not. Formerly they had one general language which was the means of intercourse, namely the Latin, which is now rarely used, and there is nothing else substituted in its place. This difficulty would prevent that intercourse which formerly existed, allowing that the talents of the teachers were high.

In what language do they lecture in the Dutch Universities?—The language of teaching and conversation was Latin, but at present Latin is gradually disappearing, and in a year or two the lectures in Holland, as in most other Continental countries, will be given in the language of the district, there being a prevalent feeling in every country to cultivate their own language.

Is it consistent with your knowledge that the text-books in our Universities are translated in foreign countries?—I think the text-books of Dugald Stewart were translated into French and German. Mr. Tytler's text-book is translated into the German language.

Did you ever see a translation of Dr. Ferguson's works, his Institutes, for instance?—I have no recollection of that.

Did you ever see a translation of the text-book of Professor Playfair?—No.

Do you not know that the works of Professor Ferguson have been translated into Russian, German, and Italian, and several other languages, and that they have been used as text-books?—No, I am not aware of that.

Have you found many foreigners attending the University of Edinburgh?—I find the numbers decreasing, for in every country they are anxious to support their own public University.

Do you attribute that decrease to the cause you have alluded to, or to the disrepute of our Universities?—No, but to that patriotic feeling which induces them to remain at home and study in their own Colleges, and there to finish their studies after obtaining their academic honours; many think of travelling abroad to enlarge their views.

University of Edinburgh.

Professor Jameson.

12 October 1826.

Have you had from circumstances great means of intercourse with philosophical men abroad, in the way of communications?—Yes, I have.

Have you, generally speaking, found a desire in such persons to publish in our Journals and Philosophical books?—There is a great desire for that; but upon the same principle that also is decreasing; they wish that everything should appear in their own language, and in their own publications.

Are our journals considered an important means of circulating to the philosophical world important discoveries?—I think they are; and those philosophers on the Continent who do send contributions to this country consider it complimentary that their writings are inserted in our respectable journals.

Has it been consistent with your experience, that, while they are publishing in their own journals accounts of philosophical improvements, they have likewise sent translations of papers to this country, or placed them in the hands of scientific gentlemen here?—Yes.

Does it appear that, while they were desirous of improving Literature and Science, they also wished to avail themselves of further publication in this country?—Yes.

Do you consider that in Physical Science, in Medicine, or in Philosophy, for the last fifty or sixty years, the University of Leyden has stood particularly high?—After the death of those great men whose fame attracted pupils from all countries, its character and consequence gradually sunk, and its establishments were nearly in a state of ruin. Of late years, however, owing to energy on the part of the Government, and the appearance of distinguished individuals, those establishments are rising into great distinction.

Do you know how the professors are appointed there?—In the kingdom of the Netherlands, as it now stands, they are pensioned by the Government.

Who appoints them?—The Government, the King.

Is that appointment directly, or through the intervention of any Board?—I think there is a Board.

Is the Board nominated by the King?—The Board recommends to the King, and the King appoints.

Does the King appoint the Board?—I should think so.

Have you anything to suggest to the Commissioners upon the subject of the appointment of Professors?—I think it would be much to the advantage of the establishment if all the Professors were nominated by the Crown.

Would you recommend that nomination should be without the aid of any Council?—I think a Board of Education would be the means of directing more correctly the views of the Crown in the appointment.

Then you do not mean that the University should have the election of its own Professors?—No.

When you recommend a Board of Education, do you consider that one of the most useful means by which the mind of the Crown can be informed on the subject?—Yes.

You do not intend that the Board should be an independent body to interfere with the exercise of the Crown's prerogative?—No; merely to recommend those whom they consider as the most efficient persons.

In short, you would recommend it as a mode of exercising that which you consider it to be desirable should be part of the Crown's prerogative?—Yes.

Do you think the mode of judging of the qualifications of the Professors, by certificates which they may circulate, to be altogether satisfactory?—I think it is a dubious mode; the only mode of judging is by the reputation of the person: he ought to have reputation before he is advanced to such a dignity.

Would you think it preferable in most cases that a young man, or one who had been a long time known to the literary world, should be appointed a Professor?—I think that a man in the vigour of life, of thirty years of age, who has distinguished himself, may be considered as a very fit person to occupy a chair in the University.

Are Professors on the Continent generally appointed at an early period of life?—I would not say generally; they have them at all ages. I would say they are not appointed earlier than thirty; in general they might average thirty.

Then you would not think it desirable that Professors in this country should be appointed at a much earlier period of life; for instance, immediately after taking the degree of Arts?—No; I think the mind ought to be allowed to work for some time after the degrees have been obtained, and ten or twelve years would show if the individual had talents to entitle him to aim at the Professor's Chair.

Independent of the character and celebrity of the University, would you consider that a gentleman who was moderately skilled in a particular science, and who had a good method of teaching and communicating knowledge, would be preferable to a highly cultivated man who was above his students, and did not communicate his knowledge well?—I prefer the first, most certainly.

[*The Rev. Dr. William Ritchie, Professor of Divinity in the University, being unable from indisposition to attend the Commission, a Committee was appointed to examine him.*]

Edinburgh, Saturday, 14th October 1826.

The said *Dr. William Ritchie,*—Examined.

Professor W. Ritchie.

14 October 1826.

Have you seen the General Returns from the Senatus Academicus, in answer to the queries sent them by the Royal Commission?—No, I have not seen them.

Will you have the goodness to inform the Commissioners whether you have any suggestions to offer respecting the University, or respecting your own class?—No; I have none.

How many days in the week do you lecture?—Twice a-week, upon Tuesdays and Thursdays.

How are the other days occupied?—In hearing discourses or in examination.

Were you in the habit of having any examinations upon any of those days?—Yes.

Do you examine upon the lectures which you have delivered?—Yes.

Were the students in the practice of attending regularly?—Yes, they attended very regularly.

How many discourses do you generally hear, in the course of a session?—It is impossible to say; I never counted them, but I hear three each day three times a-week; and at the end of the session, every day in the week, I hear four or five discourses before I can get through them.

Do you criticize those discourses after hearing them?—I do; I tell them what they have said wrong.

Are any criticisms offered by the students themselves, in your class?—There are none.

Do you divide your course of lectures in different sessions, or, do you go over your course in any one session?—No. It takes three or four sessions; sometimes three and sometimes four sessions.

Are there a large proportion of what you call regular students, who deliver discourses?—Yes, each student is bound by the Church to deliver five discourses during his course of Theology.

In what manner do they intimate to you that they have a discourse to deliver, or, how do you regulate the time in which they deliver them?—I take them down in a book. I write down the student's name for a certain day on which he is to deliver his discourse.

What proportion do the irregular students bear to those who attend regularly?—I fancy about a third.

Do you prescribe the subjects of discourse the session before they are delivered?—I must do so; they do not deliver them sometimes until two years after the subject is prescribed.

Do they regularly deliver them?—They must deliver them.

Do you desire that they should be as regular as possible?—Yes.

Have you ever been in the practice of prescribing a course of reading to the students?—Yes, in certain books.

Have you reason to think the students pay attention to your recommendation?—I think they do.

Have you reason to be satisfied with the general conduct of the students of Divinity attending your class?—They behave very well in general.

Have you in general been satisfied with their manner of answering you upon their examinations?—In general I have.

Would you not think it would be advantageous that the irregular students should attend more frequently than they do?—O yes, they attend very ill; some of them come to town about ten o'clock, deliver a discourse, and are gone by one P. M.

Do the young men ask certificates every session, or not until the conclusion of the course?—When they go away to other Universities they require a certificate, without which they cannot be received. There are many such.

Do you require certificates of their conduct, during the time they are away from the College, from the Minister of the Parish?—I have a certificate from every student of his conduct during the Summer season; I require it every year.

Do you think it would be practicable to abolish the irregular attendance of students altogether?—I think it would be quite imprudent.

Upon what ground do you rest that opinion?—I think those who do not attend may read the books recommended to them, and in general they are the best students; they are in the families of noblemen, or gentlemen. I think we would cut off some of the best writers and geniuses that we have at the Hall, and I do disapprove entirely of the plan of cutting off the partial students.

By an act of the General Assembly, it is required, that one session should be attended by all the students in Divinity; do you think the time of attendance should be enlarged?—No, I think not; it would be too much for a partial student, it would cut him off from a family where he might get a good salary; he would be obliged to break off the connexion to attend the Hall.

Do you not think it would be rather more advisable, if there were to be a year of regular attendance, that it should be the first year before the young men are settled in life?—I think it would be the best plan.

Is it your opinion, that generally there is diligence used on the part of the students who do not attend regularly?—I do think it.

Do you think, in general, that such young men turn out good Theologians, and respectable members of the Church?—Yes, some of them are out with different families; they are very well liked, and they acquire a fashion more of the world than other students do.

Are you in the practice, in the certificates which you grant, of expressing your opinion as to the attainments and character of the students?—No, I never do; I give the certificate of attendance and nothing more.

Do you mention in them your opinion of the discourses they have delivered?—No, I do not.

Do you mention the number they have delivered with approbation?—Yes.

If you do not approve of the discourses of the students, would you mention in your certificate that you do not approve of them?—Yes, I would, but I never reject a student finally; I reject the discourse, but I give him time; I wait, until some months, to give him an opportunity to deliver it over again.

University of Edinburgh.

Professor W. Ritchie.

14 October 1826.

In the event of a discourse not meeting with your approbation, do you give the student another opportunity of writing again?—Yes, I do.

Have instances occurred where young men, not having delivered discourses which met your approbation, have done so afterwards, by which means you have been enabled to see the improvement they have made in that way?—Yes, there have been many instances of it.

Do you think it would be advantageous, if the labour of the Professor of Divinity could be diminished by the Principal hearing any part of the discourses?—I don't know; it would be giving up the judgment of the Professor. I would not like to have any one interfere with hearing my discourses.

Do you think it advantageous that the general views of the Professor should be known to all the students upon points of criticism?—Yes, I do.

You think it would not be advantageous that they should have a diversity of sentiments delivered to them?—No.

Were the certificates to which you referred in answer to a former question, those that were granted for the purpose of enabling young men to be taken upon trials by the Presbyteries?—Sometimes they are. When a student has been one or two years here, he gets into a family at St. Andrew's or Aberdeen, or near Glasgow; he finds it more convenient to go to Glasgow or Aberdeen than come to Edinburgh, and I write a single line to the Professor, stating, that the young man has been a student for two or three years.

Are these certificates given either for the purpose of transferring the students to another Divinity Hall, or for the purpose of enabling them to be taken on trials by the Presbyteries?—Yes.

Upon the occasion of a young man of whom you have formed a favourable opinion, would you decline giving a higher certificate to enable him to obtain a situation in life for which he might think himself adapted?—When I grant a certificate of that kind, I make it different from a certificate for the Presbytery.

Have you had occasion to reside a part of your life-time on the Continent?—I spent eleven years there.

Had you access to be well acquainted with the state of literature and science in any of the foreign Universities?—All the time I spent was in University towns, at Gottingen, at Jena, and at Mentz, Lausanne, Geneva, Utrecht.

Were there any others?—No, I don't remember just now.

Had you acquaintance with any eminent professors on the Continent?—I spent a year and a-half in Griesbach's house.

Did you know any other professors?—I knew Eichhorn, Professor of Church History at Jena, and many others.

In what estimation did the literature of Scotland appear to be held by those professors?—It stood very high: Doctor Loder was a Professor of Anatomy at Jena; he and I were very intimate from his having resided so long in Edinburgh, and he had the highest opinion of the Medical professors at that time in Edinburgh.

Do you think they have now, on the Continent, any man superior to Black, Cullen, or Gregory?—No, they never profess to have such men.

Do you suppose that there are any more eminent lecturers in Natural History in Germany than Mr. Jameson, or in Chemistry, than Dr. Hope?—I should think not. Blumenbach in Gottingen has a high name for Physiology. I knew Goethe, the author of the Sorrows of Werter.

He was not a professional man, was he?—No.

What is the opinion of learned men upon the Continent respecting the works of such men as Doctor Robertson?—High when I was there. I was at Mr. Gibbon's one day, when a French Duke was with him. The Duke made a pause, and said,—Gibbon, I recollect no excellent historian who has not been a sceptic. Gibbon pulled out his snuff-box and rapped it, for he did not like the speech. He said, I recollect to have heard nothing of the scepticism of Doctor Robertson; and the first man he suggested as a great historian was Doctor Robertson.

Were the works of Doctor Blair in esteem when you were on the Continent?—O yes, I bought a French copy of Blair's Sermons: the governor of a convent, an abbot, was in my room, and he saw the book, and he asked the reading of it. I gave him one volume, the first, and he took it, and afterwards he came back to me with the book, and put the question to me whether that book was published by the authority of the Church of Scotland. I said every body published what they pleased there: he gave me the book, and said he would not read it after that.

Do you know if the works of Ferguson were translated into any of the foreign languages?—They were translated into German; they were sent in sheets from the printing-office here, and came to a bookseller whom I knew well. He sent a copy to me; I read it in English: it was translated next week.

Which of his works was that?—The History of the Roman Republic.

Do you know if the Institutes of Dr. Ferguson were translated into any of the foreign languages?—I don't know.

Do you know if the works of Gregory or Cullen, or any of the literary men in the Universities in Scotland, are translated into the foreign languages?—I should think so; the Germans translate every thing.

Do you know if Professor Jameson's works are translated?—Yes; the Germans translate every thing.

From your knowledge of the state of foreign Universities, is there any circumstance from which they have the advantage, and which you would recommend to be adopted into ours?—

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University of Edinburgh.

Professor W. Ritchie.

14 October 1826.

No, there is nothing that I could recommend. They are willing to take hints from us. At Mentz there was a Coadjutor to the Elector; he was a literary man, and consulted me if Sallust were read in any of our Universities: I said it was one of the best books; he said he had prohibited the reading of it: I said Sallust was one of the best books in the Humanity class here; and thought it was strange. It was afterwards ordered by him that the book should be read in the class in the college.

Then they thought the example of a Scottish University worthy of being followed?—Yes.

In what estimation were the works of our Theologians held on the Continent?—Not so high perhaps; at that time we had none.

Were Dr. Campbell's works unknown?—They were very much run upon.

Were they in great request?—Yes, particularly his work on the subject of Miracles.

Are you satisfied with the mode in which Professors are nominated in Scotland, either by the Crown, or in any other way, or which mode of nomination do you think best?—The nomination by the Crown undoubtedly.

Do you think in any of the foreign Universities, when you were abroad, they had any more distinguished men than Dr. Blair in that particular department?—No, I never thought any equal to him; there never was a Professor of Rhetoric in Germany before my time. The first man who wrote in any thing like common elegance of style, or in a style that was reckoned better than ordinary, was he who wrote the death of Abel, Gesner. There was not a Professor of Rhetoric in my time in the whole Universities of Germany.

Do you think that they had any Professors of Logic superior to most of those in this country?—I think not.

Do you think that in Moral Philosophy they have had more eminent men than those who were to be found in this country?—No, they have had none.

In the Physical sciences, Natural Philosophy, and so on, are the Professors in Scotland fully on a level with them? I should think we were.

And in Medicine?—We certainly are. I had the opportunity of attending a Chemical lecture: the Professor read the lecture in Latin: he had first to invent a language, and then collect facts. But he used Latin in explaining a number of his experiments in Chemistry.

Do you think Biblical Criticism is sufficiently cultivated in this country?—Every boy who can read Greek begins to think he is a biblical critic: it is disgusting to hear them sometimes; every boy attempts it in every discourse he offers. I have an opportunity of hearing it every day; I think it is too much cultivated by boys.

Do you think the importance of that branch is over-rated?—I think so.

As there is a library devoted to the use of students in the Divinity Hall, do they appear to you to be great readers in general?—Yes, some of them read every system, and some of them read more for amusement than any thing else; they read a great many books.

Is the collection of books sufficient for their purposes?—It is very well; we buy a hundred pounds' worth of books every year.

Are these paid for by the contributions of the students?—Each student pays ten shillings for the use of the library.

Do you have the selection of the books?—I have the selection of all the books.

Has that been the practice of your predecessors?—Yes, it has.

Have you any suggestions to offer in regard to your own class, or other departments in the College?—No, I have nothing to say further.

Do you think it would be desirable to have a separate hour for hearing discourses, so that a greater portion of the time might be given to lectures?—I have that in my power; I can fix what hours I please; and a Professor of Divinity told me he tried to hear five or six discourses in a day, and that sometimes when he heard six discourses there was nobody left in the Hall but himself and the lad who was delivering.

Edinburgh, Monday, 16th October 1826.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

John Leslie, Esq., Professor of Natural Philosophy, called in and re-examined.

Professor Leslie.

16 October 1826.

You were requested, upon your former examination, to put down upon paper any ideas which might have occurred to you, as to any improvements in the University which you would think desirable; will you inform the Commissioners if you are now prepared to furnish them with that information?—I promised more than I have been able to accomplish within the time; I have been unexpectedly interrupted by a number of visiters from the country. I have endeavoured to put down as much as I could, which I have brought; I have likewise prepared notes of the remaining observations which are drawn out, and, with permission, I will send them to-morrow, or the next day, as is most convenient.

Are those observations upon the questions as they are stated, and which were sent to the Senatus Academicus?—They are rather answers to those questions.—[*Some papers were delivered in by the witness.*]

Would Professor Leslie wish to state verbally to the Commissioners any thing in addition to these answers?—I would like to state the substance of what I mean to add to this paper.

Is there any thing you wish to communicate in addition verbally to the Commissioners to-day?—Nothing more than what I mean to write. I may be allowed, however, to say, that I have done so with freedom, and should be exceedingly sorry to give offence to any individual. If any alterations I have proposed should be found in the least degree to affect the interests of any professor, I presume he would be entitled to a suitable indemnification.

University of Edinburgh.

Professor Leslie.

16 October 1826.

Supplementary of Mr. Leslie's Evidence.

Some Remarks on the Returns of the Senatus Academicus, humbly offered to the Royal Commission for visiting Colleges, by the Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Edinburgh, October 16*th* 1826.

Question 5.—In all Colleges the Rector is elective, and seems to have been annually chosen by the Graduates, divided into four sections, which, imitating the constitution of the University of Paris, were termed the Four Nations. Students of the third and fourth years' standing are accustomed at St. Andrews to vote near the end of the session, when they have made that progress which would qualify them to obtain the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. The practice at Glasgow, for all students indiscriminately to vote in the election of a Rector, was a modern innovation, to gain some particular end. It is a practice which deserves no commendation, and is only calculated to disturb the peace of the College, and breed contention among the students. The Rectorial Court has long ceased to have any operation. The students at Edinburgh, where it has not met for 180 years, have been on the whole more orderly than in other colleges which make a boast of their discipline.

It would be advantageous, however, for the interests of learning, if the office of Chancellor were revived, and that the Principal and Professors, as in other Universities, had the power of conferring this dignity upon a nobleman of rank, respectability, and literary taste, who might serve as the organ of communication with the Crown, represent them on all public occasions, and reflect lustre on their body.

I hold that the Town-council has no right to appoint the University printer. It had granted rooms for setting up the press, and hence came to usurp the nomination. By the Act of Parliament, no book is entitled to the privilege of a drawback, unless it has the licence of the Principal, who acts by the direction of the Senatus. Were the Principal, therefore, firmly to refuse his sanction to any book printed by the person appointed by the Town-council, it would render his nomination void, and put an end to the claim. It is not necessary that the press should be erected within the College walls; the Senatus might appoint any printer to execute any particular work.

Owing to some supposed abuse of privilege, it has of late years been rendered of very little avail in Scotland, but it certainly ought to be revived and placed under better regulations. It would render classical books of education cheaper, more correct, and more within the reach of the bulk of the students.

But there is another object connected with the University press which I have long contemplated. Government grants £500 annually to each of the two English Universities, to encourage the publication of original works and books of education. I am inclined to think, that if the subject were fully brought before Ministers, they would, in the same spirit of liberality, bestow a similar grant at least upon one of our Universities, and Edinburgh would unquestionably have the preferable claim. The sum of £500 allotted annually to the printers of books for the use of students, and under the sanction of the Senatus, would tend greatly to the improvement and diffusion of such useful works.

Question 6.—A chair of Law was endowed, in 1593, by the Courts and the Town-council; but two successive professors, in the view of preparing the pupils to read with profit the Institutes and Pandects, thought it advisable to refresh their knowledge of the Latin language, and unfortunately never advanced farther; so that, after a trial of four years, the study of Law stopped at the threshold of Literæ Humaniores. The writer's apprentices are accordingly obliged to attend the Humanity class, for the purpose of being enabled to peruse charters, though I suspect that the most accomplished scholar would be utterly at a loss to comprehend such barbarous latinity. But it would be useful, and might be deemed a suitable return for the donation lately made by the Society of Writers, if the present ingenious Professor were to give a few lectures on the corruption of the Roman tongue during the middle ages, and the rise and formation of the modern Law Latin.

Question 8.—A *Sponsio Academica*, or solemn promise of obedience and good behaviour, is annually prefixed to the list of students who matriculate or enrol themselves each year in the *Album*. I suspect that they are not always informed of this circumstance; but the *sponsio* is so very moderate, that I am sure no student could have any hesitation in signing it.

Formerly the *sponsio* was taken with imposing solemnity in the Great Hall of the College, accompanied by a dignified and impressive exhortation from the Principal. This ceremony was calculated to produce an excellent effect on the minds of the younger students, and should, I think, be revived. Other Universities may have too many forms, but ours has undoubtedly too few.

The *sponsio* now signed, is, with the omission of two or three immaterial phrases, the very same as the one framed in 1627. A longer one, though much to the same purpose, was produced in 1639. The first form was resumed in 1652, and somewhat extended in 1656. But in 1662 the shorter *sponsio* was preferred, and continued till 1708. After that time it does not appear prefixed to the annual lists of students till 1762, when it was revived in its amended form by Dr. Robertson, and has been transcribed every year, without alteration, ever since. It is important to remark, that the *sponsio*, from its commencement, involved no religious test. The subscription of the Covenant, however, was sometimes required at the laureation or conferring the degree of Master of Arts.

I presume there is a mistake in stating the salary of the Professor of Practical Astronomy at only £100; it should be £150. It was intended to be the largest in the College, and I well know that the Professor expressed no small degree of disappointment, on being told that the salary attached to the chair of Law of Nature and Nations was much greater.

I have no hesitation in saying, that the patronage in filling up the vacant chairs has gene-

rally been exercised by the Town-council with more discrimination than by the Crown, and is greatly superior to the mode of election in other colleges by the body of professors themselves. The fact is, that the members of the Town-council rarely have any relations or connexions to offer as candidates, and upon questions confessedly beyond their sphere of information, they naturally follow the sentiments expressed by the more intelligent part of the community in the social intercourse of a large city, and seek to reap a share of the reputation which a judicious and impartial choice always confers. The Magistracy, indeed, can seldom err, so long as, in such elections, the competition is kept open and exposed to the scrutiny of public opinion.

Question 10.—On this matter I am not yet enabled to make any specific remarks. The balance sheet for the last 50 years, with which we have been furnished, only shows the very strange way in which the accounts are kept. Though the annual expenditure and receipts must have continued nearly the same, the balances in consecutive years seem most irregular: for instance, in one year, on the creditor side, stands £50; and in the very next year £1,300 appears on the debtor side. Sometimes the rents of two or three years are crowded into the account of one year.

Of what is called the Mort-Cloth Dues, dated in 1609, for augmenting the Professors' salaries, a very small part evidently is paid to the College, since it has not been progressive. The average payment for 50 years back is under £90, though, in the year 1753, the sum of £28 was allowed to the collector, who, I presume, could not charge more for his trouble than 1*s.* in the pound. Since that time the population of Edinburgh has been tripled, and, with the depreciation of money, fees of all kinds have been raised. But the accounts which have been rendered are, besides, the most anomalous imaginable. In one year the receipt of the mort-cloth dues is stated at only £50, and in the very next at £255. No such wide difference could possibly have occurred, even had there been a plague, which has not visited Edinburgh since the year 1645.

In short, it is quite impossible to form any correct estimate of the College Revenues till detailed accounts are received from the beginning, or as far back as they can be made out.

Question 12.—The Town-council are not the administrators, but only the bankers, holding in trust the funds mortified for Bursars. It would be desirable to know what was the rate of interest for which they convenanted—certainly more than 5 per cent. The greater part of the bursaries were founded between the years 1619 and 1678. Now the rate of interest was fixed, by Act of Parliament, in 1587, at 10 per cent., and not reduced to 8 till 1633, or to 6 before 1661. In 1714 the rate of 5 per cent. was enacted by Parliament for Great Britain, though bonds at 6 per cent. were still in force in Scotland until 1763. I presume that in 1741, when the Town-council granted their bond to the College, they reduced the interest on all the funds to 5 per cent.

There is reason to believe that much abuse prevails in the Town's bursaries. For a long time back the Professors have been kept ignorant of the persons who enjoy those bursaries. It is suspected that the same person holds sometimes more than one bursary, and continues to receive it after he has left College; and it is well known that the first quarter's payment is commonly retained, under the pretence of charge of management. These evils would be removed if the act of council passed in 1658 were again strictly put in force.

I would propose that the patron notify to the Secretary of the University every time he appoints a bursar, who shall not be allowed to draw any part of the annuity till he receive from his respective professors an attestation of regularity, application, and proficiency (to pass through the hands of the Secretary), and which he is then to present to the city chamberlain. And it should be the duty of the Secretary to acquaint the Patron without delay, as often as a vacancy occurs.

Questions 14 *and* 17.—In the subdivision of knowledge, and the allotment of the years devoted to education, the notions derived by a long descent from Pythagoras and Plato were commonly adopted for the constitution of Schools and Universities. The *Triad* was added to the *Tetrad,* to form the mystic number *seven,* which included all the liberal arts, as expressed in a well known monkish verse. The study of the Triad was generally confined to the higher schools; but the *Quaternion,* corresponding to the Tetrad, was the course pursued in the Universities abroad and in Scotland.

Grammar occupied the first year, but after the Reformation the Greek language was substituted in all the Protestant colleges, to qualify for reading the New Testament. The commencing students were called *Bejani,* contemptuously, from the French phrase *bec-jaune,* yellow-neb, or nestling. The second year was allotted to Logic, and the name for the students softened into *Semi-Bejani.* Ethics employed the third year, when the students received the inferior degree of *Bachelor,* and named *Bacalaurei,* from the circumstance of having their heads encircled with a chaplet of laurel-berries. The fourth or last year was assigned to Physics, and the students, now called *Magistrands,* were at the conclusion of the course *laureated,* or crowned with laurel leaves; and after the imposition of the *pileus,* or velvet cap, manumitted with the title of Master of Arts.

The Quaternion (including Philosophy, in which A. M. corresponds abroad to Doctor), likewise the learned professions. No person advanced to the study of Physic, Law, or Theology, before he had gone through a full course of Philosophy, and obtained the title of A. M. It would greatly promote learning, and raise the character of our Universities, if this commendable practice were partly revived. Every student, for instance, might be required, as formerly, to produce a diploma of A. M. before he be permitted to enter the Divinity Hall. Even at present he is obliged to go through such a course of philosophy as would qualify him to receive that degree; and if he has not made sufficient proficiency, it is but fair and reasonable that he should be remitted to his studies. Nor should the small fee demanded for the

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diploma be deemed a hardship, especially as it seems inexpedient to give any particular encouragement to this description of students now, when the candidates for the church are so greatly overstocked.

But it would be a most wise and salutary regulation if none were in future to be called to the Bar, who had not only studied law, but had pursued the Philosophical Curriculum, and obtained the degree of A. M. Such candidates generally belong to a wealthy class, who can well afford the means of education; and, considering the various and weighty matters which will afterwards come under their sole deliberation and decision, the well-being of the state imperiously demands the preliminary studies of lawyers to be most solid and extensive. They certainly ought to have a fund of general information before engaging in their professional labours, which will leave them but little leisure or inclination for other serious pursuits.

Till beyond the beginning of the last century our young men, after they had finished their course of Philosophy at home, generally went to France or Holland for the study of Law or Medicine. The title of A. M. was an indispensable requisite to the obtaining the degree of Doctor in Physic; and at Glasgow and some other Universities, it is the practice, even at present, to bestow that title *pro formâ*, before the Medical Degree is conferred. I am persuaded, however, that it would be inexpedient and impracticable now to exact from the candidate in Physic an attendance upon all the regular classes in Literature and Philosophy. It will be more judicious, at least for some time hence, to rest satisfied with a moderate share of classical knowledge, and an acquaintance with the elements of general science, or the more practical and popular branches of Natural Philosophy. To require higher attainments would only repel strangers from our gates. They would either abandon the hope of obtaining a degree, and remit their exertions, or they would seek that boon in other quarters. As the value of the Degrees conferred in the Scotch Universities must depend wholly on public opinion, it is obvious that the projected London University, though not invested with such privileges, might, by prudent and judicious management, contrive to bestow some marks of distinction, which, in the eyes of the world, might come to be more generally respected.

The division of the Professors into four sections, or Faculties, was intended merely to facilitate the conducting of business. The right of allotting the Professors to their several Faculties certainly belongs to the Senatus at large, though the Medical Faculty has effected a sort of independence, and betrayed a strong disposition to monopolize power and emolument. There are six professors who are not yet assigned to any Faculty, though it would be easy to point out their proper destination. The professorships of Universal History, Natural History, and Agriculture, should be joined to the Faculty of Arts; and the professorships of Clinical Surgery, Military Surgery, and Medical Jurisprudence, should be annexed to the Faculty of Medicine. On the other hand, the professorship of Botany, which is only a small branch of Natural History, and at first merely dependent on Materia Medica, and that of Chemistry, which has no immediate connexion with Physic, except by the slight appendage of Pharmacy, which is now fully taught in the class of Materia Medica,—should both be removed from the Medical Faculty, and attached to the Faculty of Arts. The science of Chemistry is sufficiently extensive to occupy a full session, without wandering to a subject of such little general interest as Pharmacy. It were better that the professor should give occasionally a short course of the Application of Chemistry to the Arts.

One most important advantage would result from this proposed alteration—that, in the case of vacancy, a wider field would be opened for competition, and a greater variety of talents invited. Chemistry is now supposed to be confined to those who have cultivated medicine; but the most distinguished Chemical Philosophers, both at home and abroad, were not bred to the Medical Profession.

The minor chairs, or those which cannot attract more than 30 students, should be suppressed or merged in other efficient Chairs. I am quite convinced that such professorships are not only useless in the college, but even pernicious. They tend in some measure to distract the attention of the students from more important pursuits; and they are sought for either as marks of distinction by persons who have richer sources of emolument, or embraced by young men in the hopes of afterwards obtaining some lucrative situation in the University. Such chairs are indeed a sort of outworks through which the citadel is more easily stormed. The young aspirant remaining on the same spot gradually strengthens and extends his connexions, till he becomes enabled, in the conflict of patronage, to baffle perhaps the paramount claims of the most eminent stranger. But in every case such professorships will necessarily degenerate into sinecures.

To what useful purpose should the Chair of Military Surgery (at best only General Surgery in a disguised form) be kept up with a class of only 35, many of whom are gratuitous auditors? But it appears almost ridiculous to continue the class of the Medical Jurisprudence, with only four or five students. Yet both these Professorships are, by the last *Statuta Solennia* of the Medical Faculty, a sort of privileged Chairs. They should certainly be melted into some of the standard Medical Professorships; and, if lectures on those branches of science be called for, they may be given as often as shall be judged expedient.

For the same reason, the Rhetoric class, with its 20 or 30 students, should be re-annexed to that of Logic, from which it ought never to have been disjoined. The late attempt to bolster it up by requiring the attendance on it as a requisite for obtaining the degree of A. M., has had only a partial effect.

Following out the same principle it would certainly be most expedient to merge the Chair of Practical Astronomy in that of Natural Philosophy, to which the subject strictly belongs. If a distinct Professorship be still maintained, we shall infallibly be loaded with a sinecurist who will fasten upon our body like an incubus.

The arrangement which I now propose would nearly restore the equilibrium between the

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professorships of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. At present the small salary of the latter is hardly sufficient to pay the operator, while the salary of the former, with the allowance for a house, amounts to £148 clear. The professor of Mathematics has besides the material advantage of being placed near the beginning of the curriculum, where he can intercept a greater number of pupils who gradually drop off in their progress to the more advanced classes. It will be admitted also, that to fill adequately the chair of Natural Philosophy, requires a higher range of talents, and more varied and extensive acquirements. The reward held for it should therefore be proportionally greater. I have no doubt a personal interest in the improvement now proposed, but it is not of such moment as at all to bias my judgment. I look forward to a great benefit to redound to the University.

The Medical Curriculum lately enacted, though it certainly embraces some improvements, will, I fear, as a whole, satisfy neither the students nor the public. Yet nothing better, perhaps, could have been expected. It is too severe a trial on human nature to have one's duty set in direct opposition to his interests. No real reform in the Curriculum can ever be effected but by the application of extrinsic and paramount authority.

The great blemish of the Curriculum is the loading it with medical classes to the exclusion of those of general science, without which, as a firm basis, the former are really nugatory. But if the profession is not imbued with some tolerable share of sound and elegant learning, it must insensibly lose its former high reputation.

It would not be difficult to trace the latent principle which runs through this Curriculum. Yet the claims of certain professors were the results of mere chance and management. Some of the regulations appear whimsical. For what purpose, for instance, are the candidates enjoined, as fancy may direct them, to attend one of the three classes of Medical Jurisprudence, Military Surgery, or Natural History, unless it be to procure a dole of the fees to each of the favoured professors?

A capital defect in the Curriculum is the want of a distinct chair of Surgery, which is certainly most important, and ought never to have been conjoined with that of Anatomy. Either of these branches of medical education appears quite sufficient to give full occupation to the most active and laborious professor.

I will now venture, with all due submission, to sketch out a course of study which would assuredly be calculated to sustain and exalt the character of Medical Education.

I. Preparatory Philosophical Classes—(which, however, may be taken along with certain Medical classes):—

Natural Philosophy.
Chemistry.
Natural History.

II. Classes strictly Medical:—

Anatomy.	Materia Medica.	Practice of Medicine.
Surgery.	Theory of Medicine.	Clinical Medicine.

Four years, as now contemplated, might be sufficient for this course of study. The candidates should be examined near the close of every session, in order to ascertain their progress, and stimulate their application. The professor of Humanity might inquire into their attainments in classical learning; but the Medical examinations, to be really useful and searching, ought certainly to be conducted wholly in English. The practice of examining in medical Latin is a most senseless and intolerable remnant of scholastic pedantry, introduced from Holland 20 years after the reading of lectures in Latin had been abandoned. But such a preposterous mode of examination can only serve to screen ignorance or shallow pretensions. For the same reason it should be left to the choice of the candidate himself, whether he writes a thesis at all, or in what language he composes it. With that option he would exert himself to bring out something original, on which to establish his future reputation; and in every case the time would be employed in useful studies which is now spent in making futile or temporary acquisitions.

In the first year of the course the candidates should take no other Medical class than Anatomy; with it they might join Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; but the cultivation of these sciences should undoubtedly not be postponed beyond the second year. If they are not studied together, I should prefer placing Natural Philosophy before Chemistry, because the former is better calculated to discipline the mind, and train it to habits of accurate thinking. Indeed I have long considered it as one of the greatest errors committed in this College to send boys early to the Chemical class, where, being delighted by its fascinations and brilliant displays, they are too much disposed to regard all the severe studies as unprofitable and repulsive. Natural History, however, has not the same debauching effect, but, requiring no strain of application, it may be taken in any of the years that are judged the most laborious.

I am fully persuaded that a judicious and well-digested Mathematical course of three months might qualify a student of average parts and application to comprehend distinctly as much of Physical Science as should be fairly required in a Medical candidate. It would be necessary to ground this tuition on the rudiments of Arithmetic and Algebra, and the rudiments of Geometry and Geometrical Analysis. For the benefit of professional men, whose earlier education has been neglected, I have often thought of drawing up such Compends, which, rejecting every thing superfluous, yet without departing from Mathematical rigour, give a neat, clear, and concise exposition of the principles of science.

In proposing these reforms in our Medical Curriculum, I have been solicitous to recommend only what is practicable and imperiously called for. When sound education has taken a deeper root, more improvements may be successively introduced. My great object is to raise

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the character of the Medical profession, which, at a former period, was the most distinguished by its various and extensive learning. Physicians were the earliest promoters of experimental science—the leaders of inductive philosophy. At the foundation of the Royal Society they were esteemed its most active and its ablest members. And it is evident that the possession of large information, and the habit of logical precision, would restrain the profession from the rashness of adopting those hasty and ephemeral hypotheses which tend to bring the art of Medicine into discredit.

Library.

A collection of learned books, gifted to the Town by Commissary Little a few years before the Reformation, forms the basis of the University Library, which has been since very much augmented by donations from individuals, fees of graduation, the dues paid by students at entering and leaving college, and more lately by the publications sent down from Stationers' Hall. The privilege of access to it seems to have been much restricted at first, and indeed for more than a century afterwards. No students were allowed the use of it, no books were lent out, and no persons were admitted to read in the Library but some of the upper graduates, on being introduced by the Principal and one of the professors to subscribe a solemn oath. In 1636 the Laws of the Library were enacted: it was to be opened every day of the week except Sunday, from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 4 in winter, and, besides, from 7 to 9 in the morning during summer. Those permitted to frequent the Library were to swear, that "according to their credit, place, and power, to be special friends to the College of Edinburgh, and neither willingly to blot, violate, cancel, wrong, nor *steal* (such was the rudeness of the times) any book." This oath was taken before certain of the Bailies on the 12th December 1636, by 12 persons, among whom are the Dean of Edinburgh, one or two of the ministers, and several of the professors. In the subsequent years not above two or three were annually admitted to the privilege of reading in the Library till 1753; before which period, I presume, the very useful and laudable practice of lending out books for the accommodation of students in general had taken place. Since 1627, and probably some time before, at the laureation of each class, every Master of Arts presented some valuable book, or paid at least £4 Scots, and often much more, which money was laid out by the Regent in the purchase of books for the library.

The privilege of demanding from Stationers' Hall a copy of every new publication has not been very productive; it has loaded our shelves with a great deal of trash, and occasioned much unnecessary expense in binding. This exaction, however, is a tax which, bearing heavy upon authors, will probably be repealed or abridged by the Legislature; and in that event I am sure it would be advantageous for the College to accept from the public (as once proposed by the late Mr. G. Rose, of the Treasury) an annual compensation of £300.

The general management of our Library has been much improved of late years, though in many respects it still requires great amendment. The division of the curators into general and medical occasions much obstruction and delay in the purchase of books. The very important and responsible office of Librarian has become little better than a sinecure, being commonly bestowed by the Town-council upon some Professor, without any regard whatever to his habits of business, or his taste and knowledge in books. The Under-Librarians, however deserving by their diligence and assiduity, are too poorly paid to ensure an adequate stock of learning. They are, besides, too few for the laborious duties which they have to perform. Accordingly the books are not properly collated, the binding is slovenly executed, and the plates often injured by careless beating; nor are the books sufficiently inspected and examined on being returned. It would require one or two more assistants for all these purposes.

It should be remarked, that though the students derived no benefit from the Library during their course of literature and philosophy, yet they contributed to its support at their matriculation before 1695, and annually after 1708. Each of them gave half-a-crown, several of them a crown, and some few half-a-guinea or a guinea; so that, making allowance for the alteration in the value of money, they paid on the whole more liberally than at present.

But the interests both of students are now invaded by an evil which oppresses our Library, arising from a most improvident and unfortunate transaction between the Senatus and the College of Surgeons. In 1764 the Surgeons united their Library and Museum to those of the University, on condition that they acquired equal privileges. This strange agreement was about the same time sanctioned by the Town-council. Three hundred volumes, of different sizes, treating of Surgery and Pharmacy, but so antiquated that none of them have been opened since, formed their whole collection, which, if exposed to sale to-morrow, would not, I am sure, bring £50. But to trim the balance nicely, the Surgeons moreover promised to pay yearly £5, which they have generously raised lately to the goodly sum of £20. It thus appears that, by transferring to the Library the fiftieth part of its stock, and scarcely the fiftieth part of its annual revenue, they claim the whole of the privileges. Thirty was the number of surgeons when this wretched contract was made; but they now amount to 90, of whom above 60 are in the daily habit of frequenting the Library; they roam about the different rooms, distracting the attention of the under-librarians, and demanding their services; and they borrow more than 600 volumes of all kinds for themselves and their apprentices.

The few articles which the Royal College of Surgeons sent to our Museum are supposed to be lost, and their claims of admittance to that rich collection have been hitherto resisted.

It is painful to see such respectable names connected with such a scandalous transaction; it was clearly unwarrantable and illegal from the beginning. Neither the Senatus nor the Town-council had any power to barter away the rights of the University, or to communicate the privileges of the Library (which was formed mainly out of the funds contributed by the students) to any other body. But no length of time can ever ratify such a breach of trust.

The University, considered in the light of a minor, can always reclaim its privileges and immunities. If it were otherwise, all sorts of abuses might become permanent and irretrievable. I should propose, therefore, that their collection of books should be sent back to the Royal College of Surgeons, and our connexion with that body be henceforth dissolved.

A similar transaction was afterwards contemplated with the Royal College of Physicians, whose books were more valuable; but after the trial of one year, the proposition was annulled.

Observatory.

Professor Maclaurin made great exertions to have an Observatory erected within the College. He procured £100 from Lord Morton, which was augmented by individual subscriptions, and by the produce of a Course of Popular Lectures, to about £300. The Town granted a heap of old stones, to the value of about £20, and the building was to have commenced in 1746, when that illustrious Professor died. The money was transferred to his successor, Dr. M. Stewart, who, though a man of genius, had no turn for business, and no taste for experimental pursuits. His pecuniary affairs fell into disorder, and the funds destined for the Observatory came into the hands of his creditors. Through the vigilance, however, of Principal Robertson, the sum of £500 was recovered in 1775; the original deposit, notwithstanding some loss, having, by accumulated interest, grown to that amount. The fund was now intrusted to Professor Robison, and increased by £100 given by the Duke of Hamilton on the occasion of his winning the King's Plate at the Leith races. About this time Thomas Short, nephew of the famous optician of that name, came down from London, and brought with him a very large reflecting telescope, worth about £800. He proposed to give the use of that magnificent instrument on certain terms to the students of the University and the public at large, provided the Town would grant him a piece of waste ground on the west top of the Calton Hill, on which to erect an Observatory, the College furnishing the money. Short had a lease for 99 years, and the rights of the College to the intended building were secured. An octagon Observatory was in 1776 begun under the direction of Professor Robison; but (as happens frequently in Edinburgh) the whole of the £600 was expended in rearing the bare walls. The building remained in this unfinished and ruinous condition till 1791. Short having died bankrupt, his privileges were resumed by the Town-council, without any regard to the claims of the University. It appears that about £400 was spent by them in roofing and repairing the Observatory. What became of the fine telescope I cannot tell; but it is reported that the plumber seized, as a pledge for the payment of his account, upon the large Speculum, which, having become tarnished from lying in a damp cellar, was carefully *scoured* (and consequently rendered useless) by a common lamp cleaner.

In 1812, when the Astronomical Institution was forming, the Town-council agreed to convey a new grant, without alluding to the original and indefeasible destination of the ground; and in consideration of this favour, they reserved to themselves certain privileges. On that occasion, having consulted the late Lord Meadowbank, I tried in vain to rouse the Senatus to look after its rights. But as the Institution seemed now likely to succeed, though I did not approve of its constitution, on joining it, I subscribed for two shares, which made some others follow my example. The Institution was obliged, at its own charge, to remove a powder-house that had been erected (unwarrantably, I think) within the walls of the Observatory, for the accommodation of certain dealers in gunpowder. As there was no possibility of getting the large instruments constructed for several years by Troughton (an artist of the highest talent), I pressed strongly the propriety of suspending further operations, and of allowing our funds to accumulate. But my advice was overruled; and the whole of the contributions have been expended in raising the building. Government has vaguely promised £3,000 to provide instruments; but no money being yet advanced, artists have refused to undertake the work without being assured of their payment.

In this dilemma and utter stagnation, the best thing, probably, that could be done would be to purchase the Observatory from the subscribers, and re-annex it to the University. I presume that the Royal Institution is now heartily tired of the concern, and would willingly sacrifice half the amount of their subscriptions. The money required might either be furnished by Government, or borrowed by anticipation on the faith of General Reid's bequest. But, at all events, I should hope that Government, to promote an object of such importance to science and to the national prosperity, would consent to defray the expense of stocking the Observatory with the best instruments, and of appointing a resident Observer, with a salary from £100 to £200, on the recommendation of the Principal and a Committee of the Senatus, consisting of the Professors of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, and perhaps Natural History. This Observer should not only record the celestial phenomena, but also keep a complete Meteorological Register, in which he should note the successive changes in our atmosphere. Great advantages would result from the proper execution of such a plan, which would extend very widely its influence.

For the purpose, however, of instructing students in the use of astronomical and meteorological instruments, and the method of taking celestial observations, I prevailed with the Commissioners of the College Buildings to cause rail a platform, to which the professors of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics shall have access, on the roof immediately above my class-room. It is to have an iron tripod or stand fixed near the centre, on which an equatorial or other general instrument may be occasionally placed.

Faculty of Arts.

I have stated that it would have a beneficial effect to abolish all the Junior or First classes in the college. They are but inefficient schools, intended to supply the defects in our country schools. But the reading of Latin and Greek authors, both in our schools and at college, is not sufficiently varied. We seem to think of forming only poets, orators, and historians, and

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quite overlook the rest of ancient literature. We disregard the epistolary writings of the Romans, their natural history, agriculture, architecture, &c. It would be a great benefit, therefore, to general education to have choice excerpts from various authors, short and skilfully arranged; for instance, from Lucretius, Lucan, Manilius, Claudian, and Silius Italicus, from the Epistles of Cicero and the Younger Pliny, from the Natural History of Pliny, the Natural Questions of Seneca, the Agriculture of Columella, the Architecture of Vitruvius, &c. A more intimate and extensive acquaintance of the language would thus be communicated, and along with the knowledge of words, the mind would be stored with interesting information. The same method would be extended to the Greek authors, and concise excerpts (not like the bulky modern collections) could be drawn from Aristotle, Theophrastus, Polybius, and Strabo. This masculine and extended system of Philological education has been carried on with the happiest results in Germany.

So long as the First Mathematical class shall be retained in the College, it should certainly, like the Latin and Greek classes, occupy two hours every day, the first to be devoted to the lecture, and second appropriated wholly to the examinations. By far too little is done in that class at present to adapt it to our system of education. It should undoubtedly include the rudiments of Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, and the practice of Surveying. When professor of Mathematics, I found no great difficulty in comprising all this in a single hour, while the emulation of the students was incited and kept alive. I began with the progress of Numeration, palpable and figurate, traced the various arithmetical operations, and marked their historical epochs. The transition was easy to Algebra, in which I proceeded as far as Quadratics. I began Geometry about Christmas, and constantly illustrated its conclusions, particularly respecting the sections of lines and the properties of the circle, by the application of Algebra. In concluding the course, I showed the triangulation and mensuration of the heights of the remarkable places seen from the Calton Hill and other eminences round Edinburgh.

In the second class I treated of Geometrical Analysis, and applied to the Geometry of Curve Lines of the second order, or Conic Sections; I discussed the theory of planes and their intersections, the principles of perspective, and of the projection of the sphere; and under Spherics I explained the art of dialling and the construction of geographical maps, with the theory of Navigation. Resuming Algebra, I proceeded to Cubic Equations, passed to the general theory of functions, applied them to angular quantities and logarithms: explained the theory of annuities, lives, and chances, and gave some general views of political arithmetic. I was enabled to support the interest of those subjects by collateral illustration and historical remarks. It may easily be conceived that the third class took a still higher range of disquisition.

To excel in the art of Composition it is necessary to begin early, but only by free translation. The youth should be furnished with ideas, and only required to clothe them in proper language. If he attempts an original essay before he has acquired a tolerable stock of information, he will contract a feeble and diffuse style, labouring with amplification, which he will afterwards find difficult to correct. Or if a student be desired to write on the subjects of the prelections, he will be apt to return back nearly the words of the Professor, and thus sink into a flat and dull tone of composition. This appears to be a great error in Professor Jardine's plan of scholastic education.

I have mentioned my conviction that the Mathematical and Physical studies should always precede those of Logic and Ethics. I will not fatigue the Royal Commissioners with detailing my reasons, but refer them to a small Tract given out by the Marischal College of Aberdeen in 1755. I would also take the liberty of recommending to their attention the First Book of Discipline (drawn up chiefly by the famous G. Buchanan in 1560), and a short Memoir on Education, presented to the Scots Parliament in 1704. These Tracts contain some sounder views than are to be met with in later and better known publications.

Physical Cabinet.

I have laid out about £700 in purchasing and collecting, as judiciously as I could, a great variety of instruments and illustrative apparatus; of which sum I have only received £200 from the Town-council, and now the promise of as much more. I have besides lent to our Cabinet apparatus which I formerly possessed, to the value of at least £150; and this besides the gift of £250 from Dr. Fellowes, which is to be expended on some large and splendid instruments. I reckon that about £100 more will be wanted to put the whole in a satisfactory condition, though I have procured some articles, such as a water-barometer and a fountain, as fixtures in the room, from the Commissioners of the College Buildings.

In addition to all these hardships under which I labour, it required at least £50 annually to keep the apparatus clean, and free from the effects of damp. But I have still a more immediate claim. Every professor, though he may not have a right to a dwelling-house within the College, is understood to be entitled to an apartment. I consented to yield up this, on condition that I should have a large Physical Cabinet. But it was always admitted that another roomy apartment should be assigned to me for holding models and the larger and older instruments. Accordingly, in the attic story, immediately above the Physical Cabinet, there is such a room, lofty and unoccupied, and quite unfit for a class. This, I was led to think, had been promised to me several years since, and the architect was even directed to fit it up for my accommodation. But I have been amused with excuses and repeated delays; and the room is now partly filled with old books, which are collected there to be transported to the new library. But the possession of that room is quite indispensable; the table and floor of the Physical Cabinet are now covered with instruments, exposed to every hazard and injury. Yet the collections in Natural History, which are surely of less importance for the

purposes of education, are spreading rapidly over the whole buildings, and deposited in apartments fitted up at great expense. I have submitted long to much inconvenience, and trust that the Commissioners of the College Buildings will see the urgency of granting me relief.

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General Observations.

The rank of a Professor in Edinburgh has not kept pace with that of other learned professions. His income may have doubled within these fifty years, but the value of money has decreased in a greater ratio. During that period, the stipends of the Clergy here, and the salaries of the Judges, have been augmented five or six fold. It has even become a maxim, borrowed from a mistaken application of political economy, that the poorer they are kept the better. Let the same principle be applied to the Judges. But, in the case of buyers and sellers, both parties are equally qualified to estimate the value of the articles exchanged; it is quite otherwise with master and pupil. And in this country wealth is the great incentive to which every other thing is subordinate.

I shall put forth only a moderate claim. Let each Professor have a salary of £300, and let the fees be lowered one guinea, and perhaps the small dues abolished altogether. Such a salary would bribe no man to indolence, while it would remove the temptation to descend from the dignity of academical instruction to cater after popularity.

It would most essentially improve the condition of the professors, and increase the fame of the University, if an adequate provision were secured to them for retiring from their chairs before their bodily powers are exhausted, and their mental faculties perhaps impaired. The Judges and others paid by the Crown are thus provided for. But the present situation of a superannuated professor is extremely hard. He is generally forced to enter into some sort of private bargain with a young associate, who consents to give a share of the income of the class to himself or his widow. But no man of established reputation would submit to such onerous terms. If a professor, after his long services, could retire with little diminution of revenue, there would be no temptation for smuggling in a successor. The competition would be thrown quite open; and persons of the highest talents and the most established reputation in the country would be attracted. The best destination, perhaps, of part of General Reid's bequest would be to form such a retiring fund. In the meantime, Government might grant some aid.

It would excite emulation among the professors, and promote the great interests of the University, if they could hope to obtain by their merits and exertions some marks of distinction, and some moderate additions to their income. This is the case everywhere on the Continent, and has produced the happiest effects. In England, as most of the members of the Universities are clergymen, they have always the prospect of the rich endowments of the Church. Nothing is more disheartening to a Scotch professor, than to find himself resting at the same level, while he sees the companions of his youth, with not better talents, rising in other professions to the highest situations.

I conceive it would be of great national advantage to institute a Board of Education, where all improvements should emanate. This Board I think should be composed of the most eminent professors, conjoined with some gentlemen of rank, and of taste and skill in literature and science. They might direct a better and more uniform system of excerpts for the higher schools, and recommend the general adoption of text-books in the Universities. If such a Board were to send regular deputations to inspect and examine the great schools, and occasionally the Universities, the most important benefits would result. They might foster the germs of genius, and select the boys of the most promising talents, whose education should either wholly or in part be defrayed by the public. Our Bursaries, as they are at present managed, perhaps do more harm than good. The very high eminence which the Polytechnic School of Paris has acquired is owing chiefly to a mode of selection similar to what I would venture to propose.

I have recommended the suppression of the Minor Professorships in the University, yet there are two new Chairs which I conceive it would be of importance to found. They are those of the Fine Arts and of Political Economy, though the latter imperfect science, I regret to say, has been running lately into very idle and unprofitable paradoxes. But I will not tire the Royal Commission with stating my reasons for proposing those two professorships.

I am averse to all violent and sudden changes; but the progress of the age most decidedly requires a firm and temperate revision of the whole of our system of education. It would afford me the highest pleasure if I can contribute my mite to forward an object of such paramount importance; and with every feeling of deference and respect, I subscribe myself

(Signed) JOHN LESLIE.

The Rev. Dr. *Brunton*, Professor of Oriental Languages and Hebrew, called in and examined.

Professor Brunton.

Are you Professor of Oriental Languages in this University?—Yes, I am.

Have you had an opportunity of reading over the several queries which were submitted to the Senatus Academicus, and also the answers which have been returned to those queries?—I did read the queries and the greater number of the answers. I did not see them in their last state when they were given in to the Commission, but towards the close of the previous week I saw a rough draft of them. We found ourselves pressed for time, and we were obliged to require a committee to prepare them in their finished state.

Have you not seen the answers in their printed form?—Certainly not in their printed form.

In consequence of the queries which you have already seen, is there anything you would suggest by way of improvement to the University of Edinburgh in general?—It is a very broad question, and I have not been turning my mind to it perhaps so much as I ought to have done. I have rather been confining my attention to my own department.

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Professor Brunton.

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Is there any improvement in the way of discipline or education, that Dr. Brunton would think of advantage to be adopted in this University, beyond its present rules and forms, taking each department separately, or in the University generally in the first instance?—I should fain hope that the branches of study in the Faculty of Arts are sufficiently complete. With regard to the Faculty of Medicine I am very little a judge; still less as to the Faculty of Law.

Have you any suggestions to make with regard to the Faculty of Theology?—Perhaps it would take a little time to explain what I think an imperfection in the mode of teaching Theology according to the constitution which at present exists, and which it is understood depends more upon the Church than upon any other authority. Without hesitation, I think there is too little lecturing upon the subject of Theology in the college; but that is by no means the fault of the professor; it arises from the multitude of discourses which, by the acts of the General Assembly, he is obliged to hear from the students. Each of the numerous students that attend him is obliged to read in public no less than five discourses; of course the time of the class is very much occupied in that exercise, and comparatively little is left for lecturing.

Does Dr. Brunton think it would be an improvement, if the lectures were delivered by the Principal, and the superintendence of the discourses submitted to the Professor of Divinity, or *vice versâ*?—The difficulty appears to me to lie in getting young men to give attendance at separate hours. If it were made imperative upon them to attend at separate hours, I think the Professor of Divinity might conduct both branches of the course perfectly well.

Do you think that the defect to which you have alluded could be easily remedied?—Why, it would depend upon the authority of the General Assembly, and my brethren are a little slow in adopting any proposed changes in the course of Theological study.

Could not the Professor of Divinity say he would lecture at such an hour, and at such another hour he would revise the discourses?—I am not exactly sure how far the power of the Professor might extend in that way here. Young men put a great value on their time; they employ it profitably to themselves out of the college, and they would complain of an exaction being made of them, which was not made of their predecessors, without the authority of the Church. I think it highly probable they would carry a complaint upon that subject to the Church. Whether it would be entertained, that is another matter.

Without entering into the question as to the authority of the Commissioners or the authority of the Church over the University, will Dr. Brunton have the goodness to state any defects which appear to him at present to exist in the study of Theology in the University?—The defect appeared to be, that there is too little lecturing on the subject of Theology at present in the Chair of Divinity. The defect is in some degree compensated by Theology being taught chronologically by another Professor, and he has not the same difficulty to struggle with as the proper Professor of Divinity in regard to discourses by the students.

But do you think, notwithstanding this teaching chronologically, there are too few lectures in Divinity for Divinity students?—Yes, in systematic Theology; arising from the cause I have already explained, not from the want of willingness or competency in the Professor.

If that could be altered by any authority, would it be a very considerable improvement in the Theological Faculty?—Unquestionably it would; the number of discourses required of the students is perhaps too great; but that the Professor cannot alter.

Would Dr. Brunton wish to make any observations to the Commissioners, or propose any alteration or amendment as to his own particular class?—I am not aware that there is any improvement or any statement with which it is necessary for me to trouble the Commissioners at present. It is very much my wish that the students should be bound to attend my branch for two years; there is nothing interested in that wish, as no second fee is ever taken by me; but it could not be made imperative on them without the authority of the Church. It is not strictly imperative on them at present to attend even one year.

Are they bound to attend at present any particular period, however short?—There is a *recommendation* of the General Assembly to Presbyteries to require of those students who avail themselves of the privilege given to regular attendants to attend the Hebrew class for one year at least.

But is it only a recommendation?—It is only a recommendation.

Is it or not made essential?—It is not an *act* of the Church, it is only a *recommendation* to the presbyteries, on which they proceed or not according to their own discretion very much. Generally speaking, in the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale this recommendation is practically made imperative.

Is it consistent with your knowledge that a presbytery has ever received a young man upon trials without a certificate from the Hebrew Professor?—Young men may come before presbyteries in different situations; either having enrolled their names in the Divinity Hall for six years, in which case no regular attendance is required at all; or, having attended for three complete sessions, and being enrolled in the fourth; or having attended two complete sessions, and being enrolled in three more. In both of the last cases, I presume that, in consequence of the recommendation of the General Assembly, the presbytery would call for a certificate of attendance upon the Hebrew class. In so far as the presbytery of Edinburgh is concerned, no students are received without such certificate. I know of no such case in other presbyteries; I am not quite sure, however, that it does not exist.

Do you think that there are any cases in other presbyteries where regular students of Divinity are received upon trials without a certificate from the Hebrew Professor?—I cannot say of my own knowledge that there are; but I cannot say the contrary. My own supposition is, that such cases do occur; but I believe they are not frequent.

Do the Commissioners distinctly understand that you would recommend that there should be an imperative order that the students in Divinity should attend your class for two years?—

I think it would be very much for their advantage. I may, perhaps, be unduly partial to my own branch, and it might be too much to have it made imperative. My reason for wishing it is, that by the attendance of a second year the elements of the language are fully fixed in their memory, and they get a facility in reading which is not likely to forsake them. I have seen the practical advantage of it in the pretty numerous instances of those young men who do attend a second year, and who leave college better prepared to carry on their study in after life than those who attend only one year. I have hitherto found it impossible to teach either Chaldee or Syriac to the students of the first year.

Upon that account, among others, do you recommend that the two years should be made imperative, in order to allow you to teach them Chaldee and Syriac?—I think it very desirable.

In the course of one year, can that be brought about?—I have found it impossible to overtake that in one year, nor was it ever done in this University, I believe.

Do you conceive that the teaching of Chaldee and Syriac is of great importance to Divinity students?—Undoubtedly I do. Part of the Scriptures, though not a large part, is written in the Chaldee; and Syriac throws much light upon the *cognate dialects* of Hebrew and Chaldee.

Do the students of Divinity generally attend your class during the first session of their course?—In general they do. I encourage it very much, in the hope that they will return to me a second year. In some cases students have come to me in the finishing year of their philosophical course, which I think a very great improvement. My class differs from other Theological classes in this, that it is not necessary for the student to have finished his Philosophical class before he enters mine. Any person may enter without so doing.

Do you find that the students frequently have acquired any attainments in the Hebrew literature before they attend your class?—Scarcely ever; except when they have attended a Hebrew class in another University.

How many years do the students generally attend your class?—I fear I can hardly say; *in general* they attend two years. I think it is only a minority that come back to me a second year; a considerable number, however, do come.

In what way do you occupy those students who come back the second year? Do you teach them in the class with those who are commencing the study of the language?—I only command *one* hour, and I give the advanced students a portion of that hour. I do not think there is any disadvantage in listening to the examinations of the junior side; they have the principles of the language more fully stated than I could have had time to illustrate them from the task of the advanced students only.

Are you in the practice of prescribing essays for the students?—The only essay that is prescribed is a *prize* exercise. An exercise of Hebrew penmanship is prescribed for the junior side, to make their eye familiar with the alphabet. I find this a better mode for familiarizing them with the character than any other that I have employed. To the advanced side of the class, there is a prize for an essay prescribed every year. This is the only exercise of the kind which is prescribed. I encourage them as much as I can to give me voluntary exercises. Sometimes these are the poetical translations of a passage which has been read in the class.

Do they frequently give these voluntary exercises?—I get not above half-a-dozen I think in a season.

You stated that you were in the practice of giving prizes in your class; in what manner are those prizes decided?—I do not know whether my answer upon that subject was reported in the Answers to the printed Queries. It was after I became Professor that I prevailed on the Patrons to extend the same privilege to my class which was before enjoyed by some others. They gave an annual sum of £10 to be expended in prizes; the prizes are books stamped with the City Arms, according to their direction. One prize is given, as I have stated already, for Hebrew penmanship; and the competition is confined to the junior part of the class. One is given for the best essay on a subject prescribed by the Professor; and the competition is confined to the advanced side of the class. In both of these cases the Professor alone decides the prize. In regard to penmanship, the gentlemen either append their names to the writing or not, as they choose. The names of the writers of the essays are given in, along with the essays, in sealed billets, with a motto inscribed; the billet belonging to the successful essay is opened in the presence of the class. When the prize has been decided, the other billets are returned to the writers of the essays unopened, or at their option; if they wish themselves known, the Professor states to them in private the remarks which have occurred to him. Indeed he always accompanies the decision of the prize with a general statement of the merits of those essays that have been unsuccessful. The third and fourth prizes are for general good conduct and proficiency during the session. One is given to the junior and one to the advanced side. Both of these are decided by the written votes of the students on the advanced side.

You have stated, in your Return, that you were in the practice of receiving fees for teaching Hebrew; do you exact fees from those who enter the second time, in the same way as from those who enter at the first?—In no case. I take care to remove any difficulty on that subject from a second year's attendance, by making it publicly known every session that no fee is taken the second year.

In teaching Hebrew, what mode do you adopt; do you use the points or not?—I do not.

Do you take an opportunity, in the course of the session, to explain the nature of the system of punctuation to young men?—I do not. I think it would not be possible to make it intelligible to them without a detail, for which I have not time. It is not an innovation on my part to throw out the points; they had lost their footing in this University for 20 years before I was Professor.

Do you conceive it is an advantage not to use the points, in order to obtain progress in Hebrew literature?—Decidedly advantageous. I am quite sure I could do nothing in the time allowed me, were I to attempt to teach with the points.

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Do you think, from your experience, that Hebrew literature is at present in a state of advancement with the students of Theology in Scotland?—Certainly within my own time, that is, since I was myself a student in Hebrew.

Is it only to students that enter for the second time you teach Chaldee and Syriac?—It is only to those who attend a second time, never to the first class. The junior class, however, have the advantage of hearing the senior side examined, and may, of course, if they choose, prepare the tasks of the senior.

Do you teach Syriac and Chaldee at a separate hour?—No, I do not. With the junior part of the class I read Hebrew only; with the advanced I read, in the early part of the course, such portions of Hebrew as have not been read in the former year, and then I take, successively, Chaldee, Syriac, and the elements of Persian. My reason for introducing Persian into my class was to bribe the students to attend me a second time for what was more particularly in their province. But there is a connexion between Persian and their theological pursuits; Arabic is most important for a theologian. Arabic, however, is an extremely difficult language. But by taking Persian first the student both acquires some of the peculiarities of the Arabic grammar, and he has conquered, at least, the difficulty of making himself acquainted with a new alphabet; as the characters in Persian and Arabic are nearly the same.

If such arrangement could be made, would you not conceive it highly advantageous that the number of hours for teaching should be increased in your class?—I think there is abundant employment for two hours' teaching;—a first and second class at separate hours.

If two such hours were established, one for the second class and one for the other, would you not be able to overtake the Syriac and Chaldee, in addition to Hebrew, in the second class; and would you be able to give a thorough knowledge in the course of the second year, doing all a Professor could do; or would it be necessary to have a separate hour for Syriac and Chaldee alone?—I do not think that it would.

Do you think there are any obstacles to a prolongation of the session in Divinity?—There is no obstacle, except the particular one that we cannot keep our young men together. There are many difficulties to struggle with. Some are tutors in families, some are schoolmasters, who have endeavoured to get their places supplied in the best way they could for the winter; and after the middle of March, when the catalogue ceases to be called in Divinity Hall, it is impossible to keep them together; that is, as things stand at present.

Does the want of finances operate severely too, as an obstacle to prolonging the session?—Yes, it does.

Do any of the other students in the University attend the Hebrew or the Eastern languages which you teach, who are not students of Divinity?—The exceptions are so very few, that I need hardly say they do.

Are you in the practice of giving certificates to students at the end of the session?—When they are required.

Are they generally required?—I think in general young men do not call for them until they are going for trial before the Presbyteries.

In these certificates do you not express your opinion of the proficiency of the young men, as well as your approbation of their general conduct?—In general terms, certainly I do. I keep a regular record of each class, by which at any time I can refer to what my estimate was of each individual's merit at the time he attended me.

Is there not a Divinity Library connected with the College?—Yes.

Have you, as Professor of Hebrew, control over it?—As a member of the Theological Faculty I have, by printed regulations which I believe have been laid before the Commission.

Have your students access to that Library?—If a student were coming to me who was not a student of Divinity, I should doubt if he had access to that Library. I should rather consider him as having access to the University Library. He may have admission to that, for my ticket is a passport to what is called the Upper Library; but the case occurs so seldom, as my students are almost all students of Divinity.

Does the collection of books in that library meet with your approbation?—There are a great many valuable books in the library, though there are a great number of the volumes which are never touched. There are a great many of the Dutch divines.

You have stated, that, as matters stand at present, you are not enabled to keep together your students beyond the month of March; at what time in March do they leave you?—About the end of March, or after the middle of March. The middle of March is the time when the Professor of Divinity ceases to call the catalogue.

Do you think it would be desirable, by any method that could be devised, to keep them longer together than the time they now attend your class?—The answer to that question depends a little upon the success of the proposal hinted at in a former question. If they were all to attend the two years, I think the present session long enough.

Do they actually attend you to the close of the present session?—For the last fortnight, our number falls off very much, certainly.

If it were rendered imperative that they should attend two years, do you not think it of any great importance to make an alteration by which their attendance should be forced positively to the end of the session?—No; in that case, I should think the present session long enough.

Do you think that, as it is at present, the students give attendance for too short a period upon the whole?—I have stated already, I think, that the time of attending the Hebrew class might be increased with advantage to themselves. Whether it might be better done by lengthening one session, or by making them attend two years, I do not know.

Are there any public examinations in your class?—Daily, in both sides of the class.

Do you mean, upon the junior and the advanced side?—Upon the junior and the advanced side. The business of the class is conducted entirely by public examinations, except a few days when I lecture, which are a very few.

In consequence of such examinations, is there any taking of places, or any other mode by which proficiency is made apparent to the scholars at large?—There is no taking of places; but the proficiency becomes sufficiently apparent to the students at large; and I see that it does so, by the result of the notes which they give at the end of the session, when they determine prizes for proficiency and good conduct.

In what way is that proficiency made so observable to the students of the class?—Merely by the superior success of one student over another in his public examination.

Is there any general public examination at the close of the session?—None.

Would you recommend that any public examination of that kind should take place, and that a classification, according to merit or proficiency, should at that period take place?—The subject is rather new to me, the proceeding is so utterly unknown in this University. But, so far as it is necessary to ascertain proficiency, I think that object is ascertained by the system as it now stands.

Might not the opportunity of display operate as a stimulus to the students to attain proficiency?—Undoubtedly it might. Certainly I should think so; I have found the prizes of use in that way.

Upon the whole, are you of opinion that the conferring of prizes is sufficient for that purpose, with the daily examinations which take place as at present?—I am not quite prepared to go that length. But I think the object is attained to a great degree by the system as it exists, including the system of prizes. Whether it might be improved in the way alluded to or not, I am not prepared to say.

Although you do not give it a negative, are you not prepared to say positively that this might be enacted with improvement?—The thing is so entirely unknown here, that I have not attended to the probable effects enough to enable me to answer the question.

Will you have the goodness to state the hours of attendance at the Divinity Hall in this University?—The hour of attendance at Divinity Hall is, as I understand, from 11 to 12 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and from 11 to 1 upon Friday; such at least was the understanding when I myself was a student. I rather believe that the present Professor thinks himself entitled to the attendance of the young men from 11 to 1 o'clock every day.

Will you have the goodness to state what other classes, besides the Divinity class, the students of Divinity are attending after they enter the Divinity Hall, in the course of their Theological studies?—The professional classes are the Divinity Hall itself, the Church History class, and the Hebrew class.

What is the regular period of a fair course of Theological study during which a young man must attend?—The alternatives are three regular years and a fourth enrolment; two regular years and three enrolments; or six enrolments without any attendance at all. These are the different alternatives. I had forgotten to mention, that last General Assembly made it imperative, in every case, that there should be regular attendance for one year. This law has not come into operation yet; it will come into operation upon the students who enter for the first time this year.

In your opinion, for the prosecution of systematic Divinity, Ecclesiastical History, and Hebrew, in the course of University education, do you consider one session to be sufficient for those three branches?—Undoubtedly not; but all three may be going on together, though they cannot be completed in one session.

Is there any regulation for this University operating upon the students in Divinity, by which they are compelled, or will hereafter be compelled, to attend for those three branches of study more than one session?—There is no such regulation at present; and, as the regulation depends upon the Church, this is not a subject upon which we in the University feel ourselves competent to give directions different from those which emanate from the Church.

Is the only period for the proper course of University education for students of Divinity, as you understand the regulation at present to be in operation, an attendance for one session only for these branches of study as an imperative regulation?—It occurs to me this moment, for the first time, that this regulation for one year's regular attendance applies to Divinity Hall only, and may not be considered as including the classes of Church History and Hebrew; I rather think that is the meaning of the Act, but I am not sure.

You stated that you thought the system of instruction in Theology defective, inasmuch as the Professor had few opportunities of lecturing; how often do you understand that in point of fact he is able to lecture?—I speak only from report upon that subject; but in the early part of the session I understand that he lectures at least two days a-week, sometimes three days a-week; for the latter half of the session not more than once, and indeed, towards the close of the session, not at all.

From your knowledge of what ought to be accomplished in a course of lectures upon Theology, can any considerable proportion of the course be overtaken in one session, with that limited portion of time?—No, very small indeed.

Do you think that such of those students of Divinity as are only required to attend in the Divinity class for one year, will ever receive from any Professor any systematic or complete course of instruction in Divinity in that time?—I should suppose it to be quite hopeless.

Will you have the goodness to state what obstacles you conceive to exist to the attendance at the Divinity Hall for a greater number of hours during the day, to enable the Professor to lecture for one hour, to examine for a second hour, and hear discourses for a third hour, as is done in the University of Glasgow?—If the students were attending at the same time upon the Church History class and the Hebrew class, that would infer that five hours of their time were spent in strict professional study; and, if so much of their time were thus employed, they would probably think it a hardship.

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Do those obstacles to which you allude appear to arise from the attendance of only one year being required of students in Theology?—I should think so.

If a Professor was enabled to lecture for a whole hour during every day in the session, would he be able to overtake a great proportion of a course of Theology in the six months of the session, according to the system of instruction usually pursued in the classes of Divinity?—I rather think he would; I presume so. But I am not speaking in my own department. I understand a Professor of Divinity at present would endeavour to go through the whole of the system within the three years of attendance which he considers the regular students are bound to give him; probably it may prolong itself a little farther, though three years is the utmost regular attendance given, according to law. Within three or four years, however, as I understand, a Professor of Theology endeavours to go through the whole of the system. If, then, with the very limited number of hours which he has at present for lecturing, he can attain this, it is quite clear a great deal might be done in a single session if it were possible for him to lecture every day.

Is it not a great disadvantage to a student entering upon the study of Divinity to come in upon the broad side of it at the third year of the lectures, instead of commencing at the beginning?—A great deal depends upon the way in which the lectures have been arranged. It is possible the subject may break itself down into several branches, so that this evil would be little felt; and I presume that the Professors of Divinity endeavour to accommodate themselves to that apparent difficulty as much as they can.

For the purpose of conveying instruction to students, and of obtaining a proficiency in those attending the classes, is it the opinion of Dr. Brunton that the examination of the students is as important a part of the method of conveying instruction as that of lecturing upon such subjects as those of Divinity?—I think, considering the length the young men are advanced before they come into the hands of the Professor of Divinity, that so strict and minute an examination as might be very useful in their early Philosophical course would not be necessary. But certainly I think the practice of examination exceedingly useful.

Does Dr. Brunton foresee any difficulties, other than those he has mentioned, to the attendance of the students of Divinity being required for at least two sessions, in the different Universities in Scotland?—None other than what I have already mentioned.

Is it your opinion that the present system of regulation under which a young man is only bound to attend one session, can possibly ensure any adequate attainment in the different branches of information which he ought to possess for entering the Church?—Were it not for the security which arises from the examinations he has to undergo before the Presbyteries, most certainly the academical provision would be altogether insufficient.

Would Dr. Brunton have the goodness to state the general nature of those regulations in the Presbytery which he thinks in part remedy the defect in the system of academic education?—In answering that question, I allude chiefly to the Presbytery of which I am at present a member. The young men are examined in private, according to the directions of the Church, by a committee of that Presbytery, who in general do their duty, I believe, very correctly and very conscientiously. The examination of each young gentleman lasts, I suppose, for an hour or an hour and a half, and during that time he is examined upon Latin, Greek, Moral Philosophy, Divinity, and Church History, and I have no doubt at all, from what I have seen in the course of such examinations, that the examinators gain a pretty accurate knowledge of his proficiency.

Are they not examined in Hebrew?—Not at that stage of their trials; it is at the close of their public trials that they are examined in Hebrew.

Do you conceive there would be any obstacle to the duty of hearing discourses in the Divinity Hall being divided among the Theological Professors?—The principal difficulty that I foresee with regard to such an arrangement is, that, if different individuals heard the discourses of the same student, it would be impossible for them to form such an accurate idea of his merits as the single Professor who heard the whole series. That, however, might be obviated; for it might be arranged that the student who began to read his discourses before a particular Professor should read them all before the same Professor.

Supposing the students at the Divinity Hall were divided into three or four portions, so that the Principal and the other Theological Professors might hear the discourses required of the several portions of students respectively, is there any difficulty in that case to such an arrangement?—There is no difficulty except what arises from the legislative power of the Church. The Church requires the certificate from the Professor of Divinity personally. The certificate of the Professor of Divinity bears that the young man has read all these discourses with approbation. It would be difficult for him to grant such a certificate, unless he had personally heard them all. I am not a Professor of Divinity, though the Professor of Church History be so. He is called in his commission Professor of Theology and Church History; I am merely added to the Theological Faculty by the Senatus Academicus.

Do you conceive there would be any difficulty from the nature of the alteration itself, or from the nature of the subject?—None whatever.

In your opinion, is it an important object for the benefit of students in Divinity, that during each session, so far as may be practicable, a regular systematic course of lectures on Divinity should be delivered by the Professor of Divinity?—I should not think it necessary that a system should be completed in one session; but certainly it would be desirable that a large part of it should be gone over.

Would you prefer that the students should be obliged to attend in two divisions upon the Professor of Divinity, so that he might have two classes, the one for those who were attending the first year, and the second for those who were attending the second year?—I am hardly prepared to say whether such an arrangement would or not be preferable to the present. It strikes me, at the first impression, it would.

What is your opinion of the system of irregular attendance which at present obtains among the Divinity students?—I have never missed an opportunity of saying that I think it discreditable to the profession.

Would you wish to see it entirely abolished?—Whatever my wish for such an enactment may be, I fear it will be impossible to attain it; but I certainly would wish to see a greater remedy to the evil than at present exists.

Do you understand that by the regulation of this year a student will be obliged to attend one session, and enrol himself for four or five other sessions, during which the attendance of one day to read a discourse may be sufficient?—Yes; that is my understanding of the law; and it strikes me, since I have come into this room, that there would be a doubt if even he were obliged, during that year, to attend Church History and Hebrew.

Do you consider that that is anything else than merely prolonging the time through which those discourses may be delivered, or do you think that that system of occasional attendance is of the slightest use in securing farther instruction to the students?—We flatter ourselves that, while a young man enrols himself as a student of Divinity, he will so far consider himself a student of Divinity, that he will prosecute the study in private. We have no other security until he comes before the Presbytery.

Is it known to you that the general method by which that is arranged is by students fixing with the Professor of Divinity on what day his discourse can be delivered, and that perhaps he is only in Edinburgh for a few hours to deliver it?—I believe that to be the case. I would not say that he is in Edinburgh only for a few hours, but, upon an average, I should not suppose that he was in Edinburgh for more than a week, and in a majority of cases he remains a week for his own private convenience, rather than because he feels it necessary to attend the class.

Can you state, from your knowledge of what takes place at this University, what proportion of students ever attend more than one session at the Divinity Hall?—I am really not prepared to state that.

Is it your impression that any considerable proportion whatever attend more than one session?—O yes, certainly. The Returns from the Divinity Hall will put the Commissioners in possession of the exact fact. Certainly more than one-half are regular students.

In the numbers returned from the Divinity class, it appears they vary from about 230 to 280; will you state your impression as to the number of those who are enrolled for occasional attendance, or the proportion of that total number?—My impression is, that about 150 to 120, or something like that, is the proportion of the majority of our students who attend regularly for that particular session, and who have it in prospect to attend regularly for three sessions or two. About 150 to 120 is the proportion of regular to the irregular students. I may mention further, that the Commissioners will be able, by the Returns from Divinity Hall, either those which have been made, or which may be required, to find that most accurately. Suppose that Dr. Ritchie enrolled 250 students last year, there was a catalogue called daily of those who were bound to give regular attendance. Upon comparing the number in the catalogue with the total of matriculations which Dr. Ritchie has given to the Commissioners, the number of regular or irregular students will be found most exactly.

Can the Commissioners obtain a list of regular and irregular students of each year?—Yes.

Will you have the goodness to mention, whether you consider it would tend to raise the standard of Theological attainments in the Church of Scotland if the attendance on the Theological class was required for more sessions than is at present the case?—I think so certainly, but it is a subject on which there is a diversity of opinion.

Is it your opinion, that not only greater proficiency in Theology, but a greater proficiency in the study of Hebrew, would be secured by some regulation enforcing regular academical attendance at the University for a longer period than one year?—Certainly.

Is it your impression, looking to the situation of most of the young men who are enrolled for occasional attendance, that they have many advantages for prosecuting the study of Hebrew without the assistance of a Professor?—I should fear not.

Do you consider the benefit of lectures from an intelligent Professor to be of great importance in pursuing the study of Theology?—Most certainly; not merely from the information the lecturers give, but from the sources of information which they naturally point out.

Do you consider a young man, resident in a remote part of the country, has any sufficient opportunities for acquiring competent and satisfactory knowledge of Theology?—He certainly must have great difficulties to struggle with. The systems of Theology which have been published will, however, essentially assist him, if he is willing to avail himself of their aid.

Do you understand that most of those who attend the Divinity Hall are very dependent upon the use of the Library for the reading which they ought to pursue?—I believe them to be so.

Do you consider that it would be of importance, if, by having a separate hour for examinations, the Professor of Divinity was able to prescribe to his students books which they ought to read, and upon which he might afterwards examine them, so as to secure greater application to the study of Theology, as is done by Principal Haldane at St. Andrew's?—I can have no doubt that the practice might be very useful: I do not think that *daily* examinations are necessary for purposes of that sort.

Do you not think that the system of prescribing books for them to read, and having a separate hour by which their application to their studies might be ascertained, would be an improvement?—I think it might be turned to excellent account, certainly.

You stated that the catalogue was not called after the middle of March; may not that circumstance partly lead to the students leaving the University sooner than they would otherwise do?—Whether it has been cause or effect, it is really very hard for me to say. Undoubtedly

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the young man would remain till he has stayed out what is reckoned a regular session. As I understand it, a regular session is at present completed in four months.

Do you conceive there is any difference in the circumstances of a Divinity student attending at the University of Glasgow and the University of Edinburgh?—I have no access to know the circumstances of the students at Glasgow; but, unless in regard to that part of them who come from the Highlands, I should not suppose there is much difference.

If the session was longer at Glasgow, and you found the Divinity students to attend to the end of the session when such attendance is required, is it your opinion that the same regulation could be carried into effect in the University of Edinburgh, so as to prolong the session?—I have mentioned before, my impression that the student might consider an additional imposition a hardship; and, if it be a hardship at all, the hardship would be a little greater in Edinburgh than in Glasgow, for here the students can turn their hours of leisure to better account than at Glasgow by means of private teaching.

If they have the source from which they can maintain themselves here, does it not appear that it would rather enable them to continue longer at the College during the session than at Glasgow?—If they were surer of private teaching, it would; but private teaching is greatly diminished at the close of the session of the Language classes.

Is not the Divinity course shorter than that of the Language classes?—The Divinity Hall, properly so called, continues lingering on, employed in hearing discourses merely, till the end of April; but, after they cease to call the catalogue, there is nothing day after day but reading of these exercises.

Do you consider it essential for the benefit of the students, that there should be a great proportion of the Divinity students present when these discourses are heard?—The students may profit very much by the criticisms of the Professor upon the discourses; otherwise I would say the time is almost wholly thrown away.

Supposing a regulation were introduced, by which, at the close of the session, or in such parts of the vacation as may be found suitable, the Theological Faculty were to hear these discourses, or as many of them as they could overtake, might not that regulation be as beneficial to the students who deliver the discourses, and at the same time greatly enable the Professor of Divinity to do more efficient duty during the session?—If the discourses are to be read at a separate hour from the hour of lectures, it seems unimportant whether they be heard by the Theological Faculty or by the Professor;—unless they were to be heard at a separate hour, it is quite clear it would give no relief at all to the Professor, who is himself a member of the Theological Faculty.

Might it not be an improvement if the discourses were heard at the close of the session by the Theological Faculty, or during such parts of the vacation as may be found to answer for that purpose?—According to the present system, the close of the session would be made of a most tremendous length. The labour would be excessive if the exercises were thrown upon one part of the session, for their number is very great indeed. We have 260 students, and each of them must read, during the period of his attendance, five discourses in public. Now, as the majority of them complete their attendance in three regular years, it will easily be seen that a great number of discourses must be read every session—an overwhelming number.

If the number of discourses is greater, does it not interfere much more with the teaching of Divinity by the Professor of Divinity?—Certainly: if there were any way of conquering that evil, it seems to me much more might be done for the effectual teaching of Divinity. I consider the number of discourses as uselessly great at present; and their length is uselessly great also.

Are you aware that at Glasgow attendance for two or three separate hours at the Divinity Hall is required every day?—I am not minutely acquainted with the manner in which Divinity is taught in Glasgow.

Do you happen to know if the students are obliged to enter themselves so as to mark whether they mean to attend for one session, or whether they mean to attend regularly for more sessions than one?—My own impression is, that at the beginning of the session the student must signify if he means to attend regularly during that session, but that he is pledged no further.

Can you state, generally speaking, if, according to the system of University education in Scotland for the students of Divinity, any method is taken, at the commencement of the sessions after the first year's attendance, to ascertain what studies have been prosecuted or pursued by the student during the preceding vacation?—What questions may be put by the Professor in private I do not at all know; but I am not aware of any regulation that binds him to put such questions.

Are you aware of any part of the present system of public instruction by which that information can be obtained by the Professor?—He can judge in some degree by the discourses which the young man reads. He can see the growing improvement and the increase of information from time to time.

Does the Professor of Divinity, at the close of each session, recommend any books to be read during the course of the vacation?—I do not speak from my own knowledge, but I presume he does. It is the practice, as far as I understand, of every Professor to do so, not only at the close of the session, but from time to time.

Are there certain essays prescribed in your class?—There is one prize-essay in the course of the session.

Are the essays of such a nature, or are the subjects so selected, as to render it necessary for the student to prosecute his studies in private, to enable him to compete for that prize?—I endeavour to choose the subjects with a view to that, and I find myself successful. I have obtained a great many essays of very great merit from the students in that way. I ought to

have mentioned upon that subject, in talking of the distribution of prizes for essays, that, though the Professor is the sole judge for deciding the prize, I always make the prize-essay be read publicly in the class, that the competitors may have an opportunity of hearing it.

What security have you that those essays are the composition of the students who deliver them?—I can have no absolute certainty; I can in general detect them if they are taking their information from printed books to an unwarrantable degree. They must take their general information from books, of course. What assistance they receive from their friends in private it is impossible to say, except that I generally have a pretty good idea of the talents of the young men. It is in the second year only that he gives me the essay, so that I have had the previous year's proof of his diligence and application.

Is it your opinion that it would tend to increase the prosecution of Theological studies, and be of use to the young men entering the Church, if there were any means of having prizes in your class, or any Theological class, for essays, to be awarded at a meeting of the University, publicly before all persons who choose to attend?—Yes. That is, supposing we had the facilities which I hope we shall soon have for such meetings. At present the thing is impossible. I think, were there a proper hall for such meetings, it must be gratifying and flattering to the gentlemen who were successful. I think it would be an additional spur to competition, if such publicity were given. As the subject is entirely new, I cannot speak with certainty; but I anticipate favourably of it.

Are not the number of discourses to which you have alluded before, and which you think too numerous, prescribed by the General Assembly?—They are, strictly.

If those discourses are too numerous, upon what principle would you recommend additional exercises to be prescribed?—I consider the discourses too numerous principally with regard to the proportion they at present bear to the hours of teaching. It must be very desirable that the Professor should have, either through those discourses, or other exercises, an opportunity of judging of the talents and diligence of the young men who attend him; but the number of discourses I consider as relatively too great for the number of hours afforded for teaching.

Does not the Church put it in the power of the Professors to prescribe a still greater number of discourses than the five which are absolutely required?—Yes, it does.

In point of fact, is it not the practice of this University, when students attend two Professors of Divinity, to require discourses in each of the classes—Divinity strictly so called, and Church History?—In the Divinity Hall, of course, the discourses are *required*. In the other class, subjects are prescribed, and discourses recommended; but a certificate in the Church History class may be received without the reading of such discourses. It is a voluntary task on the part of the student.

At what age do students generally enter your class?—I have stated already that they sometimes come to me before the Philosophical course is closed.

But, as to the students of Divinity, what is generally their age?—I really have no very exact mode of ascertaining it, except from their appearance.

What is your general impression of the average age of those who begin a course of Theological study?—From 18 to 19 years of age; about 18.

Do you generally find them pretty well prepared; particularly, do you find them tolerably proficient in classical literature?—I have very little opportunity of judging of that: we conduct our examinations in English.

You have already stated, that, in your opinion, the practice of allowing students of Divinity to complete a course in the way of occasional attendance, is not favourable to the progress of Theological literature, or to the reputation of the National Church; is that your decided opinion?—That is my opinion, as far as I can judge from our circumstances here. I know there is a diversity of opinion, as I have mentioned, upon the subject.

Do you think that those who are enrolled for partial attendance generally attend at all further than upon the day they give a discourse?—My impression is, that they attend scarcely at all. But I do not speak from my own knowledge; for these occasional students never come to me.

Do you think the occasional students, or those who are non-resident, are, at the end of the Theological course, generally equal or superior in their attainments to the regular students?—I have no access to know it. *Ex facie*, I should suppose the thing impossible.

Do you consider students at the age of eighteen are generally sufficiently prepared to act as tutors, particularly in the country, where they may have the sole charge of a number of boys?—A great deal must depend upon the disposition of the individual, of course, and his attainments; but, as a general question, I should say, certainly not.

Do you think that to require students of Divinity, who in general commence their Theological course about eighteen years of age, to attend regularly during the first and second years, could at all interfere with the duties they may have to exercise elsewhere as tutors?—So far as I can judge of the state of things in this neighbourhood, I do not think it could. An opposite opinion, I believe, is held in another part of the Church. I think it would not interfere.

Do you not think that students residing in the country labour under great disadvantages, particularly in being deprived of the facilities of consulting books to which they have access in University towns?—I have not the least doubt of it.

Do you consider that the subject of Biblical Criticism is sufficiently attended to in the course of Theological instruction followed in Scotland, but particularly in this University?—I fear not; I have already stated I do not think the attendance on my own department is sufficient for the purpose.

Do you think that students who are engaged in tuition to a great extent—for instance, in gen-

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tlemen's families in the country—are likely to devote themselves as assiduously to their own studies as those who can command much greater means?—It is quite impossible, of course, for a great sacrifice of their time is required in such situations; and, after the discharge of their daily duty, they must be so jaded and fatigued as not to be expected to do a great deal in private study.

Do you understand that the act of the General Assembly, concerning Theological study, and the licensing probationers, is read in this University?—I believe regularly.

Did you study at the University of Edinburgh?—I did.

Have you studied in any other?—None.

Do you think that there is a greater or less ardour upon the part of the students of Divinity in their professional pursuits now than when you studied here?—I think, as far as I can judge in my own department, the ardour is greater; and I have remarked, since I became a Professor, a very decided improvement in the general tone both of the intelligence and information of the students in Divinity.

Compared with the time you yourself were a student, do you think that a greater or smaller proportion of students now give regular attendance?—I really am not prepared to say; I do not believe there is much difference. This will be answered more exactly by those who are more strictly Theological Professors than I am.

Do you think more or less attention is paid among the students of Divinity to classical literature now than formerly?—I think there is more, so far as I can judge.

Do you think, if all the students of Theology were to give only such attendance as is thought sufficient by many of the occasional students, that there would be any use for Professors of Divinity at all?—As the law stands at present, there must be a Professor of Divinity, if it were only for hearing discourses.

Might not the Presbyteries just do that as well?—The Presbyteries do hear that identical number of discourses, when the young men come before them; this is the reason why I have said that I think the number of discourses needlessly great. The same class of exercises is gone through again before the Presbytery. The student reads a lecture before the Professor of Divinity—he reads a lecture before the Presbytery,—a homily in the same way,—a popular sermon, &c. I do not say it is the same homily, or the same popular sermon, but it is in the same kind of exercise.

Is there a rule prohibiting the same discourse to be delivered before the Presbytery as had been read in the Hall?—There is no rule, except that the Presbytery generally prescribes its own subjects.

Do you think that Professors of Divinity could judge of the progress of students in Theological knowledge, by requiring any less proof of their attention than a single discourse every year?—I should suppose so.

In what way could they judge of their proficiency by a less frequent opportunity of hearing discourses?—Examination, I think, certainly would be one way.

Would you propose to substitute a greater proportion of examinations for the present number of discourses?—I think so. I have had occasion to hear these discourses often for Dr. Ritchie, and, as far as my own experience goes, I cannot say I should be able to form a very accurate estimate of the talents of the gentlemen who read, from hearing their discourses.

What benefit could mere occasional students, who never attend even one regular course, derive from a Professor of Divinity?—If we are to speak hypothetically of what might be, not of what is, the Professor of Theology might have it in his power to examine those students at each successive enrolment, and, if he found they had not been making progress in Theological study, he might refuse to enrol them for that session.

Still, in the case of an occasional student, is there not a probability that there would only be one annual examination?—If I am to speak of prospective regulations, that might be as should be appointed. Even irregular students might be required to appear before the Professor of Divinity more than once in the session; at the beginning of it, for instance, and at the end.

Have you found it difficult to keep students together to the end of the session of five months?—I always found it so; not in my own experience as Professor merely, but from my recollections as student.

How do you account for the circumstance, that in former times, when the wealth of the country was not greater than it is now, students in general, even from the poorer classes of society, contrived to attend regularly during a session of nine or ten months?—One reason, I suppose, was, that they were not able to turn their leisure to so good an account in a pecuniary point of view. A great many of them wish to get away to the country, to return to school as masters or assistants, or to go with gentlemen's families who are leaving Edinburgh. A great number of them go in that manner; formerly they were not so much employed in that way.

Are you of opinion that it would be advantageous to recur to the ancient mode of conferring academical honours, such as the degree of Master of Arts, with public solemnity, after rigorous examination?—That is a little out of my own department; and perhaps I have not attended so much to the subject as I ought to have done. There would be great difficulty about it in so *popular* an University as this is, where many students come to us, picking out individual classes which they choose to attend, and not going through the regular course. But it might be made imperative on young men studying for a particular profession to take the degree of Master of Arts, after going through the curriculum and a regular examination. We should know better what we were doing, than when young men come to a Professor of Divinity with certificates in their hands, saying merely that they have attended particular classes. In some of these classes the Professor can say no more than that the young men have attended the lectures; and he says a great deal often, if he can say even that.

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Do you not think that the practice hinted at just now might directly tend to the advancement of Theological learning?—If I look to the practice as bearing upon young men who intend to be students of Divinity, I think so undoubtedly. We should be more sure of having a good material to work upon.

Do you happen to know what proportion of your students have taken the degree of Master of Arts before commencing the study of Divinity?—I suppose they take that degree generally about the time they become preachers, and have a little more standing than at first enrolling their names in the Divinity Hall books. The degree of Master of Arts is taken by very few altogether.

Do you happen to know much of the form or practice with regard to taking the degree of Master of Arts, whether it was very regularly attended to till 40 or 50 years ago?—I am not prepared to speak with precision on that point. In the early days of the University, when the custom of laureation was pursued, all the students went through that ceremony in regular course. In my own recollection the degree of Master of Arts, at the time I was attending the Philosophy classes, had fallen into almost total disuse in the University; I think it is now more frequently taken. When I was a student at the University, the young men thought of no such thing.

Do students from the different seceders in this country attend your class?—I have had them occasionally, but not very often. Whether their Professors of Theology now teach Hebrew, I am not prepared to say; but I should infer it, from the seceding students being less numerous in the Hebrew class than they formerly were.

Does Dr. Brunton think it would be attended with advantage, in the way of raising the standard of learning among the students of Divinity, if another year's attendance upon the Philosophy and Language classes was exacted from them, before they were allowed to enter at Divinity Hall?—Generally speaking, it would not appear to be necessary. Much depends upon the attainments of the young man before he comes to the University at all, and upon the opportunities he has of self-cultivation during the recess; but, in general, I think four years of previous University education would be enough.

Does Dr. Brunton think the attendance on the Language classes, as prescribed in the University of Edinburgh, is sufficient to insure the attainment of any considerable degree of learning in those branches?—It really is difficult to answer that question. It very much depends upon the individual Professor, and upon the individual student, particularly upon the zeal with which the student pursues the line of present study.

Suppose the best Professor has an average description of students, with the means he at present possesses, does Dr. Brunton think that much classical learning or knowledge of the learned languages is attainable during the time of attendance which is prescribed?—I should think, if their previous training has been good, that their stock of Latin must be very fair: in Greek they could not carry the matter so far; but still I think they might make respectable progress in Greek, if they have had such previous training as is received in the High School or Edinburgh Academy.

Is it common for students in Divinity to come with so good a previous training to the Language classes?—I lament to say it is not.

Have they, in point of fact, very often very little previous training?—In Greek they very often come to learn the alphabet, which is to be deplored.

How long are they obliged to attend the Greek class?—I am not exactly sure if the Professor of Divinity is entitled to call for a certificate for more than one year's attendance.

If he were even allowed to call for a certificate of attendance for two years, in the case of a young man who begins his attendance at college with learning the alphabet, is it possible he can have acquired any correct knowledge of the Greek language in two years?—He does not produce his certificate to the Professor of Divinity the moment he ceases to attend the Greek class. There are two intermediate years, and they may be very important. The young man may make them very productive to himself in the attainment of Greek literature.

Is there any security provided by the University, that he shall pay any attention to the studies entered into at any particular class after he has left that class?—None, unless he mean to take the degree of Master of Arts.

Does Dr. Brunton think it a matter of importance that gentlemen who are to go into the Church, should be as learned as it is possible to make them?—Unquestionably: a Language Professor, in particular, can bear no other testimony.

Supposing the occasional year's attendance on the Divinity class were dispensed with, and two sessions of regular attendance exacted in the place of them, and another year's attendance upon the classes of the Faculty of Arts, particularly on the Language class, required, does Dr. Brunton think that would be an improvement in the existing system?—Why, I doubt it. I have stated already, that it is very difficult for me to say (so much depends upon the previous training of the young men), whether an additional year's attendance on the Philosophy class would be of essential benefit for a student of Divinity. But I doubt if the benefit, granting that it were a great one that might accrue from making them attend five years upon Philosophical classes, would not be more than compensated by abridging their professional course to two years only.

Suppose, in proposing to abridge the students' professional course to two years, it were understood they were to be two years of regular and rigid attendance; how would you answer the question in that view of the case?—Still I think the time is too little for strict professional study; two years are too short a period for a young man's University attendance on that part of his education which is strictly professional. I state this, however, only as my own personal opinion.

Does the Professor of Divinity prescribe the subjects of discourses which are delivered before

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him, or does he leave them to the choice of the student?—He prescribes the subject in every case. If it were asked, if the Professor prescribed the subjects to the occasional, as well as to the regular students, I ought to have added, in justice to the Professor and to the occasional student, that I believe the prescription of the subjects is accompanied with suggestions as to books that ought to be consulted.

Would it be deemed a hardship by the students of Divinity to be obliged to give three years' attendance upon the professional classes?—I wish I could say that it would not. I have said already, I fear it would, if three years' attendance were required, and every case of occasional attendance done away. There is grumbling about the one year's attendance now required; I do not say there ought to be.

Considering the importance of the study, does Dr. Brunton think that there would be any ground for discontent if that regulation were established?—If it were possible for us to bring the students to it, my impression is, that there ought to be three years' regular attendance, and no alternative. This is the point to which I would wish to bring matters, but I despair of ever effecting it.

Has the number of Divinity students been increasing these last thirty years?—Very greatly.

Do you understand that there is at present a far greater proportion of preachers who cannot obtain churches than there was 30 years ago throughout Scotland?—Thirty years ago the preachers used to consider themselves as a formidable band in proportion to the number of livings provided; but the number is comparatively greater now.

If any system of academical education were introduced for the students of Divinity, although it might keep a few from entering the Church who now enter with the facilities afforded to them of occasional attendance, would there be any evil to the Church itself from such a regulation in regard to the number of those who enter, or would the Church be adequately supplied with preachers?—My own impression has always been, that there would be an adequate supply at least; but I know that a different impression prevails in a different part of the country, and from particular circumstances. At Aberdeen, I understand, the Professors think that it would be a great evil if occasional attendance were done away with entirely, and that the supply of ministers would not be adequate to the demand. Whether they are right in that opinion, I have no means of judging.

Speaking with reference to what falls under your own observation in this University, have you such apprehension?—I have no such apprehension whatever. I believe, that if the system of occasional attendance were done away with, we should lose many excellent young men; but I have no doubt excellent young men enough would remain to supply the wants of the Church.

Have you any suggestions to offer with regard to the Philosophical and Language classes, in the way of improvement in the course of instruction that takes place in those classes?—I think I mentioned before, that, not expecting to have any question put to me on this subject, I really had not turned my mind to it, so as to venture to give an opinion upon another man's department. I am not aware that I am qualified to suggest any alteration.

Which would you consider to be the most important alteration for the interests of the Church—the addition of another year's attendance at the Universities before the students enter the Divinity Hall, or the addition of two further years to the attendance at Divinity Hall?—My difficulty in answering that question is exactly what I have stated before, that so much depends upon the previous training of the young men. In some cases, I think additional attendance in the Philosophical classes would be of no advantage at all; and in others, it would be of great advantage. I know no way of bringing it to a level, unless some provision were made for ascertaining the qualifications of young men before attending the Divinity class at all. I think there are means enough within the student's power, in four years of previous study, if he is qualified to profit by them.

Would there then be no reason against a student who had not made proficiency in the previous classes, entering the Divinity Hall?—No reason. I can understand a young man very low in attainment, coming from the country, going through the regular *curriculum* in Edinburgh, and coming to the Divinity Hall, who in truth was unqualified even for entering upon Philosophical studies; yet the Professor of Divinity has no means of ascertaining it.

Do you think it would be desirable that the Theological Professor should be entitled to examine those who wished to enrol themselves as students of Divinity, so as to remit them to their former studies, if they were not qualified to prosecute their course at Divinity Hall?—I think it would be very desirable that there should be such authority somewhere; but it would be a very severe responsibility to impose upon any individual.

Are you aware, that by one of the regulations of the Senatus of this University, about the middle of last century, every student enrolling himself at Divinity Hall was required to take the degree of Master of Arts?—No, I am not aware of that regulation.

If the degree of Master of Arts were taken after a strict and public examination, so as to secure very considerable proficiency on the part of those taking it, do you consider that would be a great check on the evil which exists?—I do; I think it preferable to examination by the individual Professor of Divinity.

Do you see any practical difficulty to the enforcement of such a regulation as that now alluded to?—The members of the Faculty of Arts are better qualified to answer that question; but none occurs to me from my knowledge of the circumstances of the students of Divinity. It would impose upon them no greater exertion, in the way of literary attainment, than they ought to make, and the little additional expense is hardly worth the naming.

Do you think the expense might be dispensed with?—There might be means found to dispense with the expense.

Do you not consider the necessity of exertion during the four years of attendance upo

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Literary and Philosophical classes, for the purpose of taking the degree with credit, might be of essential use in securing application and literary habits in after life to the students of Divinity?—I cannot have the smallest doubt of it.

Would not the credit acquired, by taking the degrees with honour, be of great use to the individual students themselves, in securing them notice and distinction and situations in the Church?—I have no doubt it would: the only drawback that occurs to me in counterbalancing what is referred to, is, that the value of the degree might be rendered somewhat less by the number of persons who held it, and that it might be forgotten, in the case of the individual, that he had attained it with distinguished honours.

Are there any means at present, by which a young gentleman intended for the Church, passing through the Literary and Philosophical classes, and the Divinity Hall, can really acquire any distinction beyond what is known to the individual Professors whom he is attending?—The attainment of any prize in the University is annually advertised, but beyond that I know of no other.

You have stated it would be, in your opinion, a very great responsibility to impose on any individual, as Professor of Divinity, to remit back students to their studies, if, upon presenting themselves to him, he thought them inadequate to enter Divinity Hall; do you mean by that, that you would propose the responsibility should be shared by him with any other persons in the University for that object?—I have stated already, that in my opinion, requiring the young men who are afterwards to become students of Divinity, to take the degree of Master of Arts, and removing the responsibility from the Professor of Divinity to the whole Faculty of Arts, would be preferable.

Do you think that it would accomplish the end in view equally and in a better way?—In a safer way. Examination by one individual is really a very precarious test of the attainments of a young man. He may feel nervous and embarrassed in the presence of a stranger; he would do himself much more justice in an examination by Professors with whom he was already familiar.

Looking to your knowledge of the licensing of Preachers, would you say, upon the whole, they were more deficient in Literary or Theological attainments, compared with what you yourself would desire to see in persons filling situations in the National Church?—I really have the pleasure to say, that though the duty of examining young men in the strict and close manner already described does not come round to us very frequently, yet in all those examinations which I have had a share in conducting in the Presbytery of Edinburgh, I scarcely recollect any instance in which the young men have not acquitted themselves most creditably in both departments.

Is it not very probable that they are students of rather higher attainments who present themselves to the Presbytery of Edinburgh for examination, as compared with those who present themselves to meet other Presbyteries?—The chance undoubtedly is, that the young men who propose themselves to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, have had all the advantages of Edinburgh training before they entered the University at all; and in this respect they have the advantage over their fellow-students.

Do you recollect many instances of students, who gave only an occasional attendance, being taken upon trials before the Presbytery of Edinburgh?—No: I think the number of such cases in Edinburgh, from the nature of the case, must be small. From my recollection it is small; indeed I do not at this moment remember any.

The Reverend Dr. *Meiklejohn*, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Edinburgh, called in, and examined.

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Are you Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Divinity in the University of Edinburgh?—I am Professor of Divinity and Church History.

Have you read over the several Queries that have been sent to the Senatus Academicus of this University by the Royal Commissioners?—I have read them all, and I returned answers to them in writing, at least to as many as it was supposed I had any connexion with.

Have you read the Answers to them?—I have not read all the answers. I have read part of them.

Have you not read through the Answers generally?—Not the whole of them.

Have you any suggestion to make with a view to any improvement in the University at large, or in the system of education which prevails in it?—The subject is very wide: I should be better able to speak to any particular question that was put.

Would you suggest any alteration or improvement in the Faculty of Arts by which education might be improved in the University?—I have long had a general impression that it would be a good thing in that Faculty if there could be hours for examination and hearing of discourses in three of the classes belonging to it where there are none in this University.

What are those three classes?—Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy. I know there are difficulties connected with it.

Are those difficulties to which you allude of a nature that would prevent the change from being properly introduced?—The difficulty to which I refer at present is the almost impossibility of getting hours without interfering with other professors. The hours are filled up from morning to night, and no attempt of that kind would be made without many complaints being urged against it.

In your opinion, do you think that an alteration with respect to hours could be so made as to introduce the improvement which you are desirous of accomplishing in the University?—I have no doubt another hour might be taken; but it must be an hour which is occupied by another class; and the evil must depend upon the relation which the business of one class

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bears to another. I mean by that, an hour may be taken when the other classes did not induce many of the students in those classes to attend.

Do you think that probably might be done by an arrangement between the different professors?—I presume it could only be well done in that way; for it would be necessary to consider maturely what interference there might be with regard to young men's attendance upon the different classes.

If such an arrangement could be effected, are you of opinion that the alteration which you propose would be a very beneficial one for the education of young men in the classes of the Faculty of Arts?—I am disposed to think so from my own experience. I find in those departments as much benefit in the hour for hearing the discourses and examinations as in the hour for lecturing for the good of the students.

With regard to your own particular class, which is in the Faculty of Theology, are there any suggestions or alterations you would wish to propose to the Commissioners?—I am not aware of any. I have sometimes thought of trying to select an hour for such a purpose as I have now mentioned, for the hearing of discourses interferes considerably with the hours of lecturing; but I have found the thing quite impossible, for these young men not only are attending other classes, but the great body of them are employed in private tuition, and they could hardly live in Edinburgh unless they were allowed to devote a considerable portion of their time in that way.

What is about the average ages of the young men who attend your class?—I suppose from eighteen to twenty-four. I have no occasion to know their ages exactly; I speak from appearances.

Do you suspect there are many above the age of twenty-one?—There are several, but what their number may be I cannot say precisely.

Did you not state that a difficulty of attendance arose from several of the young men who attended your class being tutors in families?—Yes; and they are likewise employed in private tuition.

Do you apprehend that there are many so employed between the ages of eighteen and twenty?—There are many of them take employment, if they can obtain it, as early as eighteen; some are successful and others disappointed; but there are many of them very willing to go out and teach at that age.

Do you know if there are several so employed?—Yes, several; and there are instances of their being employed before coming to our classes.

Have you any Examination in your class?—No public examination. I prescribe discourses to all young gentlemen who come to the class. They have a long time to prepare them, often from one year to another: when they are ready they return them to me that I may examine them before they are given in, and when they come back to receive their discourses for the purpose of delivering them, I have conversations with them on the subjects, and I come to know pretty well what they are doing, and what the degree of information is which they possess.

Have you any means of ascertaining if the discourses which they bring you are *bonâ fide* their own, or whether it be possible that they may be made by other persons for them?—I can form a pretty just conclusion from what I know of the young men from conversing with them, if they have written their discourse. It is possible they may have submitted it to some of their more intelligent friends, and afterwards transcribed it, but I do not know that; I have never known an instance within these twenty years in which I have discovered that a discourse had been written by another. Once I had occasion to make that discovery, and it was with regard to a young man who was inferior, and who indeed was not altogether sane.

Have you any Prizes that you confer in your class upon the students, either upon the ground of proficiency in their discourses, or for their general good conduct during their attendance in your class?—None. I one year gave a prize of books to the value of £6 or £8; but I found it not quite consistent with my convenience to pay for prizes myself, and I had no other means of getting them.

Is there no public fund for the purchase of prizes?—There is no public fund whatever.

Have you any general examination at the end of a session, so as to ascertain the proficiency of your scholars?—There is no such examination.

Do you grant certificates of attendance?—We must do that, for they cannot be admitted to trial by Presbyteries unless they have received them.

Are they generally demanded by those who attend your class?—Very generally. They do not require it in some districts. Indeed they do not require attendance on my class in the greater part of Scotland; but in some districts, as in the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, they do; in several other parts of the Church they do, but it is not universal.

Is it, or not, in consequence of any general law of the Church that the certificate of attendance on your class is required?—It was a matter of discussion before the Church Courts, and it came to the Assembly. The Assembly had recommended attendance, but it does not become the law of the Church unless it is approved of by the majority of the Presbyteries. The proposal never was transmitted to the Presbyteries, and approved of; and, though a resolution of the Assembly is a good law of the Church for one year, yet it is not permanent law unless the Presbyteries have returned an approval of it; and that was never required.

Do you think it would be an improvement, by producing emulation, to institute prizes, or to have public examinations annually of the classes, either in the one or the other, or both?—I am quite certain that prizes wisely conducted would have a happy effect; for the students are so far advanced in their studies that they are able to produce something that is valuable, and there would be many candidates for them. The public examination might be useful too; but a private one suits the purpose as well in our situation, for many of those young men go away

before the end of the session, and there is no particular time of the session when you could have the whole present.

Do they leave your class considerably before the expiration of the session?—There are several of them that remain to the termination of the session; but after the beginning of March, and more particularly after the Court of Session rises, there are a great many of these young men who go away with families as tutors or private instructors to the children; we find that there is a considerable diminution of the numbers from the time the Court of Session rises.

With respect to prizes, would you recommend that they should be instituted if funds could be found for them?—I am quite aware they would do much good.

Have you any means of enforcing discipline in your class, or checking insubordination, or of insuring attendance?—We have no means of checking insubordination except by informing them that they must behave gentlemanly, or they cannot come there. I have not found difficulty in that respect.

Are they under any obligation to attend?—Those who attend are under an obligation to do so, or I should not grant them certificates. Every day, when they meet, a catalogue is called, so that I know the exact number of hours every individual is present, and the number of hours he has been absent.

Do you refuse certificates to those who do not attend for a certain number of times?—They are refused to those who do not attend a fair number of weeks and days.

What is your opinion in regard to the occasional attendance?—It is allowed for students of Divinity.

Do you consider it beneficial to the interests of the Church?—I have generally thought unfavourably of occasional attendance; but there are strong arguments pleaded as to the hardship it would be to some individuals if they were to be compelled to attend always. I may be permitted to add that there is a tendency to increase that attendance now. No individual can come upon trial for licence since the last Assembly unless he attends one year regularly; and it is known that the prospect is pretty favourable, and that two years will soon be required of regular attendance; at least, I expect so.

Is your own opinion against the system of occasional attendance?—I do not think favourably of it, and for this good reason: I have found, in a great majority of cases, that the discourses of the students who attend regularly were better than those produced by the students attending occasionally. There may be some exceptions to that; there are superior young men, but in general it is true, as far as my experience goes.

Do you consider that the best students in the Church are those who attend occasionally, or the reverse?—I think those who attend regularly are the first class of students; there may be exceptions, but I think they are not numerous, as far as my experience goes.

You stated that when you were at College there was a separate hour for examination; at what College was that?—It was not at this University.

At what University did you attend?—I was twelve years at the University of Glasgow, and I know pretty well about the practice there, from my long residence.

Are you enabled to state decidedly that the system of having examinations in classes in the way alluded to, and at separate hours, is a most important method of conveying instruction to youth?—So far as I am enabled to judge individually I think it of the greatest importance, and productive of the happiest effects.

Were you a Professor of the College at Glasgow?—I was not a Professor then, but I taught the Mathematical class some time; but one session, from almost the commencement to the conclusion.

Do you consider the system of education pursued in that University for the Philosophy and Language classes to be superior to that followed in the College of Edinburgh?—I presume I must be excused from answering that question: I feel a warm attachment to Glasgow, and I feel a personal interest in Edinburgh, and I would not choose to give a preference.

Are you acquainted with the Outline of Philosophical Education published by Professor Jardine?—Yes, I am quite acquainted with it, and I knew it in practice formerly.

Do you consider the introduction of that system into the different Universities in Scotland would be an improvement?—I am not quite aware that it would; but the only point in which I give a preference to Glasgow is for the hours of examination, the constant account that is taken of the young men, so that it is impossible for an individual to be idle and unobserved; but as to the mode of teaching the class I am not disposed to give a preference to what goes on there. As far as the Professor is concerned I am far from giving it a preference. The circumstance I put any value upon is the constant superintendence and the regular examination of the students, so that it is impossible for a young man to be idle without being immediately detected.

With reference to the plan pursued to convey information and instruction, and not with reference to the merits of the professor, do you attach great value to the system of having separate hours for daily and constant examination?—I am certainly disposed to do so.

Are you of opinion that it would be beneficial for the interests of the Church, if it were incumbent on students of Divinity to take the degree of Master of Arts before entering the Divinity-hall, upon some system of strict examination which might secure considerable attainments in the different departments of literature before they so enrol themselves?—I am not aware that the degree would have any material effect if detached from examinations. Were examination to take place of the kind I have been describing, the certificates from the different professors, which they produce, would ascertain their qualifications; every student who came to be enrolled as a Divine, bringing from the professors not only certificates of having taken tickets to their classes, but likewise stating in what way they have attended, and what has been their progress, so far as is known to them.

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Do you consider, according to the method of instruction pursued in this University in this class, there is sufficient certainty of the Professor knowing the attainments of the students?—In the Language class they have sufficient opportunities of knowing; and so far as they give exercises to them to perform in the other classes, they always state how that has been done. I do not think the knowledge is so complete as if it were obtained by a daily examination. In all the Philosophy classes they give certain exercises to be performed. I fear here it is voluntary; in Glasgow it is not; they are there obliged to perform them; the Senatus has power to enforce it.

Will you have the goodness to state to the Commissioners generally the system of instruction to which you allude as pursued in Glasgow; say, for instance, in the Logic class?—At Glasgow the Professor lectures in the morning hour; he meets his students in the forenoon hour for the purpose of hearing discourses of one kind or another, and examinations. He has two classes of discourses, as he used to prescribe exercises in my time; the exercises consisted of an account of some particular topic on which he had been lecturing; these were read *de die in diem*. He used at the same time to prescribe essays of a larger character, and the student was allowed two or three weeks to prepare these, when I attended. At eleven o'clock there was examination on all the topics in the lectures, particularly on the lecture of that morning, as well as reading short exercises on some of the topics discussed in the lectures the preceding days.

Had he frequently more than two hours?—He had not more than two hours for this business. There is no Professor of Rhetoric there, and I recollect, at one time (I do not know if it was continued long), he had a separate hour for giving lectures on Rhetoric; it was a third hour, which used to be in the evening.

Was attendance on those separate hours for examination imperative on the students?—The attendance upon the examination hour was as imperative as at the hour in the morning for those who were regular students. Perhaps I might state a circumstance: in Glasgow the students are all enrolled in a special class, which they are supposed to belong to; they all stand in that particular class. In Classe Latina, in Classe Græca, in Classe Logica, in Classe Ethica, or in Classe Physica, they are called in public meetings as belonging to that particular class; but there are also individuals who may come and hear the lectures who are not enrolled at all. There are always some who do so, but the regular students are all enrolled in that class, and upon them it is imperative to attend at the hour of examination.

Is it imperative on all the students likewise to perform all the exercises which are prescribed?—It was so in my time.

Was any difficulty found in enforcing that regulation?—There was, for it was necessary to exact small fines; but generally it was without much difficulty.

So that the object in view can be attained by having such separate hours?—Yes; the greater part are performed, and without difficulty. Those who failed when they were fined, and persevered in refusing to comply with the orders of the Professor, were dismissed from the class and not allowed to receive certificates.

Is there any reason why such examinations should not take place in the University of Edinburgh?—The only reason I know of is, that the hours are so completely filled up that it is extremely difficult to fix any one which could be employed in that way.

Would it not be of more benefit to the student that he should attend a certain number of classes with a good effect than that he should attend more than he can probably receive benefit by?—Unquestionably it must be so; if he attends more than he can profit by he is losing his time and his labour.

Do you think that a change in that respect would be beneficial to the students?—I must think so, as it is always disadvantageous for a student to be in more classes than he can bestow proper attention upon.

Looking to the present system adopted in the University of Edinburgh, where examinations do not take place, would not the regulation of a person being admitted Master of Arts, after undergoing strict examination, be a useful regulation, so far as the Church is concerned?—I am not aware that it would have a very good effect; it might if the examination were very strict for these degrees; but if it were not very strict there would be little effect produced.

Supposing the examination were strict, would such a regulation be beneficial?—It would certainly have some effect in that way. At present a degree is received in place of the certificates from Professors. If they produce a degree they are enrolled; but we had an instance of a student going to Aberdeen, and getting a degree without giving the attendance. Upon complaining, they said it should not take place again; so that we were sustaining a loss by a degree being given to a person who should not have been admissible. By the attendance given, he had interest with the people of course at Aberdeen to get a degree. I mention it to show that degrees will not at all times answer the purpose.

Supposing that no degree were to be given without an efficient examination, and some degrees were to be given, where the examination had been extraordinarily good, under circumstances indicating superior honour to the persons receiving them, would not such a regulation be beneficial?—I should think so, if it were understood that all those who were not very well qualified were to be rejected; but people would have some feeling about the hardship of the measure. In the earlier periods of this University degrees were taken by everybody, and nobody was rejected. If the result were to be the same, we should gain little by it.

Is there any reason why the results should be the same?—I do not know; I only say that there will be a feeling that it is harsh to cut off a young man's prospects, and say he shall not go on because he is not able to answer very strict examinations.

Have you ascertained that no one was rejected in former times?—I do not know exactly

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whether they were rejected or not; but we are sometimes told that the class amounted to a certain number, and that that number was "laureated," which was the phrase at that time. At that period they attended 11 months out of the 12.

You stated you were Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Divinity; do you not conceive Church History is your particular province as a lecturer?—I rather think not.

Are you in the practice of lecturing on Divinity as well as Church History?—They are combined; and I will inform the Commissioners why I do not. In the establishment of my class, it is said there shall be another professor of Divinity. In the charter of the class from King William and Queen Mary, the words History, Ecclesiastical or Civil, does not occur: at some subsequent period it is said in the commission, "with special respect to Church History," which is all the authority for my being Professor of Church History.

Would you favour the Commissioners with a short plan of your mode of lecturing?—Considering the nature of the establishment as it appears from these documents, I thought it my duty to begin first with the earliest spiritual dispensations of God to man, and to prosecute them in chronological order down to the Christian era, giving the best account I can of these dispensations, and stating the effects they produced, which become the History.

In what way do you proceed after the commencement of the Christian era?—I begin giving an account of what took place in the Ministry of our Lord, and in the apostolic age; and then I present the different events and disputes that have arisen with regard to different subjects in the order of time.

Do you find that you are able to finish your course in one or two sessions, or what number of sessions are required?—I have never finished it. I go on for three or four years, sometimes longer. I have never come down so far as I intended, which was to the termination of last century; and I doubt if I shall. I select those periods which I think most useful; such as the period of the Gospel dispensation during the first century, and the centuries which followed: and I bestow a good deal of time upon the ancient economy, and upon the sacred Books under both dispensations.

How far have you actually brought down your account of the History of the Church?—To the Mahommedan Impostor; I have hardly exhausted what precedes, and I find it takes more than three years to get through it.

Is it the practice of students in Divinity to attend your class during the whole time?—Part of them,—the regular students, and many of the others who have been once in the class,—enter as occasional students for the purpose of giving in discourses that I may have prescribed, and hear the criticisms I make upon them.

Would you not consider it as a great advantage, as the subject is so ample, and you find a difficulty in bringing it down if you had an additional hour given for lecturing?—I should think it a great advantage to have an hour entirely devoted to lecturing, if I could find another for the purpose of receiving these discourses and for examination, but I have thought on the subject very often, and I find no hour that I could well fix upon. I have consulted the more intelligent students who are in the class at different periods in the course of nearly 30 years; I find it impossible to get them to attend two hours.

How often do you lecture?—Five days in the week, except the days I hear discourses; that depends on the time they are given in. I lecture on all the previous days of the week except Saturdays; I lectured only four days in the week the first time I went over my course; then I increased it to five, which has now gone on 24 years.

When you prescribe discourses to your students do you hear them delivered in your class?—I formerly stated how they were managed. They give them into me when they have got them ready, and they lie in my possession until I have an opportunity of reading them over and writing criticisms upon them, making all the remarks I think necessary; then I request the student to call upon me and receive his discourse, and converse with him upon the subject of it, and every thing connected with it; after that he delivers the discourse in the class, and I criticise upon it afterwards. I always read the criticism upon it: I never do it *extempore*.

Are the subjects of the essays connected with Ecclesiastical History?—Many of them. I give three kinds of discourses; I give them dissertations upon different parts of Ecclesiastical History, or upon Characters, or sometimes upon Books; I give them portions of Scripture for lectures, and texts for sermons.

Are you in the practice of recommending books to the students, which should be read by them, connected with the subject of Ecclesiastical History?—I always do so at the commencement of the session; and, when I am passing from one department to another, I state a number of books that I think will be read with advantage, and I inform them that I shall always be glad to receive them and give them information as to the books which they should read upon the subjects claiming their attention, and they very often take advantage of it and come to me.

Have you been in the practice of examining them in those books which you have prescribed to them for reading?—Not directly, but incidentally. I ask them if they have found the information which I led them to expect from the perusal of the books; then they give me some account of it, and in that way I obtain a knowledge of their progress.

Considering the peculiar nature of Ecclesiastical History, does it occur to you whether it would or not be an advantageous mode of giving the students a general view of it?—I think it might be useful. I make the writings of a particular author the subject of a dissertation, and I receive such dissertations accordingly.

Do you examine your students upon the subjects of your lectures?—No, I do not; I have no hour for that. I examine them more particularly on the subjects of their own discourses.

Do you not think it would be desirable that there should be such examination?—I have no doubt it would be profitable if it were possible to accomplish it.

What makes it impossible?—It is not upon my own account that there is any difficulty, but there are two reasons which I have already stated: the first is the difficulty of finding an hour for that purpose; secondly, the almost impossibility of a great number of these young men attending without sacrificing that portion of time which is necessary to secure the means of support.

Does it not appear, considering the vast importance of Theological Science, that it is a great disadvantage that much more attention is not paid to it than at present?—I am perfectly satisfied that there is too little attention bestowed; one of the great reasons is what I have mentioned, that these young men, and the most intelligent of them, are probably obliged to devote five or six hours a-day to private tuition.

Do you suppose, if a strict mode of tuition were introduced, and in consequence of that these young men were cut off from being students of Divinity, a sufficient number would be left for supplying the Church of Scotland?—It is not easy to say; it would require a knowledge of the numbers in all the Universities, and some acquaintance with the circumstances of the young men; but I have no doubt here it would cut off one half of our students if you were to make demands upon their time with which they could not comply.

Are you aware what is done in the Divinity class at Glasgow with regard to that?—I am not fully aware of that at present, for there have been several things introduced by Dr. M'Gill, with which I have no reason to be acquainted. When I was at Glasgow the Divinity Hall was conducted precisely in the same way that it is here, and for a very long period there was no difference in any respect. The other professor, commonly called Professor of Church History, only lectured two days in the week during all the time I continued there; and the class was very ill attended.

In the certificates which you grant to the students of Divinity, are you in the practice of expressing your opinion of their proficiency and talents, as well as regular conduct?—Invariably. I state what my opinion is of them, and likewise the number of discourses they have given me.

What is the nature of the Divinity Library, as it is called?—It has existed for a very long time, and it is chiefly supported by contributions from the students of Divinity. At a former period they paid a small sum to it; latterly they have paid 10*s.* each year: they now pay that sum, and the number of books is greatly increased: it is a very good collection for the use of students in Divinity.

Have you, as Professor of Divinity, any control over that library?—That was a subject of great discussion in this University during the time both of the present and the two preceding professors of Divinity. The young men assumed to themselves a power of managing it; they claimed it; it produced a great deal of dissension, confusion, and discord in the Hall. That went on, as I have stated, from one Professor to another; and, eight or ten years ago, I cannot tell the particular year, it became necessary to have a termination put to the matter, and a number of the more respectable students chose to state to me their claim. I was well acquainted with all that my colleague, Dr. Ritchie, thought of it. We made up a plan for the management of the library, which has been acted upon. According to those regulations the Theological Professors have the choice of books; the accounts are kept, and they are adjusted at the end of each year. I should mention that these regulations were approved of by the Senatus Academicus. The accounts are produced to the Senatus at their first meeting after the commencement of a new year, and docqueted by them. These accounts are then accessible to the students. It appeared lately that for a year or two they had not got them; but, on making an application at the end of last year, they were furnished with a copy of them. Our rules require that the books should be annually bought: but, while I state that the choice of books is to lie with us, I may mention that the librarians are always told, that if any books are asked for, or any books occur to the young men as suitable for that library, they have nothing to do more than to mention them; we take care that they are introduced. I believe the regulations have been produced to the Commissioners.

Having mentioned that there is a good collection of books, will you inform the Commissioners if you think students have found free access to them?—The regulations show what the access is. Those regulations are adjusted for the purpose of giving every individual as much command as is possible of the library, consistent with his fellow-students having the advantage of it.

In the Return made to the 18th Query, and in the column where the separate hours for examination are stated, the following words are opposite to your class—"the usual meeting prolonged;" will you have the goodness to explain what that means?—I generally receive two discourses at each meeting; and, though a minor part of them may be heard, I have read them more minutely. It generally occupies a whole hour, and sometimes more. I have afterwards to read critical remarks which I have made upon the discourses, and sometimes we are after the hour a quarter or half an hour. It is prolonged to serve the purpose for which that hour is destined. I may at the same time observe, as an evidence of the difficulty of getting the young men to attend at different hours, that there are great numbers of them who make application, and assign reasons why they must get away exactly at the hour. I have only a small number who remain.

Does it mean then that the usual meeting is prolonged only when you receive discourses?—Only when I receive discourses.

In point of fact, what other classes ought the student of Divinity to be attending while he is at your class?—Why, there are many of them who go to attend the Natural History Class;

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a very considerable number go to it, and some of them attend other classes, where they have pupils, to see what is going on.

What other classes *ought* the students of Divinity to be attending while they are attending the class of Ecclesiastical History?—It is very often necessary for them to attend a second time some of the classes which they have attended before; for they may have attended them only one year. There is an inconvenience in our University. It is the practice, though not in all the Universities in Scotland, to attend the last year of the course on Natural Philosophy. That hour happens to be the same hour in which the Professor of Divinity lectures; and those young men have an opportunity of attending that class only one year.

Without referring to what is the state of fact in the University, will you inform the Commissioners—supposing the literary and philosophical education of the students of Divinity to be properly secured by previous regulations—what classes *ought* they to be attending while they are prosecuting their Theological studies at the University of Edinburgh in your class?—We are very anxious they should be as accomplished scholars and as well-informed men as may be, and we advise them to attend Chemistry, Natural History, Rhetoric, &c.

Supposing that sufficient regulations shall be adopted for the purpose of securing the Literary and Philosophical education of the students of Divinity before they enter Divinity Hall, the question you are asked is, after they enter Divinity Hall, what are the proper classes for students of Divinity to be attending at the same time they are in the prosecution of Theological studies?—They must attend, first, the Professor of Divinity; they attend me secondly, and the Hebrew one or two years; they should attend all of them: these are the only Theological classes.

Supposing such attendance at the University for the students of Divinity to be enforced as shall be judged sufficient for the prosecution of their Theological studies, could there be the slightest difficulty in the Professor of Ecclesiastical History acquiring another hour for the instruction of his students, without interfering with the attendance on the other Theological classes?—There would be none on his part if the students could be got to attend. I think an hour might be got without much inconvenience, except what results from the engagements of those young men who are employed in tuition.

Does the inconvenience experienced in getting another hour result from a desire to enable them to attend such classes as those of Natural History, Chemistry, or any of the Medical classes?—It does from that in part; but I think the great difficulty in getting another hour's attendance from them is the use they have for that time in private tuition.

Is not the object in giving instruction to students of Divinity in an efficient manner partly sacrificed to the desire of enabling them to give instruction to others?—I am not just disposed to state it in these terms; but I do think more might be done if our students were in circumstances that did not make them depend almost entirely on their own labours.

If it should be found, in point of fact, that by recent alterations in the University of Glasgow, the students of Divinity are bound to attend, and do attend two or three hours at the Divinity class, and two hours at the class of Ecclesiastical History, would Dr. Meiklejohn be satisfied from that, that similar regulations might easily be introduced into the University of Edinburgh?—I have no doubt of it; but in Glasgow, instead of attending two hours daily upon the Professor of Church History, they attend only two, at most three, days in a week.

Do you know that they attend the Professor of Divinity two hours a-day?—That must be entirely new; it is not consistent with my knowledge; there was no such thing when I was there.

Supposing it to be the fact, that in the College of Glasgow the students of Divinity do attend the Professor of Divinity two or three hours a-day, and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History two hours during a part of the week, would Dr. Meiklejohn from that be satisfied that the same regulation might be carried into effect in regard to the students of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh?—I have no doubt that what is done in one University may be done in another; but I know the attendance upon Church History in Glasgow is very limited, and always has been.

Does it appear to you that there are any circumstances, in regard to the students of Divinity attending the College of Edinburgh, which could prevent such a regulation more than at Glasgow?—I do not think there are; there are none known to me.

Are students in Divinity at Glasgow as much in the habit of teaching pupils as those at Edinburgh?—They are a good deal in the habit of teaching, but not so much as at Edinburgh.

What is the nature of the proceeding called the Blackstone Examination at Glasgow?—I remember sitting on that stone four times myself. The examination on the Blackstone takes place at the beginning of the session; it takes place every successive session. The obvious view they have is to inquire so as to ascertain whether the student has made sufficient progress in his studies the former year to admit of his going forward.

Are all the Professors present at this examination?—There is only the Professor in whose class he is, at the time he is examined, and the Professor in whose class he was the preceding year; and they are often attended by the Principal during the time, if he is in good health, but when the Principal is old or infirm it is not done; but generally the Principal and the two Professors are there.

Do you know if, upon those occasions, the Professor of Divinity attended?—No, never.

Was the examination very minute and strict?—Not remarkably. In the two Language classes the student specifies himself what books he can read, and he brings them there; if he is in the Greek class, the Professor of Latin examines in Latin; and there is an officer in the College who stands at the back of the chair, and at the end of every five minutes he calls out *ad alium, Domine.*

University of Edinburgh.

Professor Meiklejohn.

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Are there many instances of students being remitted to the studies of the former year, and being obliged to alter their course?—I never knew an instance of that sort; if there was any, it had escaped my observation.

Did it appear to you that it was anything more than mere formality?—It was something more than a mere formality, for the students were obliged to prepare themselves a little for it. They are obliged to read those books they professed, and to prepare themselves on the subjects of examination; it did a great deal of good. So far as it was intended to arrest the progress of those who were not very well qualified, it did little or none.

Do you think that the possibility of being sent back might operate on the minds of young men to induce them to study diligently?—I do not entertain a feeling of that kind, nor would I say that it is entertained by others. The student has paid his fee, and has been enrolled some weeks before he is examined.

But might not some arrangement of that kind be adopted that would be beneficial?—If the student were to be examined before entering a class by a person who has no interest in his admission or rejection, some good might probably be done.

Have you the means of knowing the attainments of young men when they enter your class in point of Grecian literature?—No farther than from the certificate of the Professor of Greek, who mentions how long they have attended, and what has been their progress.

Can you refuse to enrol them, though he certifies nothing more than mere attendance?—We cannot refuse to enrol them; that is fixed by the law of the Church.

Do you think the subject of Biblical Criticism is sufficiently attended to in this University, or do you think that there is a sufficient provision for the teaching of it?—I should presume that there is a great deal of attention paid to it. The Professor of Hebrew has one department of it, so far as the language is concerned, that is, the language of the Old Testament; then there is a department which falls to me. I have to give an account of the different books; and when lectures and sermons are delivered, I have to remark upon the import of the subjects in the original, and every thing about them; but the young men do not read the book to me in the original.

Do you think the number of discourses prescribed in Divinity Hall, under the authority of the Church, is too great or too small?—I cannot conceive it to be too great, for I am well aware that what a young man does for himself is more productive of benefit than what he can possibly hear from others; and if it were possible to increase the number it would be advantageous; the only difficulty is, that there would not be time to hear them.

Do you think, if the specimens of a student's exertion were less numerous, that the Professor of Divinity could have any means of judging of his progress, unless examinations were much more numerous and minute than they can be at present?—I do not think the number of specimens should be diminished.

Are many of your students tutors in families?—A great many of them.

Do occasional students enrol with you, as well as other Professors of Divinity?—The greater part of them do not; but those who have attended my class generally come back again to enrol, chiefly for the purpose of delivering a discourse or two.

Have you occasional opportunities of comparing the attainments of those students who give a regular, and those who give a partial, attendance?—I have the discourses produced by the one and the other class of students.

Have you any opportunities of knowing it at the termination of their course, when they are examined before the presbytery of which you are a member?—We have every opportunity of knowing what their attainments are when they are examined before the presbytery.

Which of the two classes do you give a decided preference to?—I have not been able to judge from the presbytery's examination, for I did not carry in my mind what the attendance of the students had been at the moment when they were examined; but, in a great majority of cases, 19 in 20 of the discourses of the students who attend regularly are preferable to those which are given by those who attend only occasionally.

Edinburgh, Wednesday, 18th October 1826.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Alexander Irving, Esq., Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Professor Irving.

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Are you Professor of Civil Law in this University?—Yes, I am.

Have you read over the several Queries sent to the Senatus Academicus by the Commissioners, and the Answers which have been returned to them?—Yes, I have.

Have you any observations to make, or any new matter to suggest, in consequence of the perusal of those answers, with respect to the University at large?—No; I am not aware that I have anything to suggest.

Do you concur in all that has been stated in those answers as delivered by the Senatus Academicus?—As to part of the matter I am no proper judge; with regard to Medical matters, for instance. But in so far as relates to the Faculty of Law I concur there. I assisted as one of the Committee in drawing up the Answers.

Do you object to any of the Answers that have been given in relative to the subjects connected with the other Faculties in the University?—No, I do not.

Are the Commissioners to understand that the whole answers have obtained your concurrence?—So far as I was informed of the subject; many of them relate to matters of fact, as to which I did not make research, but which I presume are correct.

Would you recommend any alteration or improvement in your own particular class?—The

only change that I have sometimes thought it might be desirable to make was to reduce the two classes into one. From the attention which is now paid to Civil Law, it appears rather a hardship on the Professor to be obliged to deliver two courses of lectures, to a very few students sometimes.

Has it always been the practice to have two sets of lectures?—Yes; ever since the institution of the class it has been the practice to have one upon the Institutes, and another upon the Pandects.

Would you consider it an improvement to conjoin these together, and form only one class?—It would be an improvement so far as the Professor is concerned. I do not know that it would be any great improvement to the students, if they chose to attend both classes, which many of them do not. It is of advantage to have the two courses.

In what respect do you think it might be an improvement to the Professor; do you mean that it would be merely a saving of labour?—Merely a saving of labour. The number of students that attend the Pandects is very small.

As far as the students are concerned, do you think an alteration to that effect would be rather injurious than beneficial?—If the students are disposed to attend both classes, which those who are best educated do, it is an advantage they should have an opportunity to attend both courses.

Have you any mode of enforcing attendance at either course?—No, I have none. The Writers to the Signet have made a regulation, by which it is imperative on all persons entering their society to attend one class of the Civil Law; that is the only regulation by which it is imperative upon anybody to attend.

In either course?—Either course will serve; they must have a certificate from me. These regulations have not taken effect yet.

Would you refuse to grant a certificate to a person who had not attended at all, or whose attendance had been very ill?—I would refuse.

Is there any regulation of the Faculty of Advocates to that effect?—No, there is no regulation at present. It is not imperative on a person passing trials before the Faculty of Advocates to have attended any class in the University whatever.

What may be the age of those students who generally attend?—About eighteen, or from eighteen to twenty years.

Do you mean in both classes?—They are older in the Pandect classes, as they generally attend the Institute class first.

Have you no separate hour for examination in either of your classes?—No, I have not. Examinations take place the same hour that the lectures do.

Have you any kind of examinations?—Yes, I have in both classes.

Would you have the goodness to state the nature of the examination which the students undergo in both classes?—The lectures are delivered in English, and I have made it a practice to have the examinations in Latin. The examination is not a very severe one, it cannot be expected it should be; one object of it is to accustom the students to answer questions in Latin, as they have to undergo examination in Latin for their trials for admission to the Faculty of Advocates.

Is it an examination *vivâ voce*?—Yes, *vivâ voce* in Latin.

You have no prizes in your class?—None.

Have you any classification at the end of the session for good conduct or proficiency?—No; I have not been accustomed to make a classification of that kind.

Would you think it beneficial for the object of learning to which your class refers, to have any general examination at the end the session, or prizes instituted to be conferred for merit, or attainment in the branch of learning to which your class refers?—I think it might be useful. It might secure more attention on the part of the students.

Having that object in view, which would you recommend, or would you recommend both, prizes or general examination?—I should imagine that prizes might be most effectual.

Are there any funds for prizes in your class?—None.

Were you the first Professor that began to lecture in English?—No; Mr. Dick lectured in English, and Mr. Wylde lectured in English. Mr. Dick made the change.

About what year was that?—It must have been before 1786; I think I began to attend his class at that time. I suppose the thing was first adopted by Professor Millar of Glasgow. It was afterwards followed in this University.

Generally upon the state of the College, have you paid attention to the extent of the powers of the Senatus Academicus?—No farther than that my attention has been called lately to it in consequence of certain law proceedings at the instance of the town.

But unconnected with any question with the Patrons, as to the powers of the Senatus Academicus, do you think that they are sufficient, or that they require to be extended or abridged?—I should think the powers which we have been understood to possess with regard to the discipline of the students are sufficient for any purpose; at least nothing has ever occurred in the University, since I had connexion with it, to show that those powers are not sufficient.

Would it be desirable if there were a regular Rector or Chancellor of this College?—It might be desirable.

In what respect?—In establishing a more respectable head to the University, and affording a mode of communication more efficiently with the Crown.

As to your own class, do you consider the study of the Civil Law an important branch of education to every individual intended for the law?—Yes, I certainly do.

Do you not consider two years' study of that law by young men about the age of eighteen a very useful preliminary to their future progress?—I conceive it to be very useful for the students to attend so long. What I formerly mentioned as to the Professor giving only one course, was grounded on this, that as students are not compelled to attend in order to their admission into the Faculty of Advocates, and those entering with the Society of Writers to the

University of Edinburgh.

Professor Irving.

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Signet will, by the late regulation, be only required to attend one year, the number of students who may be expected to attend two years is very small. In fact, very few do at present attend both courses.

Is it consistent with your knowledge, whether any advocates have lately been admitted into the Faculty who have not attended any Civil Law class, either here or in any other University?—I cannot positively say as to the attendance at other Universities. Many of them have been admitted into the Faculty without attending my classes; and I have known instances of young men taking out a ticket to attend the Institute class, which is, of course, the first they ought to attend, and applying to the Court of Session to be taken on trials by the Faculty of Advocates long before the course was finished.

Are the first year's lectures upon the Institutes of Justinian?—Yes.

What is the nature of those lectures, as distinguished from the second course?—There is some return which I made upon that subject; I believe it is in the Appendix to the Answers.

Does that contain all you have to mention upon the subject?—Yes, nearly.

Have the goodness to state again the substance of it?—The two courses necessarily embrace the same subject, because the Institutes profess to give an account of the whole of the Civil Law, and the Pandects give a much more detailed account of it; but in my lectures upon the Pandects I have been accustomed to go very slightly over those parts of the subject which are sufficiently treated of in the Institutes, and to confine my attention to the more important parts, on account of their connexion with the law of Scotland.

You stated that your examination of the young men was slight; do you apply that to the first year's study of the Civil Law?—It is necessarily but a slight examination in both years.

Why should the examination be slight?—It is such as merely to show that they have been attentive to the lectures, and that they are acquainted with what is to be found in the text-books. The examination is entirely taken from the text-book.

Is that text-book Heineccius?—Yes.

Do you put questions to the students as to what the text-book contains?—Yes, I do.

Do you put any marks of censure upon any individual who is not able to answer questions?—I find many of the students do not answer the questions, and I am obliged to discontinue the examination as to them when I find them not prepared.

Is that discontinued for the day, and do you resume it next day?—If I find a student is always unprepared I give up calling on him altogether. I have no means of making the students pay attention; if I find them constantly negligent, I am under the necessity of not calling them at all.

Do you give certificates to those who are to pass as Writers to the Signet?—It has not begun yet to be the practice, as their regulation has not yet begun to operate.

Should you withhold a certificate from any individual who was in the practice of not answering?—I should think it my duty to do so, of course.

Will you have the goodness to describe the nature of the lectures you give on the Pandects?—I have stated that I confined my attention principally to those parts of the law that are most important from their connexion with the law of Scotland; for example, the Law of Contracts, and the subject of Tutory.

Do you use the same text-book upon that subject as upon the other?—I use a different text-book, but one by the same author.

Do you follow the order of Heineccius in lecturing upon the Pandects?—No, I do not. Professor Millar first began to take the titles of the Pandects in the order of the Institutes, which is a much better order than that of the Pandects, which indeed can scarcely be said to have any principle of arrangement at all. I adopted his order at first, but I altered a little the order of the titles afterwards. I have in my pocket a copy of the order in which they are treated.—(*The witness produces a paper.*)

Is there an examination upon the Pandects also?—Yes, there are examinations in both classes. I examine more upon the Pandects. The class consists of a fewer number of students, so that the examination is more strict, and comes more frequently over to each student than in the Institute class.

Are any exercises of any kind prescribed in this class?—I have not been accustomed to prescribe them.

Looking at the numbers who attend your class, they seem to be very few indeed, when compared with those who attend the Scotch Law Class?—Every student of law, and all writers' clerks and apprentices, invariably attend the Scotch Law class; very few of these think of attending the Civil Law class, it is confined chiefly to gentlemen coming to the bar.

Is it, in your opinion, a well-founded notion that a competent knowledge of the Civil Law is very necessary to enable a student to become a good Scotch lawyer?—I conceive it to be so.

You have stated, that, according as they are understood, you conceive the powers of the Senatus Academicus to be sufficient for their purpose; do you also conceive that they are sufficiently clearly defined, so that it can be accurately known what those powers are?—I think it would be very desirable if they were better defined than they are.

Are they so defined that it can be strictly known what they amount to?—I am afraid they are not so well defined.

You have stated that you thought it would be an improvement to conjoin the two classes, and have but one lecture; supposing that that were done, do you think it would be advantageous that there should be one hour for lectures and another for examination?—It would be desirable, certainly, to have a separate hour for examination; the examination could be conducted to a much better purpose.

Do you happen to know if it was ever a rule or understanding in the Faculty to require attendance upon Civil Law?—I do not know that it ever was. I may mention what I know as to the Faculty. A few years ago a set of regulations was drawn up by a Committee of the

Faculty, and approved of by them, requiring not only attendance on two courses of Civil Law and one of Scotch Law, but requiring a certain University education preparatory to the study of law, namely, attendance for three years at the Language and Literary classes. These regulations, after being approved of by the Faculty, were laid before the Court for their approval, and they were returned to the Faculty with the approbation of the Court, but with a suggestion that it might be better to add a fourth year to the preparatory studies. When this came to be laid before the Faculty again, I do not know from what cause it happened, but by a vote of the Faculty it was determined that all previous education should be laid aside as not necessary, and they retained only the attendance upon the Law classes. After this took place the late dean considered the Faculty to be placed in so strange a situation by retracting what they had themselves proposed, that he never would present the regulations again to the Court for approbation, so that nothing farther was done.

Does it not stand as a resolution of the Faculty that there should be attendance on the Law classes?—Yes; but it has not been approved of by the Court, and has therefore no effect.

Is it not the understanding that there should be a certificate of attendance on the Civil Law?—Sometimes it has been customary, I believe, to present a certificate of attendance. I do not know that there ever was a regulation of the Faculty requiring it.

Looking back at the number of attendants, according to the Return in the answer to the 31st question, it appears they vary sometimes very considerably; there are twice as many in one year as in another; as to the years 1811-12, do you happen to know how that stands blank in the numbers?—I really cannot explain it. I believe the list was made up from the returns.

How long have you been Professor?—Since the year 1800. That list, I believe, was made up from the returns which the Professors make every year to the library, of the number of students who have attended the classes, in order to compare them with the matriculation list, to see if the numbers agree. I sent them a list every year. They must have lost the list, but I can easily supply it from my own book.

You have said you used Heineccius as a text-book; do you use any other book particularly in your lectures?—I refer to others.

Have you made considerable use of Huber?—Not particularly; I recommend various works to them, those of Huber and of Vinnius, and Voet, and of Pothier.

Do you conceive that it is an improvement to lecture in English and not in Latin, as was formerly done?—I conceive it to be much more useful to students to lecture in English than in Latin; they follow me to much more advantage.

You have stated that your course of instruction is divided into two classes, the one year being for lectures upon the Institutes, and the other upon the Pandects; is there any principle upon which that separation is founded?—I suppose it had been founded originally upon the attention of students being first turned to Justinian's work on the Institutes, composed expressly for the use of those beginning the study, and which of itself was used as a text-book. The second year they attended to the other works in the *Corpus juris*, and particularly the Pandects, as the most comprehensive.

Is there a regulation by the Senatus Academicus, or of any other authority, prescribing that in the first year you shall lecture upon the Institutes, and the second year upon the Pandects?—I do not think there is. I suppose that was the understanding at the time the class was first instituted, but I have not looked into the minutes of the Faculty of Advocates at the date of the institution of the class.

Supposing there are to be two separate classes in different years, would it not be a very great improvement if the classes were very differently modified, so that the same course of instruction should be carried on for the second year, but embracing those parts of the general subject of Civil Law which you could not overtake in the first, in order to make it, not only a two years' course, but a continuous course upon one plan of instruction?—If the students were always to attend both classes I suppose it might be of advantage, but it would be considered a great hardship by the writers if they were obliged to attend more than one year; and such a regulation would necessarily protract the course for two sessions.

Is not the present plan of lecturing, one year upon the Institutes and another upon the Pandects, both a very arbitrary, and, apparently, a very useless division of the subject?—It certainly is not the best division of the subject; and if every person was to attend the whole lectures on the Civil Law it might be much improved; but it seems the custom of gentlemen, except those who are entering with the Faculty of Advocates, to attend only the Institute class, in order to gain a general knowledge of the principles of the Civil Law without taking anything more.

How many attend the course of the Pandects?—The number varies very much. I have had nineteen and twenty; in other years I have had only five and six; and it was when so few attended that I considered it a hardship to be obliged to give two courses of lectures.

Is the second supposed to be the higher and more useful class?—Yes.

Is it not apparent that, without some change in the constitution of the class, or some regulation requiring attendance upon that second class, it is comparatively of little use as a part of a system of instruction in the College?—It is only of use to the gentlemen who come to the Bar, for no other person attends the second year.

Do you not think that it might promote greatly the study of Civil Law if the classes were differently cast, so that either the same course of instruction should be carried on for two years, or that a more extended set of lectures should be delivered for a longer session?—Certainly, the lectures might be made more useful if they were extended so as to embrace a longer session, and were confined to one course only.

Must it not frequently happen, however you may try to avoid it, that frequently the same

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subject is discussed in the second course which you had treated of more or less in the first?—Necessarily it must.

Considering the education which most young men have who attend the Institutes, is there anything in the nature of the subject to prevent you from giving them as full a view as you might wish of the subject of Civil Law the first year they attend?—There are many very important subjects which are scarcely noticed in the class of Institutes at all.

Suppose your class not to be limited to lectures on the Institutes, is there anything in the nature of the subject of Civil Law to disqualify young men who in general attend your class from following a more extended and fuller course of lectures than those which are delivered the first year they attend?—I do not think there is.

Is any part of your time, in the First or Second class, taken up in the History of Roman Antiquities, or Customs, explanatory of particular laws?—To a certain degree there is. The History of the Roman Law is necessarily given, as I think it necessary to notice what the Law was originally, and what change it gradually underwent.

Are there any parts of your course devoted to the explanation of particular customs and laws among the Romans, as explanatory of the Institutes and Pandects?—So far as the Law is affected by peculiar Customs I naturally explain them.

Do you at present find inconvenience from the want of any separate set of lectures by another Professor, on the subject of Roman History and Roman Law?—No; I should not conceive such a thing to be necessary. I am accustomed to recommend Heineccius's work on Antiquities to be read along with the Institutes, as explanatory of the Law.

Suppose you felt yourself at liberty to depart from the previous practice of lecturing one year on the Institutes and another year on the Pandects, and were to form a general set of lectures upon the Civil Law, for a more extended course, might not that be much more useful than the present system of instruction?—Yes, I rather think it might be more useful. If I were to adopt such a plan as that, I would take the Pandects for the basis of the course, arranged according to the order of the titles which I am accustomed to follow.

Could you complete such a course of lectures in one year?—No, not in one season. In Mr. Dick's time, and also in Mr. Wylde's, the Pandects took two years; I endeavoured to compress them into one year.

Do you think it would be an improvement if, after such a course were proposed, you were to deliver annually your lectures for the first course, and annually your lectures for the second course, so as to carry on the students of the respective years upon a much better and more efficient system than that which practice has prescribed to you; making it one course instead of two separate courses on the Institutes and Pandects?—I think it would be an improvement.

Does it occur to you that there is any principle whatever which can be assigned for that system which has obtained in Scotch Universities, of lectures being delivered one year upon the Institutes, and another upon the Pandects?—It seems to have been a general understanding in all the Universities in Europe; perhaps it originated from Justinian's views himself. The Institutes were originally reckoned as a work which the students of Law were to have as the first object of study; their first year was employed in that, and they afterwards went to the Pandects.

In point of fact, in your course upon the Pandects, are you under the necessity of frequently referring to parts of the Institutes?—Yes.

Is the course upon the Pandects an expansion of the course upon the Institutes?—It is an expansion of the course upon the Institutes; but there are many subjects, and very important ones, which are scarcely noticed at all in the Institutes.

Do you consider that the subject of Scotch Law can be adequately treated of in one session and in one class?—I should think it could not be fully treated of in one session and in one class.

Would you be inclined to recommend two sets of lectures on Scotch Law in two classes?—Yes, I think it very necessary.

Supposing such alteration were to be accomplished in the system of instruction with regard to Scotch Law, would you still recommend attendance for two years on Civil Law, or would you prefer a more extended set of lectures for one year with a separate hour for examination?—I should conceive the separate hour for examination a very useful part of it; it might not require an hour every day; a shorter period might suffice for it, and two hours a-week for examination might be sufficient.

Supposing it were difficult to command the attendance of the students for two years upon Scotch Law, and likewise two winters upon Civil Law, might not an adequate supplementary course be delivered during the summer session on the Civil Law?—I should think that if a course were delivered in the summer and winter the whole might be got through in the course of one season.

So that, if it were judged expedient, might the attendance of three years complete the University Education for a law student?—Yes, it might.

Looking to the state of the Scotch Law and relative importance of the Civil Law, does it occur to you as of greater importance that the course of lectures on Scotch Law should be extended to two years, than that two years' attendance should be required on Civil Law, as at present taught?—The Scotch Law is the more important subject of the two.

In point of fact, in treating of the subject of Scotch Law, is it not necessary, on the part of any Professor or systematic writer, to consider most of the principles of the Civil Law in so far as they are applicable to the system of Scotch Law?—It is certainly so.

Would you be inclined to recommend the attendance for two years, both in the Civil and Scotch Law, as a suitable preparation for passing at the Bar?—I should think it would be of

advantage: at the same time, it has always been the practice of young men coming to the Bar to attend Scotch Law after they have passed the Advocates; sometimes two years after.

Would it necessarily require four years' attendance if such a rule were established?—At present students very frequently attend the Pandects course in Civil Law and Scotch Law at the same time.

But is it your opinion, upon the whole, that you could accomplish your own object of instruction, and do more good by a more extended course of lectures in one year than by your present arrangement?—I think undoubtedly it would be so, but it would render it necessary for all the students to attend the whole course; at present many of them content themselves with the Institutes alone.

Do any of the gentlemen attend your class after they have passed the Bar?—They very frequently pass at the Bar while they are attending during the course of the session.

Are you or not aware of the number who attend your class in consequence of this regulation of the Writers to the Signet?—No.

Do you suppose that any inference can be drawn from the numbers attending the Conveyancing class last year?—I certainly found no advantage last year from the change; they did not come forward in the anticipation of the regulation taking place afterwards. My number of students was not larger last year than it had been for several years before; but I suppose it will render the attendance of the Institute class considerably larger when it comes to take effect.

When does that regulation take effect?—I rather think not till 1828, but I am not quite certain. I had a copy of the regulation sent me at the time, but I have mislaid it. I suppose the Professor of Conveyancing will be able to tell you.

Do you concur in the propriety of that regulation proposed by the Faculty of Advocates, requiring attendance upon a course of Civil Law lectures?—I should think it very proper that there should be such a regulation; and, no doubt, many young men pass very ill instructed upon the subject of Civil Law.

Considering the nature of the subject, and the probable indisposition of some young men at first to bestow so much attention upon so dry a subject, do you consider that strict and rigid examinations might be of essential service, if you had a separate hour for the purpose daily, or as often as you found necessary?—I think examinations, if they could be enforced, would be of very essential service, to those gentlemen particularly who, on the present system, seemed determined to pay no attention to the subject at all, of which there are always some who enter as students. The attendance is very bad, as well as the answers to the examination.

Supposing attendance were required, and that the attendance for one hour, for the purpose of examination, were likewise made imperative, do you not conceive there would be a great benefit resulting from such examination, and that habits of application and industry would be acquired by young men before they come to the Bar?—I think there is a great defect in having no means to ensure attendance or attention to the subject of the examinations, for very frequently, before the end of the course, one-half of the students have ceased to attend altogether.

How could you secure attendance at the hour of examination?—A roll might be called, and the name might be marked; and if certificates were made necessary, so that the student is under the necessity of having them, the Professor might refuse to grant them unless there had been proper attendance.

Judging from your own experience, is the knowledge of the Civil Law one which a person is likely at all, in many instances, to acquire, after he comes to the Bar, if it has not been secured by his previous education?—I do not think it is at all likely that it can ever be acquired afterwards; and I am satisfied, that except students attend Civil Law at first, and do not mix it with Scotch Law, they will never pay proper attention to it. The moment they enter the Scotch Law class, it appears so much more important to them, that the other is neglected.

Would you consider it of advantage, therefore, that, besides requiring attendance upon the Civil Law, the regulation should prescribe attendance on your first course of the class before entering the class of Scotch Law?—I think it would be very proper.

Do you consider that it is the character of the Scotch Bar at the present time that they are as well grounded in Civil Law as in former times?—I should rather suppose not.

Is it not notorious that the study of the Civil Law has been much neglected for a considerable time past by young men coming to the Bar?—I am afraid it is.

Has the extension of many branches of Scotch Law rendered the study of the Civil Law at all less necessary for the education of a lawyer than it was formerly?—Perhaps it may have done so. Those branches of the Civil Law which have been admitted as of authority with us, after they have entered into the works of our Institutional writers, and are confirmed by judgments and decisions of the courts, become part of the Scotch Law, and are studied in the class of Scotch Law, so that the student has less occasion to resort to the Civil Law than originally.

Do not, in point of fact, the leading principles of many branches of the modern Mercantile Law rest upon part of the Civil Law?—Yes, that part of the Civil Law which regards contracts and obligations is still retained in almost all the laws of modern Europe.

Is it the generally received opinion that the Mercantile Law of England was supposed to be very much matured by the aid which Lord Mansfield brought to it from his superior knowledge of the Civil Law?—I understand it to have been so; and that the law of England with regard to contracts has been much matured by borrowing from the Civil Law. Sir William Jones, in his Treatise on Bailments, explains the confusion that prevailed in the Law of England as to the nature and classification of Contracts until the principles of the Civil Law were adopted.

Is that a change of great antiquity?—It was only about the time of Queen Anne; there was a particular decision at that time, Coggs *versus* Bernard, in which the Lord Chief Justice

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Holt introduced the doctrines of Civil Law relative to Contracts, and responsibility for neglect, as much superior to any rules on these subjects then existing in the English Law.

Have you had occasion to consider the evidence that was taken before a Committee of the House of Commons in regard to the recent change effected in the law of Factors and Agents in England?—Not particularly.

Are you aware if the doctrines of English Law, before the late statute, were different from the Law of Europe as to the power of factors to pledge?—I understand so.

Was not the Scotch Law, and the doctrines of the Civil Law, appealed to in the course of that discussion, as authority?—I have not attended particularly to it.

Upon all these branches of the Law of Scotland, are its principles mainly those of the Civil Law?—Yes. The whole law of contracts and obligations with us is derived from the Civil Law, with certain modifications which practice has since introduced; and the greater part of the Law of Tutory, of Testamentary Succession, and Legacies, has been adopted.

Do you consider a proper course of instruction in Civil Law to be essential for the explanation of the Elements and Principles of the Scotch Law?—I do so.

Do you go the full length of the opinion given by the Faculty, which was presented to the Court of Session for their approbation, that gentlemen intending to be called to the Bar should attend for three years upon the classes for the Faculty of Arts and Philosophy?—Yes; I think the regulation was a very proper one.

Do you go so far, in your opinion, as to recommend an additional year?—I think an additional year little enough.

Do you think it would be attended with any hardship, or ought to be attended with any difficulty, to comply with such a regulation?—No, I do not.

Would you think it necessary, at the same time, to make provision that attendance for a certain number of years, or the production of a certificate of having taken a degree at one of the English Universities, should be allowed to stand for attendance at the classes of the Faculty of Arts and Philosophy here?—Yes.

Was that a part of the intended regulation?—I suppose it was.

Suppose a young gentleman to have been educated at Eton or Westminster, and to come down here an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, so as to be unnecessary for him to attend the Language classes at all, would you consider four years' course of study at this University necessary before he went to Law?—No.

Would the circumstance that the opportunities of private study might be very much excluded if a course of four years' attendance at an University before the young man could commence his study in Law, constitute an objection to such a regulation of previous University education?—According to the system of education which has generally prevailed in this country, by which all gentlemen who come to the Bar are supposed to have received a University education, I do not think the period of four years would be attended with any inconvenience.

At what time did you say your class terminated?—The Institute class generally terminates at the same time as the Court of Session rises. There are eight or ten lectures more upon the Pandects.

What month in the year?—The month of March.

Do you find it difficult to secure the attendance of your students down to the close of your lectures?—I find it difficult to secure the attendance of the whole; generally not one-half attend at the end of the course compared with the number who attend at the beginning.

How would you accomplish the extension of the course of lectures for one year?—By lecturing during the summer session. It might be inconvenient to lecture during the vacation, but the lectures might be conducted during the summer session.

Mr. Irving has stated that he conceived the powers of the Senatus Academicus, as they have generally been understood, to be sufficient; would he state what he conceives these powers to be, with reference, for instance, to their authority over the Professors?—I had in view only a reference to their authority over the students.

Have they any authority over the Professors?—It is questionable.

Have they any authority which would enable them to ascertain if a person appointed either by the Town-council or the Crown, or any private Patron, is duly qualified to exercise the duties or functions to which he is called?—I do not know that they have any power which they can exercise with effect.

Do you think it would be useful that such a power, to be exercised with discretion, should be vested in a body constituted like the Senatus Academicus?—I think it very questionable if there would be any advantage; it would be better if the various qualifications for the classes were insured in some other way.

Do you think it would be better that those qualifications were insured by some body extrinsic of the University authorities?—Yes, as at present constituted.

In the case of any misconduct on the part of any Professor, or proved inefficiency, have the Senatus Academicus any power whatever over him?—The extent of their powers is certainly very questionable. The Senatus suppose they possess a power, in the case of misconduct on the part of any Professor, to inquire into it, and perhaps suspend him from him the exercise of his office, and prevent him from lecturing, if there were anything very improper in his conduct. I suppose they have no power to go farther. They reported to the Patrons in my own case. When my predecessor became so much indisposed that it was quite evident he could not go on to lecture, an application was made by the Senatus Academicus to the Town-council or Patrons, and the Town-council communicated it to the Faculty of Advocates.

With respect to the authority of the Senatus Academicus over the students, what power does Mr. Irving conceive them to possess in order to maintain the discipline and respect due to the different Professors in the University?—I suppose their authority goes the length of expulsion.

I should conceive this sufficient for every purpose of discipline. They have been accustomed to expel students for gross instances of improper conduct, but the necessity of it has very seldom occurred.

Does the means of maintaining discipline in the University practically rest with the Professors, each in his own class?—If anything improper takes place in a class the Professor reports it to the Senatus Academicus, and they make inquiry into it. I remember a case in my time, where, in consequence of a quarrel in the Anatomy class, a student produced a pistol and presented it at another, which he admitted to have been loaded. He was expelled the University.

Was he expelled by the authority of the Senatus Academicus?—I am incorrect in saying that he was expelled; he was desired by the Senatus to leave the University, and he went to another.

What are the means possessed by the Senatus Academicus of maintaining the ordinary discipline of the College, short of expulsion?—I suppose nothing but reproof; they have no means of inflicting any other kind of punishment.

If it came to the knowledge of the Senatus Academicus, otherwise than by the report of a Professor, that a class was in a state of great insubordination, would the Senatus Academicus have any power to interfere with that Professor to preserve discipline in his class?—I think they would, if they have any power over Professors at all; they might make inquiry into the state of the class.

Do you conceive the Principal to have any powers personally in himself in this University?—I do not know that he has any power as Principal farther than being head of the Senatus Academicus.

Is there any instance of expulsion or suspension of a Professor by the Senatus Academicus?—I do not know that there is any instance.

Is there one of any date that you are aware of?—I do not know.

Is there any instance in the history of the University, within your knowledge, in which the Senatus Academicus have exercised that sort of power over a Professor?—Not within my knowledge; but I am very imperfectly qualified to say.

There has been established, within this year or two, a Professorship in this University, called the Professorship of Conveyancing; is it your opinion that that is an addition beneficial to the education of gentlemen in your profession in the University?—I should think it is a class that must be attended with use.

By the return it appears that class is taught only by lecture; do you conceive that that mode of conveying that species of legal instruction is a good one, or that it is attended with any great practical benefit to the students in that branch of the legal profession?—I think the lectures may be a very proper mode of conveying the necessary information; at the same time, perhaps, the students would be benefited by examination, to enable the Professor to see if they understood the instructions that were given them.

Do you conceive that, practically speaking, any benefit accrues to the profession by the institution of that particular class, which has only been recently established in the University?—Certainly; I may say it is a very useful class for the conveyancers and the Society of Writers to the Signet; it is more particularly of use to them. At the same time a knowledge of deeds is useful to all branches of the profession of the law.

Do you think it is a class decidedly useful to those young men who are destined for Writers to the Signet?—I think so.

Do you think that so far, at least, it is an improvement in the University?—I do.

Might not that class be equally useful if it were confined to a lectureship within their own walls, without being made a part of academical education?—The class might have answered very well in the situation it was.

What was its previous situation?—It was a lectureship under the authority of the Writers to the Signet, and it was not connected with the University.

Do you think the subject of Conveyancing so large as to require a separate course of lectures, and that it could not be taught by the Professor of Scotch Law?—Perhaps all the information necessary for an advocate might be taught for the Professor of Scotch Law; but I think it useful as a separate class to all the members of that particular branch of the profession who are practically employed in conveyancing.

How was that class supported when it was taught under the authority of the Writers to the Signet?—A salary was given, which they pay still.

Do the Writers pay the whole?—I understand they pay the whole.

Do the Patrons or the Writers nominate?—It is a joint nomination, I believe; but the Writers have in fact the nomination, for they have two votes for one.

There have been some discussions lately in the Senatus Academicus respecting the addition of particular classes to the Curriculum for degrees in the different Faculties; do you consider it expedient for the interests of the University that the power of regulating that matter, either in the first instance or without appeal, should rest with a body so constituted as the Senatus Academicus; or would you wish to see such matters referred to such an officer as a Chancellor, with assessors or a council, or to any authority extrinsic of the Senatus Academicus?—There might be an authority, perhaps, better than the Senatus Academicus themselves; but in the present constitution of the University I do not see in what other body it could be vested.

What would you say, supposing some other authoritative body could be found?—If a higher authority could be found it might as well be vested in that higher authority.

Do you consider it for the interests of the University, that the discussions alluded to should take place within the Senatus?—It is for the interests of the University that as few discussions should take place there as possible.

Have you considered in what hands that power would be better placed than in the Senatus Academicus?—I have not.

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Would you wish to entrust a power of that description which has been alluded to, to a body so constituted as the Town-council?—No, I do not think it would be well to entrust it to them.

You do not think it would be expedient for the interests of the University?—No.

Or the advancement of learning?—No, I do not.

George Joseph Bell, Esq., Professor of Scotch Law in the University, called in and examined.

Professor Bell.

Are you Professor of Scotch Law in the University of Edinburgh?—I am.

Have you read over the several Queries that have been sent to the Senatus Academicus, and all the Answers to them which have been delivered from the Senatus to the Commissioners?—I have. I have had no opportunity of reading, as a whole, the answers until now, very slightly below stairs, but I recollect them generally.

Have you any observations to make, or suggestions to throw out to the Commissioners, by way of improvement in this University generally?—That is a question of such extent that I should not wish to hazard an opinion rashly upon it. There are some things certainly to be improved, but I should not wish ever to give the slightest suggestion towards a reformation without a good deal more consideration. There is obvious danger in meddling with an old institution, though there are defects in it. I should not wish at present to say what alterations should be made, although I do not approve of some things as they stand.

Without going to any fundamental change as to the general principles upon which this University rests, are there any suggestions you would wish to offer to the Commissioners with respect to improvement in the mode of education as now established?—I fear I have nothing of value to suggest. Certainly there are improvements which I should wish made, with regard especially to my own department. At the same time, these, I am afraid, are not so much academical regulations as regulations in the profession to which ultimately the students of my class direct their views.

With respect to academical improvements, would you wish to reserve your opinion for the present?—If I were allowed I certainly should. I should deliberate with all possible attention on any points to which I might be directed, and afterwards wait upon the Commissioners if they think my opinion worth the having.

Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commissioners with respect to your own particular class in this University?—I am afraid that any improvement I should wish for there must depend upon myself.

In the Return to the Commissioners, it appears that you have no separate hours for Examination in your class?—There is no examination whatever. I think my predecessor, Mr. Baron Hume, began with examination. I recollect, in attending his first course of lectures, there was an examination. But there is a peculiarity in the situation of the young men who attend this class. They are generally pretty far advanced in life, and rather shun examinations of that kind, which are not necessary for their entry into the profession. It has always been found difficult to bring them to an examination, or to make that in any degree a test of their knowledge; and I think it seems, by general consent and approbation, to have been abandoned in this class.

Are you of opinion, that to revert to examination would not be an improvement, or would you recommend it?—I should not be inclined to recommend a public examination in a class so much advanced.

Would you recommend a private examination of your class?—That, I think, is more questionable. I rather think that a private examination upon any occasion of the kind is the true test by which you can know whether a man is really acquainted with the subject of his studies; and, if any examination were to be introduced in the Law class, I think a private examination of the students (taking them by turns) would be the best, indeed the only, system that could be ventured upon in a class of that advancement with any great hope of benefit.

Do you think that such an examination as you have now alluded to would be attended with beneficial effects?—Upon the whole, I think it might, although I should not be sanguine in expecting very beneficial results. From some students unquestionably I should expect very good results; from the generality that attend this class I do not know that I could expect results such as to make it expedient to adopt this as a general regulation.

About what age are the students who frequent your class?—I think from 16, perhaps I should rather say from 17, to 24 or 25.

What objection arises to the establishment of examinations upon account of the age of your students?—A young man at that advanced period of life does not like to fix upon himself a character of incompetency for examination, which may in some degree injure him in his profession. If he has the immediate object in view of entering into his profession, and can do so only by examination, he must submit to it and make the best of it; but I know, in all the examinations which I have ever attempted in these advanced classes, the students have uniformly got out of the way as much as they possibly could, and it would be necessary (as it might be possible certainly) to fix them down by regulations of a penal nature.

If examinations in the nature of public exercises were made universal in this University, do you think the same objection would occur on the part of those gentlemen?—Perhaps it would not; but still there is another objection which I do not think can ever be overcome, namely, that public examination is not a fair test of a man's knowledge of the subject of his studies. Some men have better memories, and greater presence of mind in public, than others perhaps more truly learned. It is quite probable that to such students examination may be an easy matter, and they may make a good figure; but to others of a more retired habit, I am afraid examination is so formidable, and would be so difficult, that a false and unjust estimate would be formed of their knowledge; and therefore, upon the whole, perhaps, weighing the good and

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the inconvenience together, I should not say it were a regulation to be adopted in a University in classes so advanced.

Are the Commissioners clearly to understand, that upon the whole you recommend leaving matters as they are as to examination in your class?—I should certainly recommend so.

You would not have any examination?—I would have no examination.

As there are no examinations in your class, you have no Prizes probably?—None.

As you do not recommend examinations, are the Commissioners to infer that you would not recommend Prizes, or are the Commissioners to understand there is a difference in your mind as to that subject?—I think there is a difference; in so far as a man in the retirement of his own study may compose an essay unembarrassed, so that he has fair play for any knowledge or talent he may possess; certainly, therefore, there is not the same objection to prize-essays as to examinations.

Would you recommend that prizes should be established for essays in your class?—The only embarrassment that I feel in answering that question arises from the difficulty of finding a criterion of the merit of the essays. I do not at present see exactly how that matter could be decided upon satisfactorily.

Would not that observation hold with reference to every other class in any University where prizes are already established, or where, not existing, it might be deemed expedient to establish them?—I think it would.

Is it necessary that students who afterwards go before the Faculty of Advocates to be admitted there, should have a certificate from your class of attendance?—No, it is not at all necessary at present. There were certain regulations proposed, but somehow or other they never were passed into a law, and at this moment there is no regulation whatever, except the general understanding that a man must come forward with a fair exhibition of having attended such a course of education in Literature and in Jurisprudence as may become a gentleman and a lawyer; but there is no absolute requisite.

Would you approve of the regulations to which you refer being carried into effect?—I do not recollect these regulations so accurately as to say I should approve of them entirely. My general recollection is that they were good, I think they went to require an attendance for four years upon the classes of Jurisprudence, together with a previous attendance on classes of Literature and Philosophy, not exactly such as should entitle them to a degree in Arts, (which perhaps might be the better way of beginning the studies of a young man for the Bar,) but somewhat of the same description, according to my recollection of those regulations. If it is the wish of the Commissioners that I should look at those regulations again, I will endeavour to procure them. I should have made myself master of them, had I not understood, that, as being extra-academical, they were not within the range of this inquiry.

Would you approve of some species of regulation, by which it might be made imperative on your class to obtain certificates before gentlemen passed Advocates?—I should certainly approve of a set of regulations requiring literary education and attendance in the Philosophical classes and in Jurisprudence; the one such as should fit a man for the degree of Master of Arts, and the other such as may fairly show that his education in Jurisprudence has been complete.

Would you recommend that both branches of education should be comprised?—Yes, I would comprise both branches of education.

Do you approve generally of the regulations that were proposed?—According to my recollection of them, I do.

In the Returns which have been sent by the Senatus Academicus to the Commissioners, in that part of them where your class is mentioned, in the years 1811 and 1812 the number of students who attended your class is left blank; how does that happen?—I really do not know. That was during Mr. Baron Hume's time. This is only my fourth year of lecturing. Formerly these returns were made up from the matriculation-books, which were very irregularly kept. After a certain period (I believe considerably later than 1812), there was a regulation by which the matriculation-books were rendered more correct, and gave a pretty fair state of the number of students.

Have you any method of enforcing discipline and attendance in your class?—No.

Do the students attend in a voluntary manner?—Entirely voluntary; there is no restraint or means of enforcing discipline, but the authority which I have as Professor over them.

If certificates were obliged to be granted from your class previous to the students going on in their profession, do you not think that that would be a method of enforcing attendance and discipline of a very beneficial character?—Probably it might. There is a difficulty, however, with 250 young men, to know exactly how any one has been attending. I do not know a criterion by which a class of so many advanced students (many of whom have very often pretences of business to excuse their absence), it may be easy to ascertain whether they give regular attendance, or how it can fairly be said that their attendance is regularly to be enforced with advantage.

Have you any roll or catalogue which is called when they assemble?—None. The class which I teach is a very peculiar one; it consists not only of young men, properly academical students, who are intended for the learned professions here in Edinburgh, but of men who, without intending to submit to academical discipline, come up from the country (some of them even considerably advanced in practice), and who attend for the information which they may expect to obtain from the lectures. They therefore do not consider themselves under academical control in the same way as, in the initiatory classes, the young men are; but they attend for their own advantage when they can, or when they find advantage in it; or neglect to attend when they find it inconvenient, or useless.

Do you mean the country practitioners or procurators?—Yes.

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Are young men attentive and orderly at your class?—Yes; I have not the least reason to find fault. I have always checked at once the least approach to disorder or obvious inattention.

At what time, or season of the year, does your class end?—I have hitherto lectured till about the 5th or 6th of April, I think.

Do you think that one hour a-day from the month of November is sufficient to comprise the whole subject of Scotch Law during that period?—I have thought a great deal on that subject. When I began that course, it was after Mr. Baron Hume had in 35 years accumulated such a mass of valuable information that six months were scarcely sufficient for it. I was not quite sure that so minute and detailed a discussion formed the proper object of an academical course, and I have endeavoured and wished to digest my prelections into what perhaps might properly form the subject of two classes; the one comprising the general principles of the Jurisprudence of Scotland, civil and criminal, the other more particular commentaries on those practical doctrines which present greater difficulty to the students. I find it difficult, in one course, and within the time assigned to me, or that period during which students can continue their attendance, to comprise both these subjects.

Do you not, in the Return, say that your course of lectures comprehends both the Civil and Criminal Law of Scotland?—Yes.

Are you able to give a sufficiently comprehensive view of both these systems within that time?—I cannot even find sufficient time in one course for the Civil part of our Jurisprudence, in the way in which I think it should be taught, and I have not yet entered upon the Criminal Law.

Did your Return relate to what you conceive to be the general nature of your class, and not to your practice?—To the general nature of my class. Mr. Baron Hume lectured two years, I think, upon Criminal Law, in separate courses from that on the Civil branch of the Law. The Criminal Law is a subject of lectures perhaps chiefly useful for young men at the Bar, or intended for the Bar; and, from the mass of matter which was to be disposed of in a course so extensive as mine, I found it altogether unfit (amidst the avocations of the Bar, from which I could not all at once withdraw) to enter on an imperfect explanation of so difficult and delicate a matter as Criminal Law.

Do your lectures now embrace Conveyancing as a part of the Law of Scotland?—No.

Do they embrace no part of it?—The lectures upon the Principles of Law of course do embrace also the Principles of Conveyancing. I take the application of those principles to the particular and detailed structure of deeds and conveyances to belong to a separate class. But the whole principles of Conveyancing, as part of the law, I hold to be completely within the class which I teach, and to be a part of my privilege and of my duty.

Are your lectures so comprehensive as not to make it indispensably necessary that a student should attend the lectures upon Conveyancing?—It is not necessary in one sense certainly; but it is highly useful to attend the class of Conveyancing. It is a class which, I believe, by a regulation of the Writers to the Signet, is made imperative on their apprentices. The explanation which in so extensive a course as mine it is possible to give of the principles of Conveyancing could never instruct a young man completely in the adaptation of these to the practical structure of deeds. The explanation of the structure of deeds is another way of considering the same subject. The class of Conveyancing I apprehend to be intended for adapting the general principles to the structure and framing of deeds and conveyances of property, and to the proper expression of the meaning of parties in conventions and contracts.

Is it not a class more fitted for the Writers to the Signet, and professional persons of that description, than for a general lawyer?—Certainly it is more fitted for them; but I think it is highly useful to all.

Do you read your lectures, or speak them?—I have hitherto chiefly spoken the lectures.

Do you speak them from notes?—Yes, from full notes. I am induced to do that from the great extent of the subject, and from the peculiar views which I entertain of the way in which that class ought to be taught.

Have you published any heads of your lectures?—No, I have not. The truth is, that my lectures have been in a continual state of alteration, and I hope of improvement. They were first prepared with more minuteness, and with greater attention to detail. I have since endeavoured to generalize or to reduce those details, as much as possible, to general principles, and to deliver these general principles in the first part of the course, keeping the details rather for the explanation, in a second branch of the course, of the more difficult and important doctrines. I never have been able to prepare a syllabus of my lectures.

Would you recommend the division of the class into a course of two years?—I unquestionably think that there ought to be two courses. At the same time, I must state that this is not exactly the notion that a great many others, who have thought very deeply on the subject, have entertained. They think that the whole ought to be comprehended within one course. I think that one course is a great deal too long both for the spirit and strength of the Professor, and for the attention of the pupils. And I should myself prefer having two courses, divided much in the way that I have already said they ought to be divided. Whether they ought to be in two successive years, or whether two courses should be going on at the same time, is a question of some practical difficulty which I have not fully considered.

Unless those two courses were going on the same year as in the Civil Law, would not the students be subject to a considerable hardship?—They certainly would; and that is one of the difficulties of accomplishing that division of my course, which I think would be advantageous.

From the result of your experience, are you quite satisfied with the practical benefit of that division of the subject by which you first state the general principles, without the illustration

of the details of cases, and then go over the subject again, as a more extended illustration of those general principles?—That is not exactly the idea of my course.

Will you state the general principle on which your course is conducted?—First I take a general view of the principles, certainly not giving the details, but, on the other hand, giving all the authorities I think necessary for enabling the students, in private study, to follow out, and fully to comprehend the whole of that subject; and also giving every illustration and every remarkable case which I think fit for establishing the rule or the exception. I give thus, not merely a view of the general principles as in theory, but what I should consider perhaps as a pretty full course of actual Scotch Jurisprudence. Towards the end of the course, I take up more particularly some of the doctrines which require a more full commentary; as, for example, the law of elections, mercantile law, maritime law, and other such subjects—taking them in separate departments, and commenting on them more particularly, and with more detailed illustrations, than in my general view. I am quite satisfied, so far as I have gone, from experience, that this is an infinitely better way of conducting the study, than by giving the whole details at once. The class to which I address myself is a very mixed class; there are many students who are considerably advanced in their studies—many who have never thought of or know any thing about the law at all. If I were at the first to enter into the details with that latter class of students, they would not understand my prelections; they would become wearied, or be thrown into utter despair. Whereas, by a previous exhibition of the general principles, with the illustrations necessary to verify them, they are introduced gradually to a knowledge of the subject, and are prepared for those more detailed commentaries which come afterwards upon the more difficult branches of the profession. On that account, I think it is a better course to follow.

Is the subject so comprehensive that you are not able to overtake it as satisfactorily as you would wish in the course of a session?—Certainly I cannot, to my own satisfaction, in the course of a session give the whole subject.

Would you recommend a class during the summer session, or a class for a second year, or the division of the subject into two classes, so as to lecture on a certain number of subjects one year, and a certain number the other, so as to carry on two classes each year?—I should recommend rather, that during the course of the winter there should be two classes; I think that were better. And in those two classes I should rather recommend that general division to be followed which I have pointed out; one more elementary, the other more detailed and grappling more with difficulties.

Considering the nature of the subject, would you account it any hardship upon the young gentlemen intended for the Bar that they should devote two years for the study of the Scotch Law before they pass at the Bar?—I should think any man very rash who should come to the Bar without having devoted a great deal more to the study of Scotch Law.

If any regulation should be adopted requiring attendance upon the Scotch Law from all those who intend to go to the Scotch Bar, would you disapprove of that regulation being extended to the two classes taught from your chair?—Certainly not.

Are you aware, that in the Scotch Law class in Glasgow the system of examination has been extensively acted upon?—I was not aware of that. I know it was adopted in Mr. Millar's time; I did not know that Mr. Davidson used it. The classes in Glasgow, however, are very small classes compared with this. I do not know what the numbers are. The most successful examinations which Mr. Millar made were in a class of not more than 12 or 15, or perhaps 30 pupils, but a class of 250 pupils is a very different matter; the examinations, if they were to be introduced, would require to be conducted by taking the young men by turns, either individually or a few of them at once, to private examination.

Do you think that in a large class, if it were known that a student was subject to be called up for examination, without knowing when, it would have the effect of whetting the attention, though a few only were examined?—Yes, certainly, that indirect effect would follow.

Are you not, in the course of your lectures, obliged to explain the general principles relative to the formation and interpretation of Contracts and Dispositions and similar Instruments?—Certainly: not as relative to the formation of dispositions, looking to that as the more mechanical operation; but, in explaining the nature of a particular conveyance, I hold it to be my duty to explain the effect of the deed, not stating that it contains so many clauses, and so on, but taking the essential part of the deed as a subject of comment. For example, the conveying clause of the deed, the clause of warrandice, or the obligation of infeftment, the precept or procuratory, &c., and every question of law that can arise out of the deed, or out of those clauses considered either as defective or as unexceptionable, I take it that I am not only entitled but bound to lecture upon and explain.

In most instances do you state the general terms of those clauses, in order to make what you explain intelligible?—Certainly.

In that part of the course which relates to the titles to heritable property, do you follow the same plan—for instance, with regard to a charter—in explaining the different parts of a charter, and the effect of the different clauses?—Yes, certainly. I do not state those clauses in the order in which they stand in the deed; but, in explaining the general principles of the conveyance of land, I take particular questions, arising from and consequently turning upon the expression of the deed. Where the conveyance or the contract may be materially affected by a particular expression, I consider how far it is competent to vary the expression, and what may be the effect of such variation. I consider the class of Conveyancing, in short, as an auxiliary class—as a class which goes farther into detail upon the same principles. The great principles being given in the class of Scotch Law, the Conveyancing class consists of an adaptation of those principles to the details of conveyancing.

Do you hold the explanation of principles in the way you have mentioned, with reference to

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different deeds, an essential part of what ought to be taught in your class?—Certainly. It is difficult to describe the limits of the two classes; but the class of Scottish Law I hold to embrace the whole subject, so that the Professor cannot be controlled on the ground of any supposed invasion of the province of the conveyancer. For example, the great subject of Entails I have been accustomed to consider as particularly perhaps as if I were in a class of Conveyancing. I do not hold myself in this to be in the least degree restrained, by the institution of another class, from making the most full and ample commentary and analysis. This subject of entails is one of the branches I take for more particular commentary, after having explained the general principle in the preliminary part of the course.

If such an arrangement could be introduced as that which has been contemplated, of instituting two classes in the Scotch Law, would you be led to extend that part of your class very considerably which relates to the subjects already alluded to?—Certainly, that part of the instruction which consists of commentaries on the more profound and difficult branches of the Law I should extend considerably. The others I should extend also:—both might be extended if there were room for their expansion.

Are you pretty well acquainted with the lectures that have been given upon Conveyancing?—Only generally. I do not know how they have been conducted by the present Professor.

Had you occasion to lecture for some considerable time in that class?—I think I lectured upon Conveyancing for two years.

Do you consider that in the body of your lectures on the Scotch Law, as they now stand, you could embrace the whole material substance of the lectures on Conveyancing?—Certainly not.

You mentioned that you considered the Conveyancing class as an auxiliary class, but do you consider it to be a very useful auxiliary class?—Unquestionably useful. I should say it was almost a necessary class.

Do you consider it to have been an improvement, or otherwise, to add it to the academical studies?—There have been considerable doubts whether it is a class which is properly, in its nature, an academical one. I confess that I had myself doubts upon that subject; but, having been introduced, I think it is a most material improvement; I think it completes that system of Law education, which in this University (according to the theory of it) is in my mind a perfect one.

When the lectureship of Conveyancing was confined under the control of the Writers to the Signet alone, and before it was made a branch of academical education, could any person attend that class, though he were not apprentice to a Writer to the Signet?—Yes.

Was it equally useful before in that respect as it is now?—Yes. Whether it was equally useful in the private lecturer having the same authority with a Professor in the University, is another question.

Did it exist as an institution belonging to the Writers to the Signet for many years prior to its introduction to this University?—Yes; I do not recollect the date of the introduction, it was instituted on the proposition of my brother, who died some years ago. I think the class was instituted in 1790 or 1791.

Has it existed about forty years, do you know?—I think towards forty years.

Is there any doubt whatever in your opinion of the great utility of the class for those for whose instruction it is chiefly intended?—Not the least doubt.

Do you conceive that a person before he attends your lectures ought to have attended the class of Roman or Civil Law, to derive benefit from them?—Certainly he ought. I should at the same time say that this is to be taken with some little qualification. If his views are directed to the Bar, unquestionably he ought to have attended the class of Civil or Roman Law. If they are directed to the profession of Writer to the Signet, unquestionably also he ought to attend that class; and by the rules of that society it is absolutely imperative upon the students to attend the Civil Law. With regard to those who are destined for practising in the country, I think their time would be much thrown away in such attendance.

Do you consider a second set of lectures upon Criminal Law at all necessary?—I think it would be better combined with the general set of lectures upon the Civil Department of the Law of Scotland.

Did the former Professor embrace Criminal Law in any part of his lectures upon Civil Municipal Law?—He added it at one time as a separate course.

Edinburgh, Monday, 23rd October 1826.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

William Pulteney Alison, Esq., M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Professor of the Theory of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

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Are you Professor of the Theory of Physic in this University?—I am.

Have you seen the several Queries sent by the Commissioners to the Senatus Academicus, and the Answers which they have given to them?—Yes, I have seen the answers.

Do you concur generally in all these answers?—Yes; but there are some of them which relate to subjects of which I had no means of information. I merely heard what the Professors, who did understand them, had to say in regard to them.

With respect to those matters, which you understand yourself, do you completely concur in the answers which the Commissioners have received?—Quite so.

Have you any remarks or observations to make to the Commissioners with respect to the University at large, in the way either of improvement or alteration in its Education or Discipline?—There are various things which several of the Medical Professors have had in view

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which may be done, if not at present, at least by and by. There are one or two things that have occurred to me in regard to other branches of education that I would wish to mention.

Will you have the goodness, in the first instance, to state your ideas relative to the other branches of education, leaving, for the present, out of view the medical schools?—In regard to these branches, I would say, that what has occurred to me is, that the greatest improvement which could be made in this University, would be to do something to elevate the Degree in Arts from the obscurity into which it has fallen for many years past in this country. At present, I really know no literary or scientific Degree that is given here, which is considered as any particular object by most young men in the country, and we see very commonly, that young men who wish to acquire a character for learning and science go to Oxford and Cambridge from this country, and remain for some time, and distinguish themselves, who, one should think, might be equally induced to remain here, if more pains were taken to make the Degree in Arts such as would confer higher distinction.

Would you think it a very great improvement to have the Degree in Arts so conferred and so changed as to become an object of distinction and emulation to students in the University?—I think so. I think it is much less so at present than it seems formerly to have been in the University, and might easily enough be made again.

When you say "formerly," do you allude to the period when degrees were conferred, accompanied with what was called laureation?—Yes.

Would you wish it made imperative, in many branches of literature, that students should take the Degree of Master of Arts previous to going forward to their respective professions?—I would not make it imperative in regard to medical men, for reasons which I will fully state hereafter. Whether it should be imperative with regard to students intended for other professions, I cannot say that I am qualified to judge.

Would you be desirous of having public examinations in the University at the end of a session, or at any particular periods, previously to conferring such a Degree?—I think public examinations, and pretty strict ones, for the Degree in Arts might be useful, as a young man might thereby distinguish himself, and make his progress known publicly. There are very great objections to making the rigorous examinations for Medical Degrees public. It has hitherto been private in this University, and there are good reasons why it should continue so; but I do not think the same objection applies to the Degree in Arts; probably it would be right to have one examination, and perhaps the most severe one, for the Degree in Arts private; but I think that one examination, at least, for that degree, and a pretty strict one likewise, might be public.

In that public examination, would you class the students for what are called honours in the English Universities, or subdivide them into classes according to their proficiency?—I cannot say I have attended to the details of any such arrangement. One thing has occurred to me, and it has been mentioned by one or two of the other Professors, that it would be right to have two Degrees in Arts,—the Degree of Bachelor and the Degree of Master.

From any consideration that you have given to that part of the subject, do you approve of that idea of the subdivision of the Degree in Arts, the Degree of Bachelor being conferred first, and the Degree of Master subsequently?—Yes; supposing a Bachelor were to follow a course of study, such as is required for a Master, and then a Master of Arts were to follow a higher course perhaps, at least two years more.

Would not that be making a Bachelor's course four years, and the Master's six?—Yes; or perhaps it might be thought better to confer the Degree of Master rather by a more extended and strict examination, than by a difference in the course of study. I do not pretend to have given much attention to that.

You have stated that you have reasons why you think that the examinations for a Medical Degree should not be public, and why you think the conferring of a Master's Degree should not be imperative, previously to going into the medical profession; will you have the goodness to state the reasons that operate on your mind as to that?—The reason why I think examination for Medical Degrees should not be public is, that it being once known that a man had been rejected, would injure him materially in his profession afterwards. The same does not apply to the Degree of Master of Arts, for it is merely an honorary Degree; but a Medical Degree is one by which a man is to live.

As you seem to think that it would not be desirable, with respect to students in Medicine, that it should be imperative on them to take the Master's Degree, will you state some reason that occurs to your mind for so thinking?—The subject of the previous education of medical students, before they actually enter into the medical class, is one of very considerable importance, and one upon which the Medical Faculty have had a good deal of consultation. It has been repeatedly urged in the Medical Faculty, both in the University and out of it, that there is not sufficient provision made in this University for the previous literary and scientific studies of medical men. Upon that subject I have some notes which I formerly laid before the Senatus Academicus, and which latterly have been read over before the Faculty; and, with permission, I should like to give my opinion partly from them.

Are you Dean of the Medical Faculty at this moment?—Yes, at present I am. The Dean is generally the youngest member of the Medical Faculty, having more trouble than any other.

What are his particular duties as Dean?—He has to manage all the business in regard to graduations, to receive all the students' certificates and examine them, to arrange the time for examinations, to answer all letters in regard to graduations, to keep different books, in which we record examinations, and some other business that comes before the Medical Faculty of the University exclusively.

How long is it since the situation of Dean of the Faculty was first introduced?—There has always been a Dean as long as a separate Faculty has been known.

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Do you hold the situation until a junior one supplies your place?—Yes; in fact I should have given up the situation before this, in consequence of Dr. Hamilton being added to the Medical Faculty; but he declined doing duty in it until the unfortunate dispute between the University and the Town was settled; and I have therefore retained the situation.

Does Dr. Alison think it a good arrangement that the junior member of the Faculty should be Dean?—I think it is; the Dean has no particular authority or power, it is merely that he has more trouble than any other member of the Faculty; it is, therefore, always given to the youngest member.

Is the nature of his occupation such as to require more knowledge of the business of the University, and of the forms of proceeding, than is supposed to be possessed by other members of the Faculty?—No, I do not think it requires more knowledge. The greater part of his duty is, in the first place, receiving Theses from the young men, who are candidates for graduation; then receiving their certificates of study; then examining those, and seeing that they are all right, and arranging them and making a note of them to preserve; and then arranging the times of their examination. We have also a great many letters from different parts of the country, inquiring as to Degrees, and requesting indulgence as to our rules, which are referred to me; and I answer them, some from my own knowledge of the practice, and some by the direction of the Faculty. Then we have a minute book in which the greater part of these are recorded, so that we have a number of precedents which we apply to all such cases. That minute book is always in the hands of the Dean, so that he generally answers them himself.

Is there any emolument attached to the office of Dean of the Faculty?—None.

Is he Preses of the meetings?—Yes; but the meetings are not held in a very formal manner, generally.

Will Dr. Alison proceed to refer to the notes in his hand, and state to the Commissioners his opinion grounded upon them?—I was asked if I thought it would answer, if every medical student were obliged to take the Degree of Master of Arts; and likewise it has been urged upon us, if that is not required, at least that something more might be done in the way of requiring preliminary education, both literary and scientific, than hitherto has been thought necessary in this University. I would first state, that the Medical Degree in the University is at present held in such estimation, that there does not appear to be any occasion for a considerable change in regard to it. We have proof of this not only in the number of gentlemen applying for the Medical Degree here, which is much greater than in any other University in the British dominions, but likewise I may state, that we have the direct testimony of the most competent judges in regard to it. I presume, that I cannot offer testimony that will be considered better than that of men at the head of the Medical Department in the Army and Navy. We have had repeated declarations from Sir James M'Gregor, and have had a good deal of communication with him; I do not pretend to know what the opinion of Sir James M'Gregor may be in regard to the particular change that has now been alluded to, but he has particularly stated that he considers the University of Edinburgh to be the first Medical School in Europe, and hopes it will long continue so.

Was Sir James M'Gregor educated at this University?—He was educated partly here; but he has not his Degree from this University. He mentions, in one of his letters to a member of the Faculty, that about one-third of the medical officers in the army, and certainly the best informed part of them, have been educated here. I have a letter in my hand from Dr. Burnet, one of the Commissioners at the head of the Medical Department of the Navy, who was consulted two years ago, at the time when some alterations in regard to the Medical Degree here, were in agitation. Dr. Burnet says, "For several years past it has been my duty, in connexion with my colleague Dr. Weir, to examine candidates for admission into the Medical Department of the Navy, and, though they are all young men of superior medical education, I can with the utmost truth declare, that those young gentlemen who have obtained the Degree of M.D. at the University of Edinburgh are by far the best informed in their profession of any I have met with, and whom, without any other recommendation, we have immediately admitted into the service." Many of the medical officers of the Navy, independently of those lately admitted, have, since the return of peace, obtained Degrees from the same University; and it is but justice to add, that, when employed, (which agreeably to the regulations of the service they are considered to have a superior claim to,) they have invariably distinguished themselves by their superior acquirements and knowledge.

Do you know if Dr. Burnet was educated at this University also?—I am not aware if he was, or not.

Do you, or not, know whether he took his Degree here?—I do not. I would next beg to remark, that, since these letters were written, this University has made considerable addition to the course of medical study, and this addition has been made with the approbation, I may say, of the profession generally. I have a letter from Sir James M'Gregor, acknowledging receipt of the new regulations, in which he says, "Many, very many thanks for the new regulations. There is no one but must confess that great public benefit must accrue from them, and by their adoption the character of the University will be powerfully upheld."

When were they first adopted?—In the end of 1824; they were first published in 1825.

Have they been in operation about a twelvemonth?—This is the second year they have been in operation as to students commencing; they are not in operation yet upon our graduates. I should mention, at the same time, that Sir James M'Gregor expresses his approbation of these; he says he hopes some other improvement, to which I had alluded in my letter to him, and which I shall mention by and by, may also be carried into effect. Perhaps I may be allowed to state the opinion that has been given in regard to these new regulations of ours in some of the medical journals, which may be supposed to a certain degree to speak the sentiments of the medical profession. There are three medical journals in London of reputation; one of these, at the time when our new regulations were talked of, expressed great doubts

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whether any alteration was required or would be useful; but, since the regulations were published, that journal has not said anything on the subject. Johnson's Review and Journal of 1825 expresses its approbation, and likewise the Medical Depository for the same year, more fully.

Are those two journals of the highest character?—I think so; perhaps the journal that has the highest character is the Edinburgh Medical Journal; it has the highest circulation, but, being conducted by one of the Professors in our University, it could not properly express an opinion. I may mention that the author of an elaborate work, published this year upon the state of the medical profession in England, though he expresses a wish for different reforms in regard to medical education generally, says, that education for the medical degree at Edinburgh seems hardly susceptible of improvement, or some words nearly to that purport. I have stated these facts merely to show, that at this moment there does not appear to be any very urgent call in the profession for change in regard to the education of medical graduates. I do not mean to say some improvement may not be made; but we have had strongly urged on us in the University, and likewise by some gentlemen out of the University, the importance of an extensive preliminary course of study in science and general literature, and particularly a previous academical course. Now the members of the Medical Faculty conceive, that those persons who urge this have not attended sufficiently to all the bearings of the question, and particularly to the essential difference that exists between education for the medical profession and other learned professions. The education for the Church or for the Bar is completely in the power of those who regulate the University studies for these professions; because those persons who have gone through the University course afterwards enjoy a monopoly of the exercise of their profession. But the education of the whole or any one class of medical men does not depend on this or any other University. There are other degrees (in using the word degree, I do not mean merely the degree in the University, but likewise the diplomas to surgeons and apothecaries), which are obtained by a less expensive education than that which is given in the University, and on which a great number of medical men practise all branches of the profession, in all parts of the country, with success and reputation. Unless it can be made quite clear that any additional qualifications, which we demand, will raise the value of the degree of our graduates in the eyes of the public, and increase, therefore, their chance of professional success, the effect of making our degree more difficult of attainment will only be to increase the proportion of medical men practising upon inferior degrees, and to lower rather than to elevate, upon the whole, the general average of the attainments of professional men. It is certainly the duty of this University to give as complete and scientific an education as possible to our graduates; but we must, at the same time, consider this obvious limitation, that all such alterations, in order to be effectual for the benefit of the public, must be consistent with the existing demand for such attainments in medical men. It were very easy to make the qualifications for the medical degree higher, and likewise to make the examination such that no man should ever become Doctor of Medicine in this University without much greater attainments in literature and science than they at present possess. But if we could not at the same time secure that these men, with this degree and this increase of learning, should be practitioners of Medicine, neither the University, nor the medical profession, nor the public at large, would benefit by the change. If the question were merely a speculative one, how the most learned physicians may be bred, it would be a much simpler one; but, where the object is to supply useful practitioners for the service of the public, the only rule we can go by is to adjust the supply to the demand among the public. It has been said by some that the medical profession ought to have a more aristocratic form than it has at present in this country, and that this might be given by the degree in the University being made to require a greater outlay of time and expense than it does just now, and by the graduates in the University acquiring in return a higher rank in society. But we conceive the idea that that could be done by University education, is attributing more to education in the University than experience entitles us to suppose it can do for medical men. In former times, regular instruction in the fundamental branches of the Medical Science was rare, and not easily obtained; and those men who had a regular instruction in Anatomy and the other fundamental branches of Medicine were few in number, and they formed a kind of aristocracy; but, from the education being now more generally and easily obtained, we conceive it is merely a visionary speculation to suppose that it is in the power of the University, by any education it can give, to confer this distinction at once upon medical men. By the education we give here, we trust that we afford to our graduates a greater facility of acquiring the character of skilful practitioners than they would otherwise have; but we conceive that we should be deceiving the public, if we were to hold out that, by enforcing any course of study, we could at once send our graduates from the University, fitted to take the lead in all cases of men already habituated to medical practice, although their original education may have been less complete. The real aristocracy among medical men must consist always of those who enjoy the confidence of the great body of practitioners, whose practice is what we chiefly call consulting practice—that can only be acquired by exertion of industry and talent long after the period of education is over. We can no more pretend to make great physicians in a University than we can pretend to make great lawyers or great divines. No school of medicine can do more than give the elementary education, upon which the character of each practitioner must be formed subsequently for himself, by his own zeal and industry in cultivating his opportunities of practical improvement. And we conceive, that if, in giving this elementary education, any school goes beyond the demands of the public in regard to the attainments of medical men, the effect will be that that school will lose the education of the great body of the practitioners, and the public will derive no benefit. For example, if it were found that our graduates, after a more expensive education than they have now, and after the acquisition of a good deal more literature and science, were continually

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passed in practice by men whose education had been cheaper, and who did not pretend to any attainments but those which were merely professional, the consequence would be, that our degree would become unpopular; we should lose, and the public would not gain by the change. Now, in regard to what the general demands of the public are as to the qualifications of medical men, we apprehend we have much surer means of judging than by the opinions of any individual. In every great town in this country it may be seen that there are physicians, whose education has been very complete, and whose knowledge in general literature and science is known to be very extensive, who are, nevertheless, almost without employment. Upon the other hand, there are surgeons and apothecaries, who do not pretend to any considerable attainments in general literature or science, many of whom have been educated chiefly in the way of apprenticeship, who are nevertheless fully employed, and in the practice of all the branches of the profession. If it were wished, I could mention instances from my own knowledge, in London and several great towns in the country, in confirmation of what I have stated. I may mention it as a general fact of which evidence can be adduced. At the same time I am aware it may be said that is not a fair way of judging, for these are extreme cases—that those persons to whom I allude are men of uncommon learning. But, on the other hand, I would wish to be remembered what I have already stated as to a great number of surgeons and apothecaries, who have no pretensions to general literature and science, being in extensive medical as well as surgical practice. I think the fairest way of stating the result of my own observations, and also the observations of those with whom I have been able to consult upon the subject, is, that, as regards our graduates when they go into the world, a great many of them succeed very well, but they are *oftener* surpassed in practice by men who are their inferiors, than by those who are their superiors in point of general literature and science—I will say *much oftener*. There are many instances, at least in this part of the country, and indeed all over the country, I believe, where these persons, who have been practising as surgeons and apothecaries and general practitioners in the earlier parts of their lives, become consulting physicians afterwards, to the exclusion of other physicians, who had practised as physicians from the first, and whose attainments in general literature and science are known to be very high. These facts, then, we consider as indicating that the leaning of the public is decidedly favourable to practical rather than literary or scientific attainments in medical men. If so, it appears to us that much caution is necessary in introducing a higher literary and scientific education into the medical school here, and this with a view to the interests of the public, fully as much as to the interests of the University itself. Of late years a much greater number than formerly of the general practitioners, both of this country and of England, have taken the medical degree in addition to their education as surgeons and apothecaries, and very often in addition to the degree of surgeon—in some instances, in addition to the degree of apothecary. These changes we conceive to have been for the advantage of the public, because, if there is any advantage in medical men being educated fully for medical practice, there is an advantage in as many as possible of the practitioners having received that general education. At present a great proportion of our graduates, who settle in England and Ireland, and almost the whole of those who settle in Scotland, and all of our graduates who enter the Army or Navy, or the East India Company's service (who form a large proportion of our graduates in the first instance), all these act as general practitioners in the early part of their lives. We conceive they are better qualified for the general practice of medicine than those persons who have the degree of surgeon or apothecary only.

Have they the degree of Surgeon beside the Medical degree?—A great many have the degree of Surgeon; some few in England have the degree of Apothecary, from examination at Apothecaries' Hall; but the general practice is, that those who go into the public service, or into the East India Company's service, have also the degree of Surgeon; and, if the Medical degree were placed beyond the reach of those men, we conceive the general attainments of practitioners would be lowered rather than improved. I would beg to state, in illustration of what I have said, and of what are expected to be the effects of making our degree more difficult of attainment than the demands of the public require, what is known to have taken place in England, particularly in London. I have some statements in a book I would mention, called, "An Exposition of the present State of the Medical Profession in England." That author states, that the number of physicians in London and its neighbourhood, both Fellows and Licentiates of the College there, is 174; the number of surgeons practising in London is about 1,000; the number of surgeon-apothecaries about 2,000; and he compares that with the state of the profession in Paris, where the physicians are above 600; the surgeons in Paris about 128, and there are there no practising apothecaries: therefore, setting aside the surgeon-apothecaries in London, the physicians are to the surgeons as one to five, and in Paris the physicians are to the surgeons as six to one. Now this very great difference is traced by that author (and I do not know whether his explanation is the sole one, but it appears to me that it must be a great part of the cause of the difference), that in Paris the physicians and surgeons are educated alike, and the apothecaries are prevented from practising,—they are chemists and druggists; those who make up medicines are prohibited from practising. The comparative numbers of persons practising medicine and surgery in Paris may be supposed, therefore, to be regulated by the general demands of society; but in London the bye-laws of the College of Physicians, and its corporate privileges, throw obstacles in the way of persons, though graduates in Universities, settling there as physicians; consequently these limit the number of physicians in London, and the effect has been practically to transfer the functions of physicians to surgeons and apothecaries, which certainly we conceive is no advantage to the public. I may mention that the bye-laws of the College to that effect are, first, their subjecting all men, though graduates in the University, to examination before they are licensed to practise; then they require them to be 26 years of age; and further, they admit as Fellows only those who have

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been educated at Oxford and Cambridge, with a few exceptions only; and then the Fellows of the College of Physicians have certain privileges, or, at least, certain facilities; for example, the physicians of certain hospitals in London must be Fellows of the College, and being a Fellow of the College is a great additional circumstance in favour of any man becoming a physician to an hospital. Now we conceive that the very same result that has followed in London, in consequence of these bye-laws of the College of Physicians limiting the number of physicians in a way that was not required by the demand of the public, would follow here also, if a literary and scientific education, higher than what the public require in medical men, were demanded of our graduates; and we conceive the same thing will happen in every case, whatever may be the nature of the additional qualification demanded of physicians, if it does not add to the value of the degree in the eyes of the public.

Does not the College of Surgeons in London enact certain bye-laws relating to men practising surgery in London?—I am not aware in regard to their rules for persons practising surgery in London exclusively; they have bye-laws for those who pass as surgeons before them.

Is there a regulation for those who mean to settle in London, and practise there exclusively?—I do not know; the bye-laws of the College of Physicians I allude to, apply to persons in London and seven miles out of it. There are a certain number of our graduates who settle in London before they are of the age of 26, and who do not enter the College of Physicians there, but become members of the College of Surgeons; but they do not take the title of Doctor of Medicine—they are not allowed to take that title; they practise as Surgeons and Apothecaries, in the same manner as the great majority of the College of Surgeons here do. A great majority of the College of Surgeons here, who have entered within the last 20 years, have the degree of Doctor of Medicine from this University; but they do not generally take the title.

Is any specific age necessary in this University before a man can have the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—Twenty-one.

May he proceed to practise at that age immediately?—Yes.

Do you require a certificate of the age?—We have always taken a solemn declaration from the graduate; we have not required certificates.

Have you never been aware that such a declaration has been made by persons who were not of the age they stated?—In one or two instances since I have been in the University we have been informed that persons who proposed to be candidates for graduation were not of the age they declared themselves to be; the declaration is engrossed in the *Statuta*. There is a Latin form which every one signs and sends to me.

Are they perfectly aware of what they are signing?—They are perfectly aware of what they are signing. If the *Statuta* are looked at, it will be seen it cannot be misunderstood; every man is obliged to write over the whole.

Would it not be more regular to take the certificate from the parish register?—We have always hitherto taken their own declaration.

Would you not think it an improvement, and a more regular mode of effecting the object, and preventing any fraud of that kind, to have a certificate from the parish register of the actual age of the candidate?—Perhaps it would.

Do you think there would be a difficulty in getting certificates, from medical students coming from Ireland and foreign countries, from these registers?—I think there would be great difficulty.

Would it not be desirable to have the best evidence that could be obtained from Scotland or England, or any where else where registers are kept?—Yes; perhaps it would. In regard to the age, I may mention, it cannot be supposed that a man of twenty-one will enter at once into practice as a physician. If he enters upon practice at all at that age, he enters as a general practitioner, and is an assistant almost always to an elder man. If a man propose to practise as a physician from the first, if he take the degree so early as that, he always anticipates to be some years more a student attending some of the foreign schools, or in London.—It has no doubt been stated by men of eminence in the profession to be desirable that all medical men should have a more complete literary and scientific education than at present; but we conceive those gentlemen greatly overrate the power of the University in this matter. If the advancement of medical men throughout the country depended on the better-informed members of the profession itself, their wish might be accomplished, and perhaps with good effect. But while the advancement of medical men throughout the country continues to depend upon the favour of the public at large, who neither understand general science nor value it, as far as we can judge, in their medical attendants, it is mere speculation to suppose that the University, which educates only a part of the medical practitioners in the country, and which has no power over the degrees or diplomas, on which a majority of the medical men practise, can do anything which shall operate rapidly and generally towards the accomplishment of that wish. In short, any improvement in medical education, not only that it may be safe for the school admitting it, but effectual for the benefit of the public, must be made cautiously and with due regard to the demands of the public, as well as the speculative views of any individuals. In the next place, we conceive that the real advantage of extensive attainments in general literature and science to medical practitioners has been very much overrated by some of those who lay so much stress upon preliminary education. The attempt to regulate medical education at the present day by reference to the opinions of medical men some time ago, when the knowledge of medicine was not so much advanced as at present, is not making a step forwards, but rather backwards. Nobody supposes now that the art of medicine is anything mysterious, to be acquired only by a long-continued study of the abstruse sciences, or of the older authors. It is generally understood now, that what fits a man for

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the profession of a physician is the habitual observation of the living human body, as affected by disease, and as influenced by remedies; and that all the studies of medical men are necessary to them only so far as they qualify them for understanding and judging of the phenomena that are seen in the actual observation of disease, and applying the means of influencing these —that by far the greater number and more important of the phenomena that are seen in the human body admit of no comparison with, and are not susceptible of any illustration from, anything that takes place elsewhere in nature, except only in other living bodies—and, on that account, that the useful applications of any branch of general science to medicine must be very limited. For example, it has been stated that a knowledge of Natural Philosophy is of great importance to medical students; and certainly that branch of study we can recommend as one peculiarly habituating the mind to accurate scientific inquiry. But the idea of its being generally applicable in the explanation of phenomena of the living body in health or disease, is one that belongs to the last age and not to the present. As Anatomy and Physiology have been improved, and as the observation of disease has been better conducted, medicine has been in fact separated from all other sciences, and placed upon the sure basis of the simple observation of nature. The functions of the animal economy, that can be explained by reference to mechanics, optics, or hydraulics, or any other departments of Natural Philosophy, are few; and farther, the departments of this science, that are applicable at all in medicine, are simple and easily enough explained in general. It is where the phenomena of the living body differ from those that are seen in the other departments of nature, and not where they coincide with these, that the real difficulty and importance of physiological knowledge begins. To enable a practitioner to judge accurately of the application of remedies to obscure or dangerous cases, or to judge of the merits of proposed improvements in medicine, or to effect any improvements themselves—in such cases as these the general habit of scientific inquiry, which may be learned in other departments of science as well as medicine, is of great importance. But it is the habit, and not the actual knowledge of the collateral branches of science, that is important, which may be acquired in the study of different branches of knowledge, and very much in the study of the different branches of science, already comprised in our course of study. Accordingly, experience does not entitle us to say that the skill of physicians is by any means in proportion to their attainments in general literature and science. If that were the case, the graduates from Trinity College in Dublin should be accounted superior to ours, for their medical education is almost exactly the same, and they are all required to be Bachelors of Arts. Those who have not been graduates in Trinity College have another kind of degree, which is what they call a Testimonium, given to those who are not Bachelors of Arts: that is not considered to be of much use to any man in Ireland; and of course a great majority of those graduates, and all who are entitled to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, must be Bachelors of Arts. If the knowledge of literature and science were considered of paramount importance, these men might be considered superior to our graduates; but we know that the reverse is the fact. It often happens that students who have had a full course both of general and medical study in Dublin, qualifying them for the degree there, find their advantage in completing their study and taking their degree from us. A more extensive and minute knowledge of Natural History particularly, and other collateral branches of Physical Science, is required of graduates in Paris and in other countries abroad than here; but we do not believe that, as practitioners, their graduates are generally more esteemed in the world. In fact, we may safely assert that the talents and habits of mind by which great and varied acquisitions of literature and science are made, and which a long-continued course of such study is calculated to form, are very different from those attainments by which the most judicious practitioners are distinguished. Besides all this, we must confess that the duties of physicians are many and various, and that their scientific knowledge forms only a part of the general stock of the attainments by which they live. Every medical man has, besides, to acquire habits of business, observation of mankind, and a knowledge of the world. These acquirements of themselves make up to many medical men for the want of scientific knowledge; but the knowledge of all the sciences cannot make up to them for the want of those; and, in general, I believe we may say that the habits of a student, who has gone through a very long and varied course of literature and science, are not those which will fit a man for that kind of intercourse with the world by which a physician must live. In illustration of this, I would beg to read a short extract from a letter in regard to our regulations for the Medical degree, written by Dr. Barlow, of Bath, who is a gentleman who has paid particular attention to medical education, and who has written several pamphlets upon the subject. He says, in regard to our altered regulations two years ago, "That the prescribed course is sufficient for all purposes of speculative knowlege, I believe; but observation has long satisfied me, that the grand deficiency of the regularly educated physician in his early career is in practical promptitude and decision, and to this cause, more than to any other, would I attribute much of that increasing confidence which the public repose in the more assured general practitioners. Familiarized as these are by opportunities of Clinical observations which are afforded to them in cases intrusted to their management under their respective masters" (he alludes to those men who are bred in a great measure by apprenticeship), "they learn rapidly to judge for themselves, and display at the bedside a confidence and self-possession, which are sure to make a favourable impression on the bystanders. It cannot be wondered at that this disparity alone, the only one of which the ignorant can judge (and who, even among the most enlightened, are not profoundly ignorant of a physician's real merit?), should have the effect of creating a distrust of the physician's powers, and yielding the palm to his more confident rival." Accordingly Dr. Barlow, who at that time was writing on the subject of our proposed new regulations, did not recommend a more extended literary or scientific education, but he recommended merely additional attendance upon Clinical wards and Clinical lectures, with some alteration in the way of conducting that kind of instruction.

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Where did Dr. Barlow take his degree?—I believe from Edinburgh. If I might be allowed to proceed, I would say that we admit the habit of scientific inquiry to be often very useful to a physician; but we maintain that the taste for general science is frequently carried too far for the general usefulness, and still more frequently for the general success, of a physician, and that the knowledge attained by it is seldom applicable to any useful purpose in the practice of medicine. In the next place, I would beg to remark, that the course of medical study now in force in this University comprises within itself a very considerable extent of scientific acquirement, certainly more knowledge of science, and particularly of those branches of science which are most applicable to the purposes of life, than the education for the other learned professions. Independently of the practical knowledge of Anatomy and Pharmacy, and of the practice of Medicine and Surgery, which every medical student here must acquire, there are different subjects, such as Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, and Pathology, all of which he has to study, and on which he is examined at the end of his course by the respective Professors. These are so many distinct sciences in different stages of advancement; but all of them are cultivated at the present day according to the proper method of scientific inquiry, and the student accordingly becomes habituated to that, in the course of his studies upon these subjects. In making these sciences separate objects of study and examination, this University has already, for many years, gone much beyond what the schools of medicine in London require, which nevertheless educate a great number of medical men, who practise all branches of the profession with reputation and success. Probably we may say that the best tests of the true spirit of scientific inquiry are zeal for the acquisition of knowledge, and freedom from prejudice in the estimation of knowledge. In these respects, I believe we may say that at this moment the pupils of this school are equal, at least, to any other medical school in Europe. For instance, Mr. Lawrence, one of the most eminent of the London teachers, says, in regard to students from the Scotch medical schools (which may fairly be applied particularly to those from Edinburgh, who form probably three-fourths of those whom he has seen), "The usefulness of a school may be well estimated from the zeal and industry of its pupils. Extensive intercourse with pupils from all quarters has taught me, that, in these valuable qualities, those from the Scotch schools cannot be surpassed, and in general are not equalled. I find them uniformly assiduous, well-informed, and anxious to improve every opportunity of gaining information." We must beg, therefore, to deny, that candidates for the medical degree here labour in general under those deficiencies which some seem to have supposed in regard to the habit of scientific inquiry, which I have stated as the chief use of extra-professional scientific studies to medical men. On the contrary, as their acquaintance with physical science is more extensive, so we believe their knowledge of the proper method of scientific inquiry is more accurate than that of those in either of the other learned professions. It is farther to be observed, that the additional professional studies which are now to be demanded of our graduates, and the additional year of study which has been imposed by the last regulations, which have not as yet come into effect, will tend to raise the whole of them, in point of study and attainments, nearly to the standard of the best-informed of our present graduates. I would beg next to observe, that there is a peculiar difficulty in enforcing any extensive course of preliminary study on our medical students, on account of the great diversity of their circumstances before they come here as students of medicine. Those persons for whom we legislate when we make regulations for the medical degree are for the most part strangers to this country. During the last 13 years, out of 1,354 graduates in this University, only 422 (that is, not one-third) have been Scots; the remaining 932 have been strangers. Of these, 769 have been English and Irish, and the remainder were chiefly from our Colonies. We have a few from foreign parts. A table of the whole numbers has been given in. When we contemplate the imposition on all graduates of a preliminary course of academical education, not only in the classes but likewise in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Moral Philosophy, and Logic, (for all these have been pressed, and certainly to a certain degree have a claim, on our attention,) and, also what in the present day is of as much importance as any one, the Modern Languages. When we contemplate the imposition of all these studies upon medical graduates, we must remember that a great proportion of the strangers have not the means of acquiring information in all these—some of them have not the means of acquiring in any, at least by attendance on Universities, or even upon public institutions, before they come to Edinburgh as medical students; and certainly it is impossible for them to study such a variety of subjects along with the branches of medicine during the few years they have to spend after coming here, before they enter upon the practice of the profession. To require a full course of study on all these subjects previously, of all our candidates, would be to place the medical degree in many cases beyond their reach, and compel them to practise upon inferior degrees only. I would beg to advert particularly to the case of English graduates. The number of these has been much increased of late years, as will be seen by the table that has been given in; but it is still actually less than the number of Irish graduates, and of course the proportion they bear to the whole number of practitioners in a country so populous and rich as England, must be less than their proportion to the other practitioners in Scotland and Ireland. It seems clearly for the benefit of the public, as well as the University, that this increasing class of graduates should be encouraged; and I may state, that as a body the English graduates are decidedly the best class we have in medical knowledge. In proof of that, I may mention that, for several years, the proportion of rejections that have taken place among the English candidates for graduation has hardly been more than one-half of what it has been either among the Scotch or Irish; but very few of these gentlemen have had a University education;—they come here as medical students, and for medical instruction only.

Does Dr. Alison know any cause to which he can ascribe that?—I think I shall mention just now what it is: their medical education is generally more complete than that of any other

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class; the greater number of them have been apprentices in the country, in the first place, to surgeons, or apprentices to the provincial hospitals for three years; after that, in consequence of the reputation which the London school has all over England, they must necessarily be one or two winters in London; and then they are obliged, besides, to have three winters of University education, which they have either wholly here, or partly here and partly at Paris. In short, their medical education has been conducted more leisurely, and it is more full and complete, than that of either of the other classes.

Are they of more advanced age generally?—A good many of them are, but not uniformly.

Are they upon an average more advanced in age?—I think they are, perhaps, a year or two older, upon an average, than the others. Very few of these gentlemen have had it in their power to get such a preliminary general education as can be had in the Scotch Universities, and in general they cannot obtain this without relinquishing for it one or other of the branches of their previous medical education before they come here. If all were obliged to take the degree of Master of Arts, they must give up for it their education in London, or give up for it their education as apprentices in the country, both of which are considered by many of them, and by their parents and friends, to be too important as preparations for actual practice to be dispensed with. Similar difficulties would occur, if a preliminary course of study, in all those different branches, were to be required of our candidates from Ireland or from the Colonies. If this were adopted, our medical school, being then adapted only to the institutions of Scotland, would cease to send its graduates, as it does now, wherever the English language is spoken. The Medical Faculty expect, of course, as a consequence of the new regulations which have not yet come into effect, a diminution of the number of our graduates, which will be produced by an extension of their medical education, such as we are well assured will add to the value of their degrees in the eyes of the public; but we may be allowed to deprecate any such diminution of their number as may be produced by means that cannot be shown to have a tendency to enhance the value of the degree in public estimation. We are told, no doubt, that there is at present, in all parts of this country, a general desire for scientific instruction, such as never before existed, and that, if our regulations do not fall in with that general feeling of the public, the value of our degree will be rapidly depreciated. In answer to this we would only observe, that if the desire for scientific instruction is so strong in general and extends to branches of science which are not included in our course of study for the degree, and if it should be permanent, it will naturally produce permanent effects, in the establishment and maintenance of seminaries in all parts of the country, for teaching these branches of general science. And we conceive it will be time enough for the University to adopt regulations enforcing a more extensive and more varied literary and scientific education of medical students, when the public in the countries from which our candidates come, and for the service for which they are destined, shall have made such provision for their previous education. Then it is said, that in the Universities abroad there is a more complete previous education, and a more full medical education, required than here; certainly there is a more complete previous education in France and in other foreign countries. To that (besides one answer that the practical usefulness of these graduates does not seem to be proportionally increased) I would say, that it is to be remembered that in these foreign countries the same despotic power which regulates the Universities regulates the different minor schools all through the country, and adapts the studies in the minor schools to the demands of the Universities; for example, at present in France they do not take any man as a candidate for a medical degree who is not what is called Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Science. But the means of becoming Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Science are to be had in all the provinces, by regulations of the same general board of education which regulates those Universities, which is not the case in this country. Farther, I would say the graduates in those foreign countries are protected, after they have gone through their course of study, in a monopoly in the practice of their profession to a degree which is not the case in this country. The policy of the Government of this country, in regard both to the seminaries of education and the exercise of the medical profession, is different from what it is abroad, and the resort of students to any school, and its usefulness, therefore, must depend not upon any orders of the state, but merely upon the character of the teachers and the adaptation of the rules of the school to the general demands of the public. I have taken the liberty to make these statements, to show that the Professors of the Medical Faculty have not been inattentive to the recommendation of previous literary and scientific education, which has been made in this University and out of it; we have considered it in all its bearings; we think great caution is necessary, not merely for the good of the University, but likewise for the good of the public. There is one farther suggestion I have to make, and which has likewise been considered by the Medical Faculty, that, if it be deemed an object of public importance to have a certain number of medical men more highly educated than hitherto has been the practice, it is easy to do so without materially altering the study for the present degree, by instituting a higher degree. There is a title which is given on the Continent, and which I believe has been given formerly in Oxford and Cambridge, namely, Doctor in Medicine and Philosophy. If it be thought of great importance that there should be a number of medical men who should receive a full, scientific, and literary education, such a degree may be instituted here, and we shall have the opportunity of judging if it will be an object of real importance to medical men to possess such a degree; at the same time we should avoid the risk which I apprehend would follow from any great alteration in our present degree of transferring the functions of physicians in practice to the surgeons and apothecaries.

Would there be any objection, where a medical student has been previously educated and has obtained his degree of Master of Arts, to state in the diploma of such an one the different degrees he had got, as indicative of his scientific pursuits?—I think that a Master of Arts, when he is also a Doctor of Medicine, has it put in his diploma; at all events he puts it in the title-page of his thesis.

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Does he put it in his diploma?—I do not know what the practice is; the Secretary of the University can mention it.

Could there be any objection to it?—No.

Are the Commissioners to understand that the statement you have just now made from the notes in your hand is not merely your own opinion, but likewise that of the Faculty of Medicine in this University, concurring with you in that statement?—This statement was read over to the Faculty and approved of by them, and I consider it to be their opinion, as well as my own. There are some points which some of the Professors might be disposed to urge further than I have done here.

As far as you have stated, do they all concur?—I think so. I should mention that Dr. Duncan, senior, has not generally been in the habit of attending the meetings of the Faculty, and that I believe he has some notions, which do not agree with what I have stated; but all the other members have heard the whole of this, and have approved of it.

You have stated, that, if it were considered necessary or an improvement to have men in the medical schools of more enlarged attainments, a higher degree than that which is conferred might be introduced; do you think yourself that the introduction of such a higher degree, having that purpose in view, would be beneficial or not?—I think I would consider it more an experiment than any thing else; if it were done, I do not think it would be often asked for by men going into practice; but it might be of use to some men whose intention it is to be teachers, who propose to lecture on Chemistry, for instance, as is the case with some who live by it, or to lecture on Physiology, perhaps, or those who may be induced to become authors, or to conduct medical journals. There are some medical men to whom it might be desirable, but I do not think it would be generally asked for by men who intend to practise.

Is it your opinion, and the opinion of the other Professors who have concurred in the statement which you have made, that it would not be desirable to educate students for the medical profession higher than they are at present educated in this University?—It would not be desirable to *enforce* an extensive previous course of literary scientific study. I may mention that it appears to me there will be no objection—it could do no injury—perhaps there might be some benefit—from requiring of our graduates in future that they should show that they studied not only Latin, which is required at present, as they are examined in Latin, but French, and I would say likewise Mathematics; but I certainly would hardly consider it safe at present to require more to be done in this University or in any other.

Are students examined by Professors of Chemistry and by other Professors in their respective classes?—Not in their respective classes, but upon their respective subjects, when they come for examination for the degree.

Are they examined on those particular subjects previous to obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—Yes, they are.

You have stated that there are additional regulations in progress, and which are to be made necessary for a medical degree; when are they likely to be so shaped as to be promulgated?—I referred to those that have already been made, but which were not made imperative on students who commenced their studies previously to their publication, which are imperative on those who commenced their studies last winter, or who are now commencing them.

Did you not state that it was in contemplation to have still further regulations?—There are some other alterations which several of us have in view.

Are they not yet prepared?—I would mention to the Commission what several of us have thought.

Will you state generally what further improvement in the shape of regulations you have it in contemplation to propose?—One considerable improvement, I think, might be made upon the mode of examination by dividing the examination for a degree into two parts,—taking only one branch of the subject in one examination, and another at a subsequent one, allowing a year to intervene—not that a year should necessarily intervene, but that a year may intervene between the two examinations. We require at present of all our students, who are now commencing or who commenced last winter, four years' study. Except in particular cases which are mentioned in the Statuta, we would take a man for examination at the end of his third year's study, upon all the elementary branches, and at the end of his fourth year for the more practical departments, at the same time giving permission to those who think themselves fitted for it, to take both examinations at the end of the fourth year. That would be necessary, for there is a considerable proportion of our graduates who are only one year with us. The advantage of that would be, that I think we should make the examinations in that way stricter without being more formidable, because what makes the examination particularly formidable to medical men, and even to men who we know are well informed, is the great variety of subjects upon which a man may be taken in the course of an hour, or two hours' examination. Then we should likewise have the advantage that the students in the third year of study, as well as the last year, would be looking forward to examination at the end of the session, and may be supposed to be more industrious in that time. I may mention that, in the medical schools of France, they divide the examination into five parts, taking two subjects for each examination; perhaps that is a greater division than is necessary, but I think it is a considerable improvement upon our plan of taking the whole in one single examination.

Is that one of the changes now in agitation?—That is one change which we have thought of; but, in order to effect that, we would require to have more examiners, and that is the greatest difficulty several of us have felt in regard to that; because we cannot well make additional Professors examiners without their receiving payment for it, and the burdens upon the students are already very considerable.

In the course of your examination, you have stated that Dr. Barlow approved of the new regulations, but that he recommended some alterations, particularly in regard to the Clinical

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lectures; can you state what Dr. Barlow's observations were?—He recommended an additional course of Clinical lectures to be attended; and likewise he recommended that some means should be taken of giving each Clinical student a certain degree of charge over the patient, and responsibility. That last part of the plan we think could hardly be adopted here, on account of the great number of students attending the Clinical lectures. It may answer very well where there are only a few students, from 10 to 20, attending one Clinical teacher, that he may give each of them a charge under him of so many patients; but, when he has 180 students attending a Clinical ward along with him, he cannot give much instruction in that way, and he cannot depend upon knowing the students so well as to be able to give them any such trust.

Having mentioned one of the changes which are in agitation, is there any other you would mention?—There is one change that has been talked of a good deal, which I believe almost all the members of the Faculty would approve of; the subjects of Surgery and Anatomy are taught as one course at present by one Professor: I certainly think myself it were desirable, and I think it is the general opinion of my colleagues, that there should be two separate courses, one of Anatomy only, and one full six months' course, upon the principles and practice of Surgery, given at separate hours.

Would you propose that those courses should be given by the same Professor, or under different Professors?—At present Dr. Monro is Professor of Surgery, as well as Anatomy, by his commission; of course, in order to effect that plan, it would be necessary that he should resign his situation of Professor of Surgery; at least he should resign one or the other. I understand there are a number of subjects in Surgery to which he has paid particular attention, and which he wishes to teach; perhaps the best way, by which that object might be accomplished would be, if another Professor were conjoined with Dr. Monro as Professor of Surgery; it would enable Dr. Monro to give a full course of six months of Anatomy, and, in conjunction with another Professor, to give a full course of Surgery likewise.

Would that be in the nature of Assistant Professor?—Yes, or Joint Professor.

Do you happen to know if Dr. Monro holds his commission subject to any regulation that may be made by the Patrons for the purpose of dividing these subjects of Surgery and Anatomy?—I believe he does, but I am not certain as to that. One advantage from that change would be, that we should have an additional examiner. A Professor of Surgery would come in as an examiner, and then, as we should have several Professors of Surgery as well as of Medicine in the University, it might be, I think, proper that the University should give a degree in Surgery as well as in Medicine, which has not hitherto been done, but which is practised in the University of Glasgow.

Is such a degree given in any other University except Glasgow?—I am not sure.

Will you proceed to mention any other change that you would recommend?—Perhaps additional examiners might be taken from those professors who lecture on medical subjects, but who are not members of the Medical Faculty, as it is called, that is, who are not now empowered to examine. Then there is another improvement I think might be made in regard to the Clinical lectures. The Clinical lectures are given just now by four of the Professors of the Medical Faculty in rotation. The consequence is, that each professor has the charge of the Clinical wards for three months every second year, and the number of students attending is greater than it ought to be, in order that the students may derive the whole advantage they should do from such a course. For several years past, there have been about 180 students and upwards. If the Managers of the Infirmary were to put under their Professors two additional wards, there would be an opportunity for two courses of Clinical lectures going on every winter; and then each Clinical Professor, instead of lecturing every second winter to 180 students, would, upon an average, be lecturing every winter to 90 students, which would be additional labour no doubt, but, for my own part, I would prefer that much, both for my own improvement, and likewise because I am sure the pupils would derive more advantage.

Who are the four Medical Professors that have this duty imposed upon them?—The duty may be taken by any of those who have commissions as Professors of Medicine, or of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; but it is generally taken only by a certain number; at present it is taken by Dr. Home, Professor of the Practice of Medicine, Dr. Duncan, junior, Professor of *Materia Medica*, Dr. Graham, Professor of Botany, and myself.

Supposing other Medical Professors chose to assume the duty, is there any ground upon which it could be prevented?—Any one of what we call the Medical Faculty, as the regulations are at present, is entitled to do it. The power of that rests with the managers of the Infirmary, but the regulation is, that the Professors of Medicine in the University shall have the charge of these two wards, and there are seven professors at present who hold commissions as Professors of Medicine, and any of these, who choose, may take it in rotation, according to the present regulation.

Suppose out of the seven there were six chose to decline doing the duty, what would be the consequence?—It would be entirely done by the one, unless another Professor were appointed for the purpose.

Is it properly a duty attached to any of the Professors?—I do not know whether the Professors could be forced to do it. For many years past, there have always been at least two Professors of the Medical Faculty willing to do the duty. For many years there were not more than two. The late Dr. Gregory and Dr. Francis Home were the only Clinical Professors for a good many years.

Do you not think it would be an improvement if there were some certain rule imposing it as a duty to give Clinical lectures, either by rotation, or attaching it to particular classes in the University?—I have thought it would be proper that it should be attached to certain of the medical professorships only: but perhaps I should not state that, for it might seem to be

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wishing to appropriate it to the professorship to which I am myself attached. A case may often occur in which a professor is appointed professor of Chemistry, or of Botany, by the Patrons, whom they may not consider a proper person to deliver Clinical lectures; and in that case I should think, that the proper way would be to appoint him professor of Chemistry or Botany, but not of Medicine. At present, the professors of Chemistry and Botany hold commissions as professors, the one of Chemistry and Medicine, and the other of Botany and Medicine. And if at any time the Patrons wish to appoint a person professor of Chemistry on account of his known proficiency in that science, without wishing to give him the charge of Clinical wards, they might do so by making him professor of Chemistry, and not of Medicine; in which case, as I understand, by the regulations of the Infirmary, he would not be entitled to give the Clinical lectures.

Might not a person be appointed professor of *Materia Medica* who had very little medical experience?—The business of the professor of Materia Medica has been understood here always, I believe, as well as elsewhere, to imply the teaching of the application of Medicines, as well as the preparation of them; and therefore I presume the Patrons will always think it their duty to appoint a man there, who is a practical physician, and who is understood to be conversant with the practice of Medicine.

Are there any other observations which you would wish to make?—There is the subject of Clinical Surgery in regard to which, there was a good deal of discussion the last time the regulations were considered. That is a class which is taught here in the hospital, and which is no doubt a very useful one, and which might be useful to almost all our graduates. There were two objections which have been strongly urged against making that class imperative on the graduates; the one is, that we have no security for the professor of Clinical Surgery being necessarily attached to the hospital; and therefore we have no security for his possessing any means of teaching the classes in point of fact. The present professor of Clinical Surgery is, by special appointment of the managers, a consulting surgeon at the Infirmary. But unless there were some understanding with the Managers that the professor of Clinical Surgery should always be either attending or consulting surgeon, I fear we could not properly make it imperative on our students. Then there is another fact I would mention in regard to Clinical Surgery: I think that it would be hard to impose that on many of our candidates for graduation who come from London or Dublin, or other established schools of surgery, and who have studied it there, and do not attend Edinburgh with that view; and, therefore, if that class were to be made imperative, I would except from the operation of that law all who have taken the degree of Surgeon in London or in Dublin, or elsewhere, where the degree of Surgeon is given, without that course being made imperative.

Would you wish to recommend any further alterations or improvements?—There is one other subject that is of considerable difficulty in regard to the regulations of the medical school, on which there was a good deal of difference of opinion in the Senatus Academicus, and which was the cause of the unfortunate delay which took place in regard to forming the last regulations; that is, the degree of allowance which ought to be made in this University for medical studies in schools which are not Universities; it was thought we could not impose an additional year of study on our candidates, without making some allowance for studies there, particularly in London, where we know a great deal of useful medical instruction is received. But a great difficulty was felt by many of the members of the University in regard to receiving the certificates of attendance upon lectures of men who are not members of Universities, and who, in general, are in fact self-appointed lecturers. The way that was arranged ultimately was, that we allowed six months of a year of attendance on hospitals, though unconnected with the University, independent of three years' University studies, to reckon as equivalent to an additional session of University study. But I do not think that arrangement is altogether satisfactory; for if a student who has been three winters here means to take his fourth winter in London, which he may do according to the present regulation for the degree, he is allowed to reckon that winter in London as one of study, qualifying him for the degree, although he attends an hospital only; whereas, if he studies here, he is obliged to attend two medical classes besides the hospital, to constitute a year of study. Besides that, we know that the course of study we absolutely require by our Statuta is not so great as what almost all the students take; in fact, they find it necessary to attend some of the classes twice, and I think it ought to be enforced by the Statuta, that a part of the medical classes should be attended twice; but we do not think that we can with propriety do that, as long as we admit only attendance upon Universities, because it might be said to be stretching our own monopoly too much. Now, it appears to me it would be not only an improvement upon our course, to require three, at least, of the medical classes to be attended twice, but to allow the additional or second attendance to be taken either in the University, or upon established lectures out of the University, either here or in London; and, if that were done, I think the studies for the degree would have the appearance to the world of being more complete than they are just now; I should mention that that is my own opinion, but I cannot say it is the opinion of the whole of the Medical Faculty.

Do they think certificates should be confined to University education?—They think certificates of attendance upon lectures should not be received, if they are not connected with the University, though they do take certificates of attendance upon an hospital.

Have they always taken certificates of attendance upon an hospital?—Not until now, by our new regulations. Until these regulations were made, studies in London did not reckon at all as qualifying for a degree; now they are allowed to reckon for the additional year which has been imposed.

Would it not answer to make the student in London who attends an hospital bring certificates of his having attended lectures there?—That is what was my own idea, and what

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was the opinion of several members of the Senatus, but the majority of the Senatus were averse to receiving certificates of lectures out of the University.

Was it a majority of the Senatus who were against that alteration, and not a majority of the Medical Faculty?—I cannot say exactly; some of the members of the Faculty at one time had an opinion, which they afterwards changed; there was a good deal of difficulty and doubt felt by many members of the Senatus Academicus on that point.

But was the majority of the Senatus Academicus clearly against it?—Yes.

Would you propose that you should receive certificates of attendance upon any lectures that were merely described as being medical?—There would be a considerable difficulty in fixing what lectures should be taken. The proposal before the Senatus Academicus at that time, which I thought would have answered, was, that we should take certificates of attendance upon lectures of all who are members of the College of Physicians or Surgeons in any of the particular towns, London, or Edinburgh, or Glasgow.

By the term Members, do you mean those who are Fellows?—Yes, Fellows of the Colleges; it were desirable that we should be able to limit such lecturers as we should take; but at the same time it is to be considered that any attendance of that kind, if an addition only of a three months' course, is more than we require by our present regulations; at the same time it is not more than what our better students are in the habit of doing.

Do you wish to state any thing in addition to this branch of your observations?—There is one other improvement which I think may be made, not in regard to graduations, but in the way of examinations. It has been proposed sometimes to teach some parts of the medical classes in the way of examination, and some of the professors have been in the habit of examining; but as far as I can judge, and from any thing I can understand, I do not think we can undertake to teach medicine to any extent by examination. But I think it would be an improvement to give notice to the students at the beginning of a session that such of them as wished to have particular certificates of their attendance upon the subjects of lectures and proficiency in their studies, should submit themselves to examinations at stated periods during the course, and every professor should be entitled to give certificates at the end of the course according as the students answer at those examinations; at present we have no means, as we have no such examination, of certifying of any man that he has attended carefully, and that he has studied faithfully and diligently, which otherwise we might, by these examinations, certify at the end of a course. By giving certificates upon this plan, we should secure a greater degree of attention on the part of the students, particularly in the earlier part of their studies, whereas at present we have no means of securing that object.

Would you say that you have no means of ensuring regularity of attendance?—There are no means employed just now, further than that there is a general regulation that all medical students shall insert their names at the beginning of every month in the Album in the library; and no man can have a certificate of having been a student who has not so enrolled his name.

Must the name be inscribed by his own hand, or may it be done by another?—In his own hand.

Might not that be done by a person living at Perth coming once a month to Edinburgh, and writing his name in the book?—I do not think many people would come once a month in that way. In fact, since that regulation was made, I know that several persons in practice in the country, in Scotland or in England, have written or come here asking for indulgence in regard to that; but, as the request was not granted, they have renounced their intention of taking the degree.

Was there any particular reason for requiring this?—Yes; that was required chiefly because we understood there were complaints made in London, of persons who were engaged in practice there, having come down at the beginning of a session and taken tickets, and immediately gone back to London, going on with their practice, and, after that, been examined and received their degrees here.

Was it not understood that the same thing was done by medical men residing in Scotland, at such a distance as Dumfries?—I do not know of any instance of that kind. I know of instances from London. We had a letter from Sir Henry Halford; and, to ensure that every man who graduated should have been *bonâ fide* a student, we made that regulation; but the certificate which is given upon seeing these signatures in the Album at the stated period, is the only certificate that is given at present.

Will you inform the Commissioners whether a declaration of regular attendance would not be as satisfactory as a declaration of age, which is at present accepted for candidates?—Perhaps it might. I never heard that proposal made before.

Would you wish to continue your observations upon the subject of improvement?—As to examinations for certificates, I think by means of them there would be a greater number of students who would be known to professors as to their proficiency when they came before them as candidates for their degree. I think these are all the improvements that have occurred to me as necessary to be made.

What proportion does the number of candidates who are rejected bear to those who receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—It is various. I am not sure that I can tell exactly. There are different modes by which their rejection takes place. It is a common practice, when we are not satisfied with the examination of a man for the first time, to tell him so, but that if it is of great importance to him to graduate this year, we will receive him for examination again some weeks afterwards. Some come forward in that way, and others decline. These may be considered as rejected; if we take in them, the proportion of rejections may sometimes be one-tenth.

What number of hours may be occupied in examinations for degrees?—The private

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examination, which is the only one that is really strict, is from an hour and a half, to two hours; and in many instances it is prolonged by adjournment for the same length of time to some weeks afterwards.

Is the examination all in Latin?—The examination is all in Latin. There is a permission given, by an understanding lately between the Senatus in general and the Medical Faculty, that the Faculty shall have the liberty to question in English when they think it necessary, to ascertain the proficiency of a person in some branch of a subject; it being fully understood that it is the duty of the Faculty to ascertain his proficiency in Latin in their examinations, as well as in Medicine.

Are there any means of ascertaining any literary qualifications at present in candidates for Medical degrees, other than by some knowledge of Latin which may be collected in that way?—There are no further means than what are employed in his passing an examination, which is, for the most part, always in Latin, and by his writing a Thesis, which is declared to be his own writing, and is examined by the professor as the first part of his examination.

Is it your opinion, and also the opinion of the Faculty of Medicine, that no literary qualification should be required before taking a degree, other than the knowledge of Latin and a little French, which you said you would suggest?—I think I would require a knowledge of French, Latin, and Mathematics. I do not say that I would go farther than that.

Do the Medical Faculty consider graduation in Medicine to be a graduation in a learned profession in the University of Edinburgh?—Surely.

Would you not require, then, any other qualification to entitle a person to a degree in the learned profession of Medicine than a knowledge of Latin, French, and Mathematics?—None, except those branches of science which are implied in the Curriculum.

Would you require no knowledge of Greek?—No. I cannot conceive that a knowledge of Greek can be of great importance to a medical man; I am very confident that not one medical man in five hundred reads Greek. If we were to require a knowledge of languages, I would say that a knowledge of German is of more importance than Greek, in the present state of the science. There are very good medical books in Greek, and there are very good medical books in Arabic; but the substance of them is in many other books, and those medical men who consult them, almost always do so by the Latin translations.

Are not many of the medical terms Greek words?—Many of them are Greek words, but a great proportion of them are diverted from their original meaning in Greek, and therefore their derivation is of no importance. We should rather deceive ourselves than derive any benefit from a knowledge of their precise meaning in that language; for instance, the word Asphyxia is a Greek word, and it is one which is in common use in medical language at this day; in Greek it signifies the loss or stoppage of pulse, but in the medical language in this country, in France, and Germany, it is always understood to mean the stoppage of respiration; death by Asphyxia is death by suspension of breathing, and, when death takes place by suspension of the pulse, we call it death by Syncope.

May not this misapplication of the term have arisen from ignorance of the original language?—It is possible; but every medical man knows what is meant by death by Asphyxia. I recollect an observation of Mr. Dugald Stewart's with regard to scientific terms in general, that he thinks it a very fortunate thing when a scientific term has lost its pedigree, for otherwise one is apt to be misled in the use of the term by the original derivation of it.

Will you have the goodness to inform the Commissioners how those examinations to which you have alluded are conducted, and the average length of time that each professor examines the student upon the different subjects that are embraced in that examination?—The examination is always commenced by the professor in whose house it is; he examines generally above half an hour or three quarters of an hour, which is the longest examination.

Is it solely upon his own subjects?—No; the first part of his examination is upon anatomical and physiological subjects, and, after that, the professor goes to his own subjects. The professor of Chemistry, for instance, after some general anatomical and physiological questions, goes on to chemical questions.

Do you consider that you gain a tolerably accurate notion of the candidate's proficiency in those branches of knowledge which he has been studying by those examinations?—In some cases it is very difficult to judge, and we are obliged to take more time than in others, and even to prolong the examination to a subsequent day; but in many cases I have no doubt that we inform ourselves very accurately as to his proficiency, so far as it can be ascertained in the way of examination.

Did that permission, which you say exists from the Senatus, to examine in English, arise from a sort of impression that, by a strict examination in English, you could more accurately ascertain the progress of the students?—Yes; it was thought, upon some branches of the subject, it was often very difficult to be certain of the student's proficiency by a Latin examination only, for, when a man hesitates, it is difficult to say if it is owing to his want of knowledge of the language, or want of a knowledge upon the subject, or occasionally to misapprehension.

But, for the purpose of ascertaining the candidate's knowledge of Latin, is it your opinion, that, with a view to ascertain his attainments in medical science, and in the subjects on which he is examined, it would be better to examine him in Latin or English?—I think decidedly it would be better to examine him in English upon most medical subjects. There are some of the most standard books which are in Latin and with which every medical man should be well acquainted, and be accustomed to read them.

Supposing some short examination were first to take place in Latin, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he has paid adequate attention to the language as a means of attaining medical knowledge, and as a branch of liberal education, might it not be preferable to conduct the main part of the examination in English?—I rather think myself it might; but there was

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great objection made at the time the last alteration was made, in the Senatus, and out of the Senatus, to doing away with Latin examinations; it was thought it would lower the character of the degree in the country, and it was thought by the Senatus that the best way would be to give a discretionary power to the Medical Faculty to examine in English when they thought it necessary, but to require positively that they should examine in private as to the student's having a sufficient knowledge of Latin, as well as Medicine.

How are examinations conducted at Paris?—I believe they are conducted in French entirely. There was a regulation some time ago, and there were two out of the five examinations to be in Latin, the remainder in French; but, if I am not mistaken, (and I made some inquiry about it at Paris last year,) they are all in French now.

Supposing any measure were introduced, such as you have proposed—that there were to be two examinations, one more elementary than the other, with a view to secure higher attainments in the more difficult branches of science, might it not be an improvement that the former should be in Latin and the latter in English?—For the most part.

How are the Theses at Paris written, in French or Latin?—French.

Is it your opinion, that by enabling a young man entering upon his profession to treat a scientific subject in a language which is likely to obtain general circulation, there are more opportunities of distinction, and greater incentives to study than when the Theses are confined to Latin?—I do not think that there would be much difference in that respect, for the great majority of Theses cannot be expected to contain any thing worthy of being published. Those who do (as now and then it happens) write Theses upon subjects, to which they have paid particular attention, and which are really worthy of being published, have always opportunities of publishing the substance of them in some of the journals or collections of medical works. A work is now published, containing an account of the Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society here. I am Secretary to that society; I have read in the society, and got inserted into their Transactions, the substance of several Theses of men who had been in practice in the army and navy, and made observations that seemed to be worthy to be made known.

With regard to Theses, is it not a matter of fact that a great proportion of them are not written by the candidates for degrees?—I suspect it is in regard to some of them. I believe at present there are very few candidates who do not write their Theses in English in the first instance, but many of them receive great assistance in putting them into Latin.

Would it not be a better test of his knowledge to examine upon some classical author, than to require these Theses which he so seldom writes in Latin?—I think, if we carry on a great part of the examination in Latin, it is as good a test of his knowledge in Latin as examining him upon an author.

As you have proposed a different allotment of some of the medical subjects at present treated of by one professor, and a division of Surgery from Anatomy, would it be part of that proposal that the subject of surgery should be taught by a practising Surgeon?—Certainly, or at least that it should be taught in part by a practising surgeon.

Would you not separate it entirely from Anatomy?—What appears to me is, as Dr. Monro has been in the habit of teaching surgery, and has been giving seventy lectures upon surgery in a year, and as he has his commission for teaching surgery, the better arrangement would be that he should continue to teach, but that there should be a joint professor, who should also teach probably the more practical part, such as the operations; but there should be a separate hour for teaching surgery, and there should be a complete course of it, for six months.

Would you propose that that course should be given by a practising surgeon?—In part.

If Dr. Monro had not this commission, would you not think it would be an improvement in the University that there should be a practical surgeon who should give a complete course of Surgery, and a professor of Anatomy totally apart from that?—I think it would certainly; but at the same time there is a considerable part of surgery which is altogether independent of the operative part of it, which can be taught very well by a person who is not in the habit of practising operations. In Paris, the subject of surgery is divided into what is called the Pathologic Extreme, and the Medicine Operative, which is just the division of the operative from the scientific part of surgery, and which does not require manual operation, so that I do not think there will be any injury from the circumstance of having two professors teaching surgery, one of whom is not employed in the practice of operations. There are many consulting surgeons who do not practise operations; for example, the late Dr. Monro was continually in the habit of being consulted in all surgical cases of difficulty requiring operations, as a consulting surgeon, though he never operated, and the same is the case with many great surgeons, particularly when they become advanced in life.

Is there any other change you would recommend in the distribution of the different subjects of medical instruction among professors in the College?—No other has occurred to me than what I have mentioned.

You mentioned you had made inquiries in Paris in regard to the subject of medical instruction there; will you have the goodness to state, if, generally speaking, their system of instruction is analogous to that which obtains in this University?—In a good many respects it is; they have several advantages in Paris, but I think they are not in the mode of teaching, but from adventitious circumstances; their hospitals are more extensive; their opportunities of Practical Anatomy are greater; they have a system of arranging and classifying diseases in a way which is not done in any hospital in this country, which gives a great facility to the study of disease:—For example, there is one hospital, in which there will be found hardly any but diseases of the chest and lungs; and another, in which we find all diseases of the head; and in another there is all diseases of the skin; there is another in which they have all the diseases of children. A man, by attending at one of these hospitals, acquires a greater experience in regard to one class of diseases than he can do anywhere here; but I would say,

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in general, that I think the advantages which the French School of Medicine presents, are such, that a man can much better avail himself of them, after having studied the profession to a considerable extent previously, than by going there as a mere student. Most men who derive much benefit from it are those who are far advanced in their studies before they go, or those who have already graduated, and who go there to inform themselves farther upon points on which they had difficulty, or upon which they have not had sufficient experience.

Would you say, upon the whole, that instruction in Surgery is more combined with the study of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh than it is generally in the school in Paris, or is there a greater separation, in short, in France, between Surgery and Medicine, than in this country?—I would rather say the studies are united there more than they are in London greatly, and perhaps more than by our students.

Does the College of Physicians in London allow any person who practises midwifery to bear the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—No, I believe they have a separate set of men who are permitted to practise the midwifery department only.

Would you say Medicine and Surgery are more united in Paris than in this University?—Yes; a much longer course of surgical study is required of students in Paris than here; in fact, the education is the same for medicine and surgery, the difference is only in the examination. I am not quite certain of that, but, if there is any difference, it is very small.

Do you understand that that is the case in most of the foreign Universities?—I believe it is.

Is that a change you would wish to see introduced into this University?—I think certainly every man who is to practise as a physician ought to have a full knowledge of surgery likewise, and that is one reason why I think a full course of Surgery here would be an improvement, and also I would say a course of Clinical Surgery, probably not requiring a six months' course, but a three months' course, provided the difficulties I have stated as to that class could be removed.

Would it be part of your proposal to make the class of Surgery, the establishment of which you are recommending, imperative as part of the Medical Curriculum?—Certainly. Surgery is required of them already, but it is only taken along with Anatomy; it is taught along with Anatomy here, and at Dublin.

Do you know if it is separated at Glasgow?—Yes, it is separated at Glasgow.

Upon the subject of the preliminary University education of Medical Graduates, have you occasion to know what was the opinion of your uncle Dr. Gregory?—I cannot say exactly; I do not at present remember having conversed with him upon that subject. He was certainly very fond of classical acquirements; I would say he was more attached to them than most men of the present day are, but, in regard to the practical usefulness of any very extended course of literary or scientific instruction to medical men, I think he entertained very little opinion of it.

Had he made any proposal in his time to enforce such a course of preliminary education?—No.

As there have been at various times in the profession of Medicine men of the highest possible classical and scientific attainments, are you aware that many of them have recommended a general course of preliminary education as necessary for the medical degree?—Men of very high attainments have stated it to be very desirable that all physicians should have a full previous course of study, and that they should be very well informed upon such subjects; but I think the generality of these have not adverted to the consequences that would result from making that imperative upon all who are to take the medical degree.

Was it the general result of your observations, which you stated some time ago, that rendering the attainment of the medical degree a matter of greater difficulty would lead a greater number to practise upon the diploma of a Surgeon?—If the difficulty were much increased, a larger proportion would practise on that degree, or on that of an apothecary only (which is very much the case in the country in England). It would tend to increase that, and fail of its object in raising the character of the medical profession throughout the country.

You stated you thought there would be considerable difficulty in introducing a system of examination in the medical classes; will you state what these difficulties are in your opinion?—I think the classes are much too large for examination to be conducted with much effect. In the first place, the professors can hardly be expected to have time (for length of time would be necessary) for examining to any purpose so large a class as 250, so as to acquire a knowledge of their proficiency. In regard to several of the medical classes, it is to be considered (of those who have most connexion with the practice of medicine) that in order that the professors may speak with decision, and likewise that they may speak with authority, and that what they speak may have due weight, it is necessary they should themselves be engaged in practice more or less at the time, and be well conversant with the subject; that being the case, a certain degree of economizing of their time is quite necessary; and, besides, a great part of the students have several classes in the University and out of the University at the same time, which they are attending; if there were some two hundred students collected to be examined by the professor, he could not get over a thorough examination, in the course of an hour, of more than 10 or 15 of those students; the remaining 180 or 190 would very soon be tired of it; they would be acquiring but little information, beyond what was previously gained by the lectures, and I am pretty well satisfied they would not go into it with any spirit. In fact, the examinations by Dr. Home and Dr. Monro in their classes are attended but by a small number of the students. I may mention further, that Dr. Duncan, junior, and Dr. Graham had both the intention of teaching particularly Clinical Medicine, by examination, and both of them were dissuaded by the students, who stated they were quite sure they would get much more information by lecture than by examination, for that, by that mode of teaching, so much time was lost.

With reference to the age at which medical degrees are conferred at this University, is 21

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the age in the other Universities?—I am not sure as to the other Universities; 22 is the age required by the College of Surgeons in London.

Do you know what the regulations are as to age in Paris?—I looked over the regulations in Paris, and I could not see any with regard to age.

You mentioned that one disadvantage which you thought would result from some of the changes you had been adverting to, was, that the same number of medical graduates would not be sent out from this University to the world as is the case at present; do you think that there is any great advantage resulting to the study of medicine from the Edinburgh degree being conferred after one year's attendance at this University, while the rest of the education is followed out at other schools of medicine?—There are certainly advantages in different respects, which people may derive from attending their course of studies in different schools; and I do not think we should throw obstacles in the way of that: we should acquire a character of illiberality if we were to do so. It is only by one of the last regulations, that one year here is required: it was formerly stated that it was understood and expected men would take one year here, but it was not absolutely required, and latterly it became a practice, which was rather increasing, for men to come here from Dublin who had attended all their time there, and who came here merely to graduate; and, as we had no means of knowing the character of these men, we thought some abuse might be practised in that way, for men might come who had been rejected there, and it seemed desirable to know a little more of their character; that regulation was therefore made absolute, whereas it had formerly been only understood that graduates should have one year here.

How would you apply that system of having two different sets of examinations to those who only attend one year?—In this way: it should be generally understood there would be two examinations; but at the same time we would let those, who consider themselves qualified at once to go through both trials, give in their names for both trials the same year, and we could make some weeks of interval between them, and in that way we would not compel more attendance than the single session.

Can you state what proportion of the Irish graduates have gone through their medical education at Dublin?—There is a table which is given in, which shows that, as far as I can make it out.

Of the Irish medical students, not of the graduates, what number of them have gone through a part of medical education at other Universities, Dublin or elsewhere?—I have no means of knowing that; as Dean of the Faculty I take only those who come forward for graduation.

You have stated your views in regard to the addition of one class to the Medical Curriculum; will you have the goodness to state your views in regard to the class of Medical Jurisprudence?—I have thought, and still think, that the class of Medical Jurisprudence might be made imperative on all candidates for graduation; but there was a good deal of objection made to that in the Senatus, and the class has never been fully attended by medical students; it was thought better to put it on the footing which was done in the last Statuta; it is put among the other courses that are recommended to medical students, and of which they are compelled to take two, but no one of which is made imperative; the reason is, that there are some of the students to whom one class is of more advantage than others, and to whom it is more necessary than others, in consequence of their previous education.

Is there a course of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Paris?—Yes, which is imperative in all the Continental schools, so far as I know, where a course is imperative at all; but there are some schools on the Continent where there is no imperative rule, but where the degree is given only upon examination.

For some years the attendance of students upon the class of Medical Jurisprudence has not exceeded five or six, and in no one year, according to the return, has it been above thirty-six; do you consider that this fact is a satisfactory test by which to judge of the propriety of adding it to the Medical Curriculum?—I do not know that it is, but still it was strongly urged at the time upon the Senatus, that it would have an ungracious appearance to make a class imperative, which, though it had been taught for a considerable length of time, had never become generally attended; that if it had been of so great importance as to make it imperative, the tudents would have been more in the habit of attending it than they had been.

Do you consider it a valuable addition to the system of Academical discipline?—I think so; I may not be a competent judge, perhaps.

As to the class of Natural History, have you any thing to suggest as to the propriety of adding it to the Medical Curriculum or the Medical Faculty?—As to the Medical Faculty, I think there would be no objection to extending the meaning of the term Faculty so as to include classes not made imperative on students; but there is a Report in the Appendix before the Commissioners, which will express the opinion of the Faculty in regard to that change. But, as to making Natural History imperative on the medical graduates, I do think that the subject is too extensive, and that a great part of it is too much a matter of general science, and too much removed from the practice of medicine, to be important, and that an examination upon Natural History would be very formidable to medical students; and the knowledge that they were to be examined on so general a subject as that, might have the effect of diverting their minds from more important branches of study, on which they ought to prepare themselves for examination for degrees.

Is not a knowledge of the distinctive characters of minerals of considerable consequence, before attending the class of *Materia Medica*?—I think all the knowledge which is really necessary for a medical man, in regard to the characters of minerals, may be taught in the class of Materia Medica and of Chemistry.

Is the Professor of Materia Medica in the habit of exhibiting specimens?—The present Professor is.

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Does he likewise exhibit specimens of other minerals that resemble those which are used in the practice of medicine?—I should think he does, but I cannot say with certainty. As to Natural History, there is one suggestion I made to my colleagues, which I may mention here, namely, that, as that department of it, which seems most important and most connected with medicine, is that of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, it would be well if there were a separate course, suppose for three months, given by the Professor of Natural History upon those subjects. I would not say that I would consider it important to make it absolutely imperative upon medical students to attend that course; but I think the lecturer on those subjects might be added to the examiners, as those are subjects so intimately connected, particularly with Physiology.

Have you any observations to offer with regard to the study of Military Surgery?—As far as I recollect, the professor of Military Surgery did not propose that his class should be made imperative upon all candidates; I think it is now upon the footing it ought to be—that it is one of those classes which are recommended, of which two must be taken; and of course a man going into the army will take that, in preference to others, which may be of more use to a civil practitioner, or he might take Military Surgery in preference to Natural History, which another man, who wished to be considered a man of general science, might prefer.

Suppose a separate Professorship of Surgery were established, such as you have recommended, would you in that case consider the objects of the class of Military Surgery as absorbed in the more general class?—I do not think that I am qualified to speak exactly on that point, and think still that although there were a complete course of surgery, yet, to men going into the army or the navy service, a separate course of lectures would be useful.

In that case, would you leave it upon the footing it now stands?—I think so.

What are the regulations at present in observance in the army and the navy in regard to medical education?—I cannot state them just now, but I have the regulations, and can produce them if it is wished; but the course of study required is very full in the army and the navy, but it is not required that it should be received in a University; at the same time there is always a preference given to men who have the degree of M.D. from the University.

Is the Anatomical Museum in the College of Edinburgh put on a different footing now from what it has been?—It is not exactly put on that footing yet, but preparations are going on, and it will be in the course of the session.

Has it been understood that the previous state of that Museum has been a drawback to the interests of the medical school at Edinburgh?—I think it would have been an advantage to the medical schools if it had been more open to all the students than it is now.

When any collection of preparations is introduced by a professor, belonging to himself, into the College buildings, and made use of for the purpose of instruction in his class, is there any regulation of the Senatus or of the Patrons, by which the extent of that collection, with reference to the public collection, is ascertained, so as to prevent confusion?—Yes, there is a regulation as to the arrangement which has been made lately between the Patrons and the Senatus Academicus in regard to the Museum.

Was there any regulation previously?—Previously there was no regulation in regard to it by the Senatus Academicus; there is a regulation now, that all preparations which are the private property of Dr. Monro should be marked separately, but the whole of them are to be exhibited openly to the public.

Has the College of Surgeons been forming a considerable Museum of late?—Yes.

Have the members of the University and the students access to it?—The professors have permission given to them, but the students of the University have not, of course, without paying—if they pay, I suppose, they will; and those professors of the University who are members of the College of Surgeons, Mr. Russell and Dr. Ballingall, will have permission to introduce their students to the Museum.

Is your Museum to be open hereafter to all medical students?—Yes, but not without payment. The regulation is upon payment of seven shillings annually, but it is to be made imperative that those who come for graduation are to pay one guinea, which, if they pay at first, they are to receive a ticket for the whole of their attendance, and all other students are to be admitted on payment of seven shillings a session.

Are there a great many lecturers in Edinburgh in connexion with the College of Surgeons?—The regulation of the College of Surgeons is to take the lectures of any Fellow of the College of Physicians, or of the College of Surgeons, as equivalent to lectures in the University upon the same subject, provided they are of the same length.

Can you state if there are any, and what number of lecturers upon the Theory and Practice of Physic in Edinburgh, besides the professors in the University?—I think there are two lecturers upon the Institutes of the Theory of Medicine, and there are two, I think, upon the Practice. I do not remember at this moment if there are more.

Is there any principle of co-operation between the University and the College of Surgeons as to the system of instruction, or are your regulations formed after any previous communication?—No, there is no official communication; there are often private conversations.

Is the degree which you have mentioned (the high degree of Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy) in present use, in any part of your profession?—I have understood it is, but I do not know myself. I believe I understood from Dr. Duncan that there was such a degree given now in Germany.

Are there any suggestions you have to offer as to the mode of teaching the Literary classes?—There is one change that has occurred to me in regard to the Literary classes, namely, that it would be desirable, if the session were made longer than it is, as there are so great a number of young students who might be employed during the vacation, as well as during the session of the College, which is only six months. It would be desirable that there were a summer course of three months, as well as a six months' winter course.

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Is there any other distribution of the Philosophical courses that you would propose different from that which exists?—No, I have not thought of that subject.

Would you wish to prescribe any order for attendance upon the Philosophical classes?—I think it would be right to prescribe an order, with a view to the degree in Arts.

Will you have the goodness to state the order in which you would wish to see those Philosophical classes taken?—I have not attended particularly to that subject, but I should think, of course, that the Latin and Greek classes should be first, then the Mathematics, and perhaps the Natural Philosophy and Logic in the same year.

Would you propose that Moral Philosophy should be last?—Moral Philosophy, perhaps, should be the last. If there were a second degree, or a higher degree in Arts given, or two degrees, one a Bachelor of Arts and the other a Master, I think it might be a subject of consideration whether an additional course of study should be required for the higher degree, or whether it should be only given by additional examinations, making the examinations much more strict. There is one consequence that would result from making the examinations very strict for the degree of Arts, that there would arise in the neighbourhood of the University a set of men similar to what there are for the medical degrees—men who teach privately with a view to these examinations; probably they might be men who had already taken the degree of Master of Arts, and going to the Church, or to qualify themselves for professorships; and no doubt there might be very respectable men who would employ themselves in that way for some time, and act much in the same way as tutors in English Colleges. For those who are aiming at a higher degree in Arts, there would be a system of instruction established in a way that would be similar to what is carried on in the English Colleges, and in Trinity College, Dublin.

Would it be a useful auxiliary of public instruction in the University?—I think so.

Would not that interfere with the attendance upon public lectures?—Attendance upon public lectures should be required too. There is certainly a great deal of instruction given to medical students here just now, by men who have small classes—eight or ten only, and who instruct them upon subjects upon which they are expected to be examined for the degree. There are some very respectable men who devote themselves to that kind of instruction.

Is that not found to interfere with the attendance upon the classes prescribed for the degrees?—It may to a certain degree, but not materially or detrimentally. I believe the same students who distinguish themselves with us, distinguish themselves as private pupils of these men.

How long do they attend these private teachers?—Perhaps three months; some of them longer.

Is that before taking a degree?—They often attend three months of the winter before they go to graduation.

With regard to the junior classes of Greek and Latin, is there any alteration or improvement that you would wish to suggest?—There are considerable alterations that have taken place since I attended them, and of course which I do not actually understand. No further suggestion has occurred to me which regards them, than that the course should be longer than it is.

Would you wish that the system of teaching the Elements of Greek in the University should be abandoned?—I have heard it suggested that it would be desirable that neither Latin nor Greek should be taught in the University, except to the advanced students, and I think it might be so.

Would you think it an improvement in the system of University education in Edinburgh, if any general Prizes were given for essays open to the competition of the whole students in the University, which might be awarded in a more public manner than class prizes?—I have no doubt it would in the classes of Arts. I should be a little doubtful, if much good would be done by prizes in the medical school, for there is no want of zeal in the medical students. They all know they are working for a profession, and the subject has more interest than many subjects taught in the University, but there is rather a tendency in many of them to dwell longer upon, and pay more attention to, particular branches of the subject, than they can derive any practical advantage from, and neglect the more practical branches, in which they have not the same opportunities of distinguishing themselves by showing their knowledge. It would not be easy to institute prizes that would not have that tendency. I have thought that if Prizes were to be given at all in the medical classes, they should be given out at the end of a session, so as not to interfere with their time, and that thus something would be given them to do in the vacation, on which they might be examined at the commencement of the next session.

In Literary classes, would you approve of Prizes being given, the competition for which should be open to the whole University?—Yes; there should be some opportunity for the young men to distinguish themselves more in the eye of their fellow-students and the public, than they have at present.

Was it consistent with your experience, when you were a student in these classes, that there was very considerable inattention and want of emulation on the part of young men coming from school to these classes?—I would not say there was great inattention, but I think there was not so much emulation or industry, as there might have been among persons of that time of life, if there had been more done in that way.

Would it be necessary, if the system were abandoned of teaching boys the elements of the two learned languages in the University here, that some means should be devised of prolonging their stay for a year, or for two years, as it might be, at school?—One regulation should be accompanied with another; either that, or perhaps there should be an examination instituted at the commencement of the studies of a young man who proposed to be a candidate for the degree of Arts, which should ensure that he had a tolerable knowledge of the learned languages before.

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Do you think, that with such an examination, it would be safe to abandon the teaching of the elementary branches in the University, without a positive provision for their previous acquirement?—Perhaps a positive provision would be the best plan. I have not attended to it particularly.

At what age do young gentlemen come to the University to learn Latin and Greek?—The first class of Greek and Latin generally used to be attended at the age of 14.

Do they come younger than formerly, or are they rather older now?—I have understood they come rather older; there are not so many young ones, but I have known several. Upon an average, they are rather older than they were 10 or 15 years ago.

Do you know how examinations in some of the medical classes in Glasgow have answered?—No, I do not.

Are their classes much smaller than in this University?—Some of the classes are large. The Anatomical class is very well attended, I am told. I understood from some of the Professors at Glasgow, that what they thought a great improvement was the compelling of attendance upon some of their classes repeatedly, which we are against doing here.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, 24th October 1826.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Dr. *William Pulteney Alison* called in and further examined.

[*The Witness produced a copy of the Regulations of the Army Medical Board in* 1824.]

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Can Dr. Alison inform the Commissioners if there is a greater number of lectures upon Anatomy now than formerly?—Certainly.

Do you know if a number of the students also dissect privately?—I should think very few of them by themselves.

Do not a number of them join for that purpose?—They attend the private dissecting rooms of private lecturers.

How many private lecturers are there at present upon Anatomy?—I think there are five.

With reference to some observations which you were making yesterday, will you have the goodness to inform the Commissioners at what age the medical students commence their medical studies?—It is very various; it is according to the way in which they are educated: those who begin by apprenticeship often commence at 15 or 16 years of age; those who do not serve an apprenticeship begin, I would say, from 17 to 19 in general. I think so, but I am not positive.

In regard to the circumstances of students who have not served an apprenticeship, can you state if they are very straitened generally?—Some of them are.

Can you afford the Commissioners any ground for drawing a comparison between them and the students of Divinity in that respect?—I think their circumstances in general are not so much straitened as those of students of Divinity.

As the Church has prescribed a previous course of study in literature and philosophy to students of Divinity, might it not from thence be inferred, that the same course might be prescribed also to students, whose circumstances are at least not more straitened, and who seem to commence their medical studies about the period when students of Divinity enter the Divinity Hall?—In regard to those who have not served apprenticeships, I do not think that the objection to such previous education is so much upon the score of expense as the other circumstances which I endeavoured to state yesterday.

Supposing considerations should lead to the adoption of any rule enforcing some previous education in literature and philosophy, do you think that the ground of expense would be a serious objection?—It might be a serious objection to part of the students, but I think not very generally. I have no doubt a part of the graduates will be cut off by the new regulation imposing the additional year of study; some of the poorer Irish and Scotch graduates will certainly be cut off by that, but we do not think that to be any serious loss upon the whole, for we are sure the value of the degree, in the estimation of the public, will be increased by that change.

With reference to the previous employment of the time of those students who do not serve an apprenticeship, does it not appear, either that some examination, before they enter upon their medical studies, or some other regulation of that sort, would ensure stricter attention to the cultivation of the branches of literature and philosophy during the earlier years of their life?—The great difficulty lies in the great variety of previous circumstances and opportunities of those stndents, who come from so many different parts of the world.

As to the Scotch students, might not such a regulation lead to the improvement of many of the schools throughout the different parts of the country, supposing the students could not obtain their education at the Universities?—Yes; such a regulation as an examination before they begin their studies.

Do you think it would ensure necessary attention being paid to those branches of study?—It would certainly have some effect in that way, but I should suspect it would have more effect in diminishing the number of our graduates; it would operate chiefly in that way, at least if the examination were made very rigorous; there would be considerable difficulty also in determining how that examination should be conducted, by whom, and upon what subjects.

Suppose a young man not to begin his studies so early, but meaning to enter the medical profession at 18 or 19 years of age, do you not suppose that the previous years ought to be dedicated to literature and philosophy?—I think that some previous years in almost every such case will be employed in some studies; literary, or perhaps scientific: but these will be various in different places.

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Might it not be reduced to a system in this University?—I think not, because the young men come from so many different parts of the world, and they do not come here for general literary or scientific education, but merely for medical education, and often cannot afford to come for both.

You said, in your examination yesterday, that the University of Glasgow had disagreed with your regulation of making four years necessary; do you not think it would be of great advantage that all the Universities should agree as to the space of time which should be considered necessary?—I do not know that there would be any practical advantage in that; perhaps the competition between the Universities is better when each adopts its own regulations.

Do you think, that when the regulations are different, there can be the same fair competition as when the regulations are the same?—I should conceive that there may be to a certain degree a competition, both as to regulations and as to the mode of teaching the classes.

Do you not think that if this University were to sanction a smaller space of time to get a degree than at another, it would be sanctioning the power of underbidding other Universities, in order to get a number of students; you having already stated that it would diminish the number of your graduates if you enforced the regulations that have been alluded to?—I am not exactly certain that I understand that question: it will certainly diminish the number in a certain degree. For example, I think it is very probable, from our now requiring four years, when the University of Glasgow refuses to make that addition, we shall have a smaller number of graduates, and they may possibly have an increase of the number; but I do not think we shall lose in the estimation of the public upon the whole, and I think it probable that they will soon see the propriety of raising their qualifications to a level with ours.

Do not the University of Aberdeen and the University of St. Andrew's, under the new regulations, require that candidates for degrees in Medicine shall have taken a Master's degree?—The University of Aberdeen does, but I think St. Andrew's does not. I looked at the regulations lately.

Do you not think that that circumstance may render their Degrees more respectable than yours, upon the same principle that you have stated the four years' study to be likely to render your Degree more respectable than that of Glasgow?—I think not, because our fourth year of study is all in the way of medical education, and we are confident that it adds to the estimation of the degree in the eyes of the public. Their additional regulation at Aberdeen requires the Degree of Master of Arts previously, which we do not think, as far as we can judge from observation, is likely to add in the same manner to the reputation of the degree in the estimation of the public, as additional medical instruction will do. My own impression is, that that degree in Aberdeen will not be often asked for, and that if they wish to become a great medical school, they will by-and-by see the propriety of doing away with that regulation.

You stated yesterday you did not think a knowledge of the Greek language necessary for a person who was to enter into the medical profession; are you not aware, that, with regard to the Apothecaries' Company in Dublin, there is no Irish student who must not undergo an examination in the Greek language before he can be admitted?—I am not aware of these regulations in Dublin.

Do you not think, upon the supposition that that is the case there, and that it is the case in the University of St. Andrew's and Aberdeen, that you may run a chance of your degree being undervalued by your requiring a less previous proficiency than in other seminaries of learning?—I do not think so myself; if that were to be the effect, we should soon see it, and we should feel the propriety of requiring such preliminary qualifications; but, as far as I can judge from what I see of the medical profession throughout the country, and the qualifications for which medical men are esteemed, I do not think we are likely to lose by it. In regard to the study of Greek, I cannot consider it otherwise than as an accomplishment; it may be called an ornamental accomplishment for a medical man, but I do not think it adds to his professional skill, and I do not think it will generally add to his chance of professional success; and therefore I do not think that the University will gain an advantage, or the public, by its being enforced on our candidates for graduation.

Are you not aware, that in that paper which you have produced to-day to the Commissioners, the Regulations of the Army Medical Boaad, it is stated that a liberal education is indispensably requisite, and the greater the attainments of the candidates are in various branches of science, in addition to competent professional knowledge, the more eligible will they be deemed for promotion?—I know that those are the words, but I have pretty good reason to believe that the amount of scientific education in the young medical officers, beyond what is included in our course of study, is not to any great extent.

Does not that sentence convey to you the expression of the sentiments of the Medical Board, that scientific knowledge is desirable, over and above the mere medical professional knowledge?—No doubt it does, but they do not make this imperative on their young men; and if they were to do so, I apprehend that they would derive no advantage from it upon the whole.

Do they not say it will be a recommendation for promotion?—They do.

Would it be impracticable for a student of Medicine, who had not attended a course of philosophy before he entered upon his medical studies, to attend lectures upon philosophy for one hour a-day during two or more of the first years of his medical studies, consistently with other attendances, supposing the hours to be adjusted?—Certainly it would not be impracticable for him: such a regulation as that might be applied to our students who are their whole time here; but a large proportion of them are only a part of their time here: many are only

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one session here; within the last two years we have graduated between 60 and 70 men, who were one year only here, and to whom we should have a difficulty in applying the regulation.

Must not the persons so graduated have been in attendance upon other medical lectures in other Universities?—Yes, they must have been in attendance somewhere. But there is another consideration. In requiring four years of medical study, we considered that to be, as far as we could judge, about the actual amount of study of all our better graduates in the medical branches only, and therefore we should not conceive that the young men would have time, or be able to attend as closely as might be desirable, to other branches of study during four years. At the same time there is a part of the regulations by which certain classes are recommended to the students, of which two must be attended; and among these the Natural History class is included, which is a branch of general science, rather than of medical knowledge. It was likewise proposed that the class of Natural Philosophy should be included. My opinion was, it might be included with advantage in that list.

Are those regulations now in force?—They are, upon all students who commenced their studies in the year 1825, but Natural Philosophy is not included; it was proposed, and several members of the University, and I among others, thought it might be put in, on that footing.

Is Natural History included at present?—Natural History is included.

What other branches besides Natural History are included?—The others which are put upon that footing are Practical Anatomy, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Surgery, and Military Surgery.

With reference to the amount of medical studies which you consider to be requisite, do you not think it would be expedient that the length of the session should be increased?—I have thought it might: I have thought that the session might be made seven months, by beginning early in October; because at the end of the session just now several of the Professors are obliged to lecture twice a-day to get over their subjects, and, in some instances, the course is necessarily made to a certain degree incomplete. For example, the late Dr. Gregory was hardly ever able to complete his course, and he used sometimes to take up one part of the subject in one year, and another in another, in order that he might give the students an opportunity of hearing his lectures upon different subjects.

Do a considerable proportion of medical students, who are attending for more than one year at this University, leave Edinburgh during the period of vacation?—A great many of them; a considerable number of them leave it at the end of the winter session, and a greater number at the end of the summer session in July.

Are many of the summer classes, particularly of that of Botany, which is one of the classes included in the Curriculum, attended by a very considerable proportion of medical students?—The Botanical class and the Natural History class are attended in summer by a considerable number.

Do you think there would be any lack of attendance by the medical students if the length of the session were increased?—No, I do not think there would be any considerable falling off in the attendance.

Will you have the goodness to mention some particulars as to that system, which you stated would be useful as an auxiliary to the University by means of a sort of medical tutors?—I have not a great deal to say in regard to that; a number of young men who are preparing for examination put themselves under the charge of tutors, generally in small classes from six to twelve at once, and are examined by them upon a variety of medical subjects.

Is not that technically known by the name of Grinding?—Yes, it is. I may mention that I hardly think any system of examination by Professors would supersede that kind of education among the students; for the number of students being very small who attend these classes, the student is encouraged to put a number of questions, and to get the teacher to solve difficulties, which he would hardly do in the presence of the whole class, by addressing himself to the Professor.

Is it your opinion that if, in the institution of the London University, much attention shall be paid to the cultivation of the study of medicine in that seminary, it will greatly affect the medical school in the Edinburgh University?—If they give Medical degrees, which I dare say they will by-and-by, it may affect it. I rather think that the effect of the institution of the London University would be to increase the amount of professional education, similar to what is done here, and to make many such young men, as are now educated chiefly by apprenticeship in England, take the more regular education, or what we consider the fuller education, by attendance upon lectures, hospitals, and examinations, in addition to apprenticeship.

Do you anticipate any effect prejudicial to the interests of the Edinburgh medical school from the institution of that University?—To a certain degree it may be prejudicial, but I do not think very materially.

Supposing any means could be taken by which the qualifications upon which the Diploma of Surgeon is to be granted could be raised here, might not that in part obviate some of the objections which you alluded to yesterday, in regard to the education of a Physician?—If the education of a surgeon were raised here it would not obviate the objections I should have to additional qualifications being demanded of a physician, which are not likely to be of use to him in his profession, and which are not medical. I may say that my own conviction strongly is, that the more medicine is improved and advanced as a science, the less necessary it will be considered for a medical man to have an intimate acquaintance with other branches of science, just as it is not essential to a chemist to be a great mathematician, or for a mathematician to be a great chemist. Formerly, when medicine was in a less advanced state than at present, a man, from being merely a physician, was not considered to have studied any science very

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particularly. At present the various departments of medicine are cultivated much more scientifically than they were before, and the mere circumstance of having gone through a full medical education, and having submitted to examinations in all the different parts of medical science, implies, that a man has a pretty general acquaintance with the proper methods of scientific inquiry, which was not the case in former times.

As to the prosecution of medical studies, is there any particular reason why the degree of Doctor of Medicine should be given at so early an age as 21, especially as you stated that a proportion of those who take it intend to follow, and do in point of fact follow out their medical education, after taking the degree, in the various methods to which you have alluded?—I have thought it might be desirable to raise the age; but at the same time there are several instances which have come to my knowledge since I have been in the University of young men who are rather under the age applying for indulgence, and it has been granted in several instances to those who came of age within the next three months succeeding the graduation day. This has been granted as an indulgence to a few whose course of study had been more complete than usual; of course, we attend particularly to those young men when they come forward for examination; and in several instances we have found those young men to be uncommonly well prepared, and fully as likely to do us credit as men considerably more advanced in life. In all these instances these young men have been for the public service, and of course were put under the charge of other medical men at first; they went as hospital Mates and Assistants, and I presume they had no great responsibility imposed upon them for some time. Those who are going into private practice are always at a more advanced period of life before they settle, unless they act as Assistants to practitioners in the country; in which case they are under the control, to a certain degree, of another, and assisted by the advice of a senior practitioner.

Is it chiefly for those who are entering the public service, and who have it in contemplation to establish themselves in the country, as you mentioned, that you think it desirable a degree should always be taken so early?—It is chiefly those who do take it so early—those who are going into practice as general Practitioners, or as Partners or Assistants to senior Practitioners in the country, or those who are entering public service.

Is there not a number of young men who study medicine here, and intend to take the degree here, to whom it would be very inconvenient to come back to take it at a future period, as they go and complete their education at Paris before they enter into private practice?—There are many to whom it would be more convenient to take the degree before they leave this University.

In such cases, do you consider that medical education is in fact carried on practically after they have obtained the degree?—Often for two years.

In such a case, is there a great deal of reputation as well as learning which is not attained as the Alumnus of this University?—A great deal of the practical knowledge is not obtained in the University; a great proportion of the knowledge which is useful to a practitioner must be always acquired out of the University; it is not possible to give complete practical instruction within the walls of the College.

As to the teaching of Clinical Medicine, you stated, that with a view to divide the class of students into smaller numbers, you thought it preferable that two Professsors should be lecturing upon Clinical Medicine, than that one Professor alone should be appointed for that purpose, whose class might be too large; will you explain your reasons for that?—At present, there is only one Clinical Professor lecturing at one time; he is one of the members of the Faculty, who take it in rotation. I think it would be a great improvement, if two of the members of the Faculty were lecturing at the same time; and I should have mentioned more fully yesterday, that in that case, the two might go on lecturing for nine months, both the winter session and the summer session; in which case, there would be six courses of Clinical Medicine each session, that is, twelve courses in two sessions; and if there are four Professors (as at present there are in the Faculty) lecturing in that way, each will have three courses in two sessions; perhaps some would have more, for some of the senior professors might decline the summer course, which is less profitable.

Would you prefer that to the instruction of a separate Professor of Clinical Medicine, who should alone be the person to lecture under the regulations of the Managers of the Infirmary?—As to that, I cannot wish the Commissioners to take my opinion. I cannot give an unbiassed opinion, as the Clinical Lectures are the chief source of the emolument which I derive from the University: I wish they would take the opinion of persons wholly unbiassed. But it does appear to me tehre is no disadvantage, but rather an advantage, in the same Professor, who is bound to teach the principles of Medicine, being likewise authorized and required to exemplify those principles before his pupils in the Clinical wards; that is the practice which has always been adopted here, and which has generally been approved of.

Is there not another advantage arising from the rotation of lecturing, that students see the different modes of practice, by the different physicians?—To a certain degree it is an advantage. I may mention, it has been stated by a gentleman, whose opinion is entitled to great weight in all medical matters (I mean Dr. Thomson) that the practice is different on the Continent—that there is a separate Professor of Clinical Medicine; but in two instances, at least with regard to professors in Paris, that is a mistake: the two physicians at Paris who have distinguished themselves most of late years, as Professors of Clinical Medicine, have been Pinel and Laennec, and both of them were exactly in the same circumstances as the Professors here; they were both teaching the Theory and Practice of Medicine in schools, and at the same time had the charge of hospitals, and gave Clinical Lectures. Laennec, who died lately, and who was a man of great reputation, was Professor of Clinical Medicine in the School of Medicine, but he was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Collége de

France, and was giving lectures there at the same time, which were attended by a number of young men, who were witnessing his practice in the hospital; therefore substantially, so far as he was concerned, the system was the same as ours; and the same observation is true with regard to Pinel, the author of the *Médecine Clinique*. Pinel was Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the École de Médecine, and Teacher of Clinical Medicine at the Hospital of Salpêtrière. Besides, the plan of having one Clinical Professor only, would not obviate what I have stated as an inconvenience attending the present system of Clinical lecturing, namely, the crowded state of the wards, and the great number of students. To obviate that, it would be necessary to have two Professors of Clinical Medicine. At the same time I would say this, that I think the education by Clinical teaching of such importance, that it would be proper to have it determined in future, that Clinical Medicine should be taught always to the extent I have mentioned. If at any time so many of the Professors of Medicine in the University should decline the medical wards, that there should not be enough of them willing to undertake that duty, then I think it would be proper that a Professor of Clinical Medicine should be appointed, in order that the duty may be performed. In that way a Professorship of Clinical Medicine would be upon the same footing as the Professorship of Clinical Surgery is now. I understand there is a regulation that the Professor of Surgery and Anatomy in the University is entitled to give Clinical Lectures on the surgical patients in the Hospital, if he chooses; and it was in consequence of that duty having been declined, that the lectureship, and afterwards the Professorship, of Clinical Surgery was instituted. I should think the same thing might with great propriety be done in regard to Clinical Medicine. It has been stated likewise by Dr. Thomson, that the same objection, which long ago was urged by Dr. Gregory to the system of rotation of the surgeons in the Infirmary, applies likewise to the system of rotation among the Clinical Professors. But Dr. Thomson has not noticed that Dr. Gregory, in the same memorial, has considered and answered that very objection, by stating that, in the first place, a rotation of four or six men is a very different thing from a rotation of forty or sixty, the whole College of Surgeons. The Professors of Medicine are a small body selected from the College of Physicians, by the Patrons of the University, and partly with a view to the performance of that very duty; and further, it is not necessary for the Clinical Professors of Medicine to take in patients continually, as the surgeons or ordinary physicians of the Hospital must do. The usual practice of the Clinical Physicians is not to take in new patients for the two or three last weeks of their attendance, and the evil of transferring patients, during the acute stage of their disease from one practitioner to another, may be avoided by that means. It happens, accordingly, that few patients have to be transferred from one Clinical Professor to another, and those are in general either convalescents, who require no medical treatment but only rest and quiet, or patients who have perfectly chronic diseases, to whom it is an advantage rather than an injury to be transferred, after having had a full course of treatment from one individual, to another; that other receiving full information of all that has been previously done. These statements are all contained in that Memorial of Dr. Gregory.

But conceiving the division of students to be so great an object, do you prefer the plan of having two Professors lecturing at the same time in different wards in Clinical Medicine, to the institution of one Professor, whom the whole students shall attend?—I think so, certainly.

How would you remedy the evil that must arise from one Professor having more pupils, or being reckoned abler as a lecturer than another; or might not that bring a greater number of students to the one than to the other?—An equal division cannot be secured, but it can always be made secure that there shall be Clinical instruction going on in two wards; and there will be a certain number of students in one, and a certain number in another: whereas at present, there being Clinical instructions given only in one, all the clinical students must necessarily be in one ward.

Is there an order prescribed in your *Statuta* in which the medical classes shall be attended by graduates?—No; that has been repeatedly talked of; it was thought we could not lay down a definitive order, which should be imperative upon the students, in consequence of the great variety of their previous knowledge. Many of them come here with a certain knowledge of some subjects: some come from private schools of Medicine or Surgery: they come under a great variety of circumstances; and the professors are always in the habit of giving private advice to students upon the subject of the course of study they should pursue, and the classes they should take, according to their several circumstances.

Is there any order in which they must attend that year in which they have to give attendance upon the hospital?—There is no regulation as to that.

Do you not conceive that a student who has studied Medicine for two years is much more capable of benefiting by attendance at an hospital, than a man attending the first year?—No doubt he is in general, but some practitioners recommend that students should attend the hospital from the first throughout, and some do that.

Do you not think that there would be an advantage, if only one year's attendance at an hospital is required, that there should be a regulation that that year should be at an advanced stage of the student's education?—There are two years required now for attendance at hospitals.

Do you not think that there would be an advantage, that those two years should be the third and fourth, or the second and third years, rather than the first?—Certainly, it would be an advantage, and in the private advice to students it is generally recommended; but we could hardly require, according to the regulation as it stands now, the hospitals to be taken the two last years, for a certain proportion of the students, whom we contemplate to have by the new regulations, are those who have been apprentices in the country, and afterwards have attended lectures, and taken a year at the hospitals in London before they became students in the University.

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Is not that part of the regulation dangerous, if they can purchase tickets in London without having ever attended the hospitals?—I am not aware of that being a practice in London; but that can easily be avoided by requiring certificates. In every case that I remember to have seen, where students have brought evidence of their attendance in London (which has not been requisite as yet, but which we are always glad to see), they have brought certificates from surgeons or physicians, stating that they had not been pupils merely, but had actually attended the hospitals.

Have they not, antecedently to these regulations, been in the habit of producing tickets merely as evidence?—I do not remember to have received tickets of attendance upon the London hospitals; they were always certificates I received.

Has not that been the case with regard to the Dublin hospital?—In regard to the Dublin hospital, there is only one in which clinical lectures are given connected with the school of physic, which is Sir Patrick Dunn's; those students always bring certificates. In regard to others which I may have taken, I cannot charge my memory at this moment, but my impression is, we have received certificates from them too; but at any rate, in future, when that part of the study is made imperative, of course it will be certificates only that we shall receive.

Does not any advice previously given to the students, as to the order in which they should attend the classes and the hospitals, have reference of course to their previous attainments?—I do not mean to say that advice is given in all cases; some of the Professors mention in their introductory lecture what they consider to be the proper order. I rather think that is the practice with Dr. Duncan; but any of the students who feel a difficulty as to what the proper course shall be, are in the habit of applying to the professors and telling them their previous studies.

Are no general means taken to ascertain what the attainments of the students have been before they came to the college?—None.

Would there be any difficulty in acquiring such knowledge of their previous attainments?—No, there would be no difficulty.

Would it not be a very desirable thing to do so, in order that you might regulate the course of their studies?—I rather think there would be an objection to that, as a general regulation. On the part of the students it would be unpopular; they would suppose that we were disposed to recommend more attendance upon our own classes, and less upon the private lectures, which they are very much in the habit of attending.

Would not the objection on the part of the students arise from this, that many of them wish to pass for having greater attainments than they really possess, and would not like to be subjected to a very rigid examination?—The whole of their studies must be brought forward in the end; they are all aware of that when they become candidates for graduation, such of them at least as do so.

You mentioned yesterday, that, with reference to the attendance at the Clinical wards, it might so happen that the Professor of Chemistry might not be a physician; do you consider it expedient, with reference to the interests of the medical school, that it should be left possible for that to happen?—I hardly think a person would apply for the Professorship of Chemistry who was not a medical man, but a case might occur of a person whom the Patrons of the University might think fit for the Professorship of Chemistry, whom they might not think fit for the charge of Clinical wards; in which case they would have only to give him the Professorship of Chemistry, without that of Medicine. At present, the Commission says, "Professor of Chemistry and Medicine," and it has been so for a length of time past, but it was not always the case; the Professor of Botany was not Professor of Medicine until 1738.

Should you consider it an advantage if those Medical Professors who are not at present examiners should be added to the number?—I think that it would, with a view to the proposal of dividing the examination into two parts, which I think would be an advantage; but I confess I feel a difficulty in regard to the Professor of Natural History being made an Examiner upon the whole subject of Natural History, but I believe some of the members of the Medical Faculty would not object to it.

Supposing that were done, should you consider it a proper mode of bringing it about, that those gentlemen should be named Professors of Medicine in their appointments, and thereby become Examiners, as some of the others are at present?—Perhaps it is a matter of no great consequence. Perhaps the better way would be, that they should not necessarily be styled Professors of Medicine, but that authority should be given to them by the Senatus to examine. It appears, in former times, that the authority to examine for the degree has been given both by the Senatus Academicus and by the Patrons, and in several instances by the Senatus alone: I mean in former times; for prior to 1726, I believe there was no Professor in the University who received any commission, empowering him to examine, by the Patrons, but there were, nevertheless, degrees in Medicine given. A single Professor of Medicine and two Fellows of the College of Physicians were at that time employed, by the Senatus Academicus alone, to examine.

With reference to the Answer to the 34th Query of the Commissioners to the Senatus Academicus, allusion has been made to a short Memorial that was presented, and which has since been laid before the Commissioners, and which has been published in their Appendix; and that Memorial refers to the subject of Examiners being appointed, the mode in which that has hitherto been done, and the way in which it now stands: does Dr. Alison think that it is now clearly defined in whom is vested the power of appointing Examiners for taking degrees generally, or for the taking of Medical degrees in particular?—I apprehend that is rather a law question. The power of appointing Examiners certainly appears, by our records, to have been exercised repeatedly by the Senatus, independently of the Patrons,

There are records of appointment of Examiners for Medical Degrees prior to 1726, and for Degrees in Arts, subsequently to that time.

Does Dr. Alison think that the appointment should rest as it now does, or that it should be altered so as to be vested clearly and accurately in some one body or other, and if so, in whom would he recommend it to be vested?—I think it should be the same body that regulates the course of studies for degrees, who should have the nomination of Examiners; otherwise a good deal of confusion would arise, and probably some jealousy between the different bodies.

Is the Senatus Academicus the body that regulates the course of study?—That has hitherto been the case, but that power is claimed by the Patrons, and is the subject, or at least the principal subject, of the law-suit which is going on. I believe it has been suggested by one or two members of the University (and it appears to me a very proper suggestion), that it would be right that any regulations of that kind, which are to impose any burden upon the students, should always be subjected to the sanction of a body superior to the Senatus Academicus itself.

When you speak of burdens upon the students, do you allude to the fees that are payable by them?—Yes, and additional studies; but it certainly does appear to me, that there are very great objections, in point of expediency, to that power of sanctioning such regulations being vested in the Patrons or Town-council.

Do you think it would be expedient that the course of study, and the appointment of Examiners, should be solely vested in the Senatus Academicus?—I think that all acts of the Senatus Academicus in regard to that, should be controlled by a superior body, but a small body, and one that should be permanent.

Do you think that the first nomination of an Examiner should be in the Senatus Academicus?—Yes; there should be a proposal by the Senatus Academicus, subject to the sanction or control of a superior body.

Would that superior body act something in the way of a court of appeal or court of review?—Something of that kind.

From any consideration you have given to the matter hitherto, how would you recommend that such a superior body or controlling power should be formed?—I cannot say I have attended to that subject particularly: I think it might be appointed by the Crown: it would act somewhat in that manner in which I understand Visitors act in some of the English Universities.

Would you propose that it should be a kind of system of permanent visitation?—Yes.

Have you ever turned in your mind whether the appointment of a Chancellor would have a beneficial effect?—I think it might; in that way the Chancellor of the University would be the permanent head of such a body.

Do you think there should be persons nominated to assist him in the office?—Yes, I should like to see that. My objection to such a power of control being in the Town-council is not at all that I suppose they would have any intention, in any case, contrary to the interests of the University; but, in the first place, I think they are too numerous a body to have such a power; and besides, they are a fluctuating body, changing every two years. In the next place, they have too many other subjects, which are continually imposed upon them, to have time for fully considering such matters; and, in the next place, I think they can hardly be considered a competent body to judge of the regulation of the studies in the University: in fact, if I am not mistaken, the Council state in some of their communications, that they would not consider themselves to be qualified to judge of such matters in general, but they can always take the advice of other persons who are capable of judging. Now, if that were the case, the power would be, in fact, vested neither in the Senatus Academicus nor the Town-council, but in a third body, which would be under no responsibility. There is one other reason I would beg to state, which seems to be a fair one, that the only member of the Town-council, in general, who can be supposed to be well conversant with the Medical School in the College, is the President of the College of Surgeons, who is necessarily the head of a different school, and, in certain respects, of a rival school. I am quite sure that the School of Medicine in the University derives great benefit from the existence of the College of Surgeons as a school, and from the encouragement given to private lecturers by the College of Surgeons, and from the degree of emulation that is thereby excited. But I should certainly not consider that I, or any of my colleagues, were fair and impartial judges of what is done in regard to the regulation of studies in the College of Surgeons. I should think it an absurd thing, that any of us should have any power over the College of Surgeons in regard to the degree they give. It seems equally reasonable to say, that it would be absurd that any of them should have a controlling power over us, though I have no doubt, at the present moment, the gentlemen at the head of the College of Surgeons are exceedingly well disposed towards the University; yet, in general, I do not think it can be expected that they should be impartial judges of what is done in the University, any more than we should be of what is done by them.

Do you consider, then, the practical effect to be, that the authority which is to be exercised by the Town-council is very much vested in the Deacon of the College of Surgeons?—I think so; in the present instance I may say I am pretty confident that is the fact.

Are you of opinion, for that and the several other reasons you have stated, that the Patrons are not a fit body for exercising the power of appointing Examiners for degrees, or for directing the course of study at the University?—I think it is not expedient that that power should be vested in them.

Do you know upon what authority the Medical School in the University of Edinburgh was originally formed, and under what authority the original regulations for medical study were

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put forth?—In regard to the original regulations for medical study, they were formed by the Senatus exclusively. The first regulations, enjoining a particular course of study, were as late as the year 1767; the qualification of candidates had previously been judged of by examination only.

Do you know anything with regard to the formation of the Medical School itself?—That, I suppose, is rather a law question. What I have understood is, that the power to give degrees, which is what constitutes the Medical School, must have been implied to have been given by the original charters or acts which constituted this as a University; certainly the power was exercised in a number of instances prior to the act of the Town-council in 1726, which appointed Professors of Medicine, with authority to examine for degrees. There were various instances previous to that time in which degrees were given upon the authority of the University.

Have you ever attended to the constitution of the Universities of Scotland, with a view to ascertain how far they are entitled to form new Faculties, or to institute new Degrees?—I should conceive they are entitled to do so, from the circumstance of this University having instituted the degree of Medicine about the year 1705, without any special authority, as far as I ever knew, further than what was implied in the act of King James, constituting this a University.

Supposing a University to be formed with the establishment of Professors and Faculties of Arts and of Theology, does it follow from that, in your apprehension, that the University has a right to superinduce on the original establishment the Faculties of Medicine and Law, for instance?—I presume that would depend upon the original charter upon which the University was formed.

Laying aside the recent subjects of controversy, are you aware if any general practical evil has arisen to the University from the patronage and control of the Magistrates and Town-council of the City?—In regard to the patronage, I am certainly not aware of any; in regard to the control of the Town-council over the regulation of studies in the University, as far as I am aware of the history of the University prior to the recent controversy, it has hardly ever been exercised at all.

Do you think the persons of whom the Town-council generally consists are, from their situation of life and habits of education, fit persons in whom the regulations of the Medical Curriculum should be vested?—I think a great number of them are not.

By the term University, which you used in an answer you gave to a question a short time ago, did you mean the Senatus Academicus, or the Patrons of this University?—I meant the Senatus Academicus.

Have you any suggestions to offer as to the mode of appointing Professors?—It has never occurred to me that there was any objection to the system of patronage existing in this University.

Are there any other suggestions you have to offer to the Commissioners relative to the constitution of the University?—I think there is nothing more than what I have mentioned. There is one point in regard to the Medical School which I did not mention yesterday. It has been talked of at different times, that there should be an appointment of a Professorship of Mental Diseases; that is what has occurred to me as being an improvement that might be useful in the University—not that it might be imperative on the students, but that it might be an adjunct to the Medical School. A number of men study here, who afterwards become physicians to Lunatic Hospitals in different parts of the country, and have the charge of many persons there confined, and to whom it is an object to have the cure of such patients. I have thought, if that were the case, there might be a sort of Clinical ward put under the charge of such a Professor in the establishments for Lunatics here, which are very considerable. There is an institution of that kind at Paris; there is not a Professorship attached to it, but there is a physician, who has the charge of the Lunatics. At the Salpêtrière, there is a full course of lectures given on the subject; I have heard some of them myself; they have been attended by several friends of mine at Paris, Englishmen, who thought it very useful; and a similar institution I think might be easily formed here.

Would not that interfere with the treatment of the patients?—Of course, if such an establishment were formed, it could not be all the Lunatics that could be made the subjects of Clinical Lectures, but a certain number might.

Does your class embrace the subjects of Physiology and Pathology?—Physiology and Pathology are always taught in the Theory class, but they are not taught by me. There is a third subject, Therapeutics, or the principles in regard to the action of remedies, which I have taught some years.

Is the subject of the Theory of Medicine such as to be embraced in the compass of one class, or would you recommend any division?—I do not consider myself qualified to speak decidedly on that subject, from never having given a full course of it; but I think, considering that there are certain parts of the subject in the Theory of Medicine class, which are treated of to a certain degree in other medical classes, that in the course of six or seven months, a sufficient degree of information may be given upon all the branches.

So that you do not think the institution of a new professorship, limited to Pathology, would be necessary, especially if the course of study were extended to seven months?—I should think not. A great proportion of Pathology is necessarily taught in the class of the Practice of Medicine; a part of it will be taught in the class of Surgery, particularly if that be made more extensive; and part of it is taught under the head of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children; and of course it is not necessary, in the class of the Theory or Institutes, to dwell upon it at very great length; otherwise, no doubt, there would be room for a complete course of lectures on that subject alone.

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Do you consider the subject as treated of sufficiently in the other classes to answer the purpose of such subsidiary instruction?—Yes, in the Practice class, the Surgery, and Midwifery, to a certain degree, and likewise in the class of Anatomy; for there is always an exhibition of the morbid parts, and explanations of the manner in which these are formed, in a course of Anatomy.

Is there any one medical class in which subjects may not be treated, that are also treated by other professors in some other of the medical classes?—Almost every class contains subjects which may be treated of with propriety in other classes.

If that is the case, what objection could there be to allowing Dr. Monro to give a course of lectures upon Surgery as he now gives, and to having a separate practical Professor of Surgery, farther than that there would be some degree of interference?—I should not consider the interference any material objection; but, if Dr. Monro continues to give the course of Surgery he does now, he would also continue to give the Anatomy as he does now; whereas if there were a separate course of Surgery instituted, and if he were assisting in giving another course, it would enable him to give a more full course of Anatomy in six months; at present it is only four months or four and a half; it might be made a seven months' course.

So that, as to Anatomy and Surgery, you would consider it an advantage that there should be two separate and complete courses?—Yes.

Is his course of Surgery at a separate hour?—It is partly at a separate hour; but part of the course of Surgery is given at the same hour with Anatomy, only I think at the end of the course. I think it will be found, in the answers to the queries, that Dr. Monro states he teaches Anatomy four months and a half.

Is that long enough for a complete course of Anatomy?—I think a six months' course would be more complete; at the same time I would mention, Dr. Monro's lectures upon Anatomy extend to an hour and a quarter, or an hour and twenty minutes; whereas, if he lectured six months, probably he would not feel the necessity of extending them beyond the hour.

If he had not to lecture upon Surgery, there would be a six months' course upon Anatomy?—Yes, there would.

Would that be an improvement?—Yes, I think so.

Does the ticket or certificate of attendance upon a course of Surgery which Dr. Monro now gives purport that the student has attended for six months?—No, not for a course of Surgery. I believe Dr. Monro's ticket is not received by the College of Surgeons here as not being for a six months' course.

Is Dr. Monro's ticket received by the medical departments of the Army and Navy?—The medical departments of the Army and Navy require two courses of Surgery; I think one must be a full six months' course; I think it will not be received alone without another, but I cannot speak positively as to that.

Will you inform the Commissioners whether it is found that medical students are apt to go away towards the latter part of the session before the classes close?—In the month of April a good many begin to go away; but by our late regulations requiring them to insert their names in the University Album every month during the session, in order to get certificates, we compel attendance at least until the beginning of April.

As the lectures go on until the end of April, might not a man sign the book on the first of April, and go away upon the second?—Yes. We have thought of making that regulation of signing in the book more frequent, if it should appear in practice desirable, or if there shall appear to be evasion by pupils going away in that manner.

You do not think that it should be desirable that that regulation should extend to the last week of the session, even if the students signed the book once a month during the session?—I think it were desirable that it should extend to very near the end.

Have the students ever been questioned why they went away, or given any reasons for going?—I do not remember putting the question; but I believe the reason is, many of them have spent their money.

Notwithstanding, do you consider there would be such an attendance upon a prolonged course, or during a summer course, as to render it expedient the session should be lengthened?—I rather think it should be prolonged.

Do you not apprehend that that would diminish the number of medical students?—Perhaps to a certain degree it would. There are a number of medical students who are not looking forward to our degree at the time of signing their names in the Album. Those who were looking forward to the degree would remain, perhaps, and it would make them more careful not to spend their money in the earlier part of the session.

Is there not a greater number of men educated for the medical profession than can find respectable employment?—I believe there are in most parts of the country.

Would there not be a considerable difficulty, if this proposed addition were to take place, for students to find hours of attendance?—I think there is only one addition which I have suggested that would require an extra hour, namely, the Surgery class, which is at present only for a part of the season. If the class of Clinical Medicine were conducted in the manner I have mentioned, it would require no additional time, for two attendances would be given at the same time in different wards.

When should the course belonging to the professor of Mental Disease be attended?—That might be a short summer course; and also the Clinical Surgery, if it were made imperative without qualifications, as I mentioned yesterday; and I think it would be an advantage if there were more summer courses than there are at present.

To which of the branches of your own particular class are you disposed to give the greatest degree of prominence, or to attach the most importance?—They are all very important; the

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subject of Physiology is that upon which I should think it necessary to dwell the longest, because it would be less fully given in the other courses.

Do you conceive that your lectures upon Physiology can be well understood by one who has not previously studied Chemistry and Anatomy?—No, certainly not; and I think they never would be attended by any who had not studied these.

Do you think that your class is generally not attended the first year of medical study?—I think never.

Is there any concert among the Professors of kindred branches of medicine, by which it is possible to avoid a collision of opinion taking place in the same University, in the most important branches of medicine; or are there any different theories brought forward?—It is hardly possible to have complete uniformity in regard to matters which are so doubtful as many medical doctrines; but I think there is no Professor in this University who speaks confidently on matters which are considered doubtful, or teaches doctrines confidently as certain, which are reckoned doubtful by other medical men.

Does Dr. Monro lecture on Physiology?—He gives a course of incidental lectures on Physiology in the course of his Anatomical lectures.

Do you conceive that there is any interference between his lectures and yours?—I have never yet lectured on Physiology in the University; I should not apprehend any evil from such an interference.

Did you not say that a portion of the subjects in your class were lectured upon by Dr. Duncan, your colleague?—The whole subjects of Physiology and Pathology are lectured upon by him.

Is that an arrangement among yourselves?—Yes it is; he had always been in the habit of lecturing upon these subjects, and he expressed his wish to go on.

If a student presented himself to you for a ticket to attend your class, who you happened to know had not studied Chemistry and Anatomy here, should you think it incumbent upon you to ascertain that he knew something of these branches before you granted him a ticket?—It has never been the practice to institute such a preliminary examination. If a preliminary examination of that kind were to be instituted at all, it might be in regard to those who had studied here, as well as those who had studied elsewhere. If a young man came to me, who I thought had not attended to those branches, I should tell him that I did not think him qualified to attend the class. If he had attended to those branches he might have profited or not, whether he attended here or elsewhere. In general, I should ask a man who came for a ticket, if I did not know he were a student here, whether he had attended the preliminary branches.

Is it consistent with your experience and observation, that the objects of medical study being for practical utility are pursued somewhat more systematically and more upon regular views than the studies for other professions are?—They are pursued certainly with very great zeal, and generally very assiduously, by a great majority of our students, and I think generally upon a regular plan recommended to them at the beginning of their studies by some of their relations and friends who have been medical men, or by some of the first Teachers or Professors, to whom they are recommended.

Is the course of their studies frequently directed by the surgeons, if they happen to be apprentices?—Yes, they are directed almost entirely by them when they are apprentices.

Do you suppose that practical evil arises from no particular order being prescribed in which the medical classes should be attended?—No.

In practice, is the object attained from the circumstances you have mentioned?—Every young man, I believe, acts under the advice of some one competent to give it, according to his circumstances.

Could a considerable proportion of a course of Physiology be well followed by young men who had not studied the subject of Anatomy?—It could not be followed at all, at least a great part of it.

When the certificates are laid before the Medical Faculty, is any particular notice taken of deviation from the proper order of study; for instance, if one man were to attend the Theory and Practice of Medicine the first year, and postpone Anatomy to the last, supposing that were possible, would it deprive a person from being taken on trial?—It does not comport with our regulations to decline to examine such a man; but in general the Professor, who examines and who looks at the certificate, would question him as to the unusual deviation from the common course, and expect to have some explanation of it; and, if that explanation did not appear satisfactory, of course the examination would be so conducted as to ascertain as fully as possible his proficiency upon any of those subjects upon which it might be thought, from the irregularity of his studies, he might be defective.

Would it not be better to regulate the order?—I have mentioned the reason why I think we cannot, namely, the great variety of their previous circumstances, many of them having been apprentices, and having attended different other schools of study.

Dr. *Duncan*, senior, Professor of the Theory of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Professor Duncan, senior.

Are you Conjunct Professor of the Theory of Physic in this University with Dr. Alison?—I am.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the several Queries that have been submitted to the Senatus Academicus, and their Answers to them?—I have.

Do you concur generally in those Answers which you have read?—Very generally.

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Have you any further observations or suggestions to make with reference to those Answers?—I have not.

Have you any observations to make in general upon the state of Education in this University, with a view to its improvement or its discipline?—I have been aiming at some things, which I think would be improvements in the University; but people will differ upon them. I long had an idea, that it would be a great improvement to have a Professor of Horticulture, as well as of Agriculture. I have published upon that repeatedly, in discourses to the Horticultural Society, and I wanted them to apply for such a Professorship. There is another Professorship I thought would be of great consequence to the University. We have got a Professor of Anatomy, but the philosophy of the animal system is so great, that I think we ought to have a Professor of Comparative Anatomy. I think these would be great additions to the University. There is a very eminent Professorship, under Cuvier, in Paris.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing some notes that Dr. Alison has referred to, and which he stated the Faculty of Medicine had either perused or heard him read, containing many suggestions in regard to this University?—Why, I heard those in part, but very imperfectly; and I can give no opinion upon them. The truth is, I am an old man, and I have not attended much to the business of the Faculty of late.

Would you rather wish to decline giving any opinion upon these notes?—Yes.

As to those parts which you did hear, do you concur in the sentiments contained in them?—In general, I think I do.

Do you lecture in your class upon two branches of the Science?—Why, the course was divided into two great parts, Pathological Physiology, which I keep to myself entirely, and the other part of the course, Therapeutics, I give to my assistant Dr. Alison.

Did not Dr. Alison print and circulate a detail of the grounds upon which an alteration in the Statuta ought to be made?—Why, there were different plans in regard to the Statuta, to some of which I objected very much; I am now told that there is a new edition of them in the press, which I have really not seen. I do not know exactly what they are, but there are several things I objected to, which I find they have changed completely. For instance, one of the changes, which I believe was reported by Dr. Alison, is, they had left the printing of a Thesis optional, but now they have made it imperative, as it was formerly.

Do you approve of that late alteration?—I do highly.

Was there anything else in the original edition of the Statuta which has been since altered that you approve of?—There was something I found fault with besides that.

Have those things which you found fault with been altered?—Yes, they have. There was one thing I wanted adhered to; I do not know if it has been or not. It was at one period made conditional that the students should be examined in English: I was clear that the original law should be adhered to—"*Exercitationes omnes antea dictæ Lingua Latina, peragendæ sunt,*"—that every thing should be taught in Latin.

Are you decidedly adverse to examinations in English for degrees in Medicine?—Yes. No man, I think, ought to be a Doctor of Medicine, who is not able to answer questions in Latin.

[*Paper transmitted by Dr. Duncan,* senior, *as Supplementary to his Evidence.*]

"Since Dr. Duncan's examination, he has seen the edition of the *Statuta Solennia,* which was at that time in the press. To the Regulations which it contains, he thinks there are many strong objections. These new Regulations do not require the publication of an Inaugural Dissertation *eruditorum examini subjecta,* which he thinks is indispensably necessary for the honour of a Degree in Medicine. The new Regulations admit of examinations in English, which will lead to Edinburgh degrees being conferred upon ignorant empyrics; and they abolish entirely the examination in Greek, by relinquishing the Commentary on the Aphorism of Hippocrates.

"The new Regulations will, indeed, diminish very much the trouble of the Medical Faculty; but they will, at the same time, diminish very much the honour of the degree of M.D. from the University of Edinburgh; and Dr. Duncan, senior, is decidedly of opinion that the *Statuta Solennia,* printed and published in 1819, should be continued without any alteration whatever."

"*Adam's Square, 30th October* 1826."

Dr. *Andrew Duncan,* junior, Professor of Materia Medica, and Secretary to the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Professor Duncan, junior.

Are you Professor of Materia Medica in this University?—Yes, I am.

Have you seen the several Queries that have been sent to the Senatus Academicus, and the Answers returned to them?—I have; I took considerable pains in preparing those Answers.

Do you concur in those several Answers that have been given in to the Commission?—Substantially I do. If it were not asking too much, I would wish to state how these Returns were prepared, as I was the chief person engaged in drawing them up.

Are you Secretary also, as well as Professor of Materia Medica, in this University?—I am Secretary of this University.

Will you state shortly the manner in which those Returns were prepared?—I will state it as shortly as I can. As soon as it was known that the Royal Commission was issued, a Visitation Committee was appointed by the University, upon the 21st of August 1826, in order to facilitate the objects we conceived the Commission might have in view. We experienced, at the same time, great difficulty, from the whole of our minute-books and all the documentary papers belonging to the University being then in the process of declarator raised by the

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Patrons against the University, and at that time they were, in fact, in the hands of the opposite counsel, who were preparing the revised condescendences. The Senatus, on the report of that visitation committee, resolved, on the 29th of August, to prepare certain sets of papers, chiefly relating to the subjects for which the Senatus had petitioned for a Royal Visitation. While the Senatus was engaged in preparing these, and also in offering to the Patrons to submit all differences to this Royal Commission, and also in a correspondence with the Honourable Patrons on the subject of Fees, the queries were received by us upon the 6th of September, and the Senatus was led to understand that answers would be expected by the 27th. The Senatus met on the 7th of September, and, after reading the queries, they referred them to the visitation committee immediately, which continued to sit after the breaking up of the Senatus. The committee took the questions into consideration, and divided them into various classes. One class was sent to the Honourable Patrons, from whom alone answers could be obtained. Other questions were marked to be answered by every Professor in the University individually; some were sent to the Deans of Faculties, to receive the general answers from the Faculties, and many were left to be answered by the Secretary, or by the Principal. The Committee also took the liberty of printing the questions, and upon the 9th of September sent a copy to each Professor, and upon the 11th a circular letter, pointing out the questions upon which answers were expected from him; and eight days only were allowed to return answers. Upon the 12th the Senatus agreed upon the terms of the offer of submission which was made to the Patrons, and the Senatus also appointed a committee to digest the answers of the Professors which were now coming in. That committee consisted of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Brown, Dr. Hope, Mr. Dunbar, with the Principal and the Secretary; but it was an open committee, and the assistance of every Professor was requested. On the 15th of September the Senatus received a refusal to our proposal to submit the difference with the Town-council to the Commissioners. Upon the 21st the Senatus sent a remonstrance to the Patrons in reply to this refusal, and immediately proceeded to digest the answers received. Upon the 26th the Senatus sent to this Commission the sets of papers, and upon the same day the Senatus first received the answers to the queries which had been sent to the Patrons; and from this time the committee sat incessantly. On the 28th the committee addressed a peremptory circular to the Professors, of which there is a copy produced, calling on them to comply with the requisition of 11th September. On the 30th the rough draft of the digested answers was presented to the Senatus Academicus; 31 of those were read and determined upon—some being adopted *simpliciter*, others being modified; but, as this took up too much time, it was then resolved that in regard to the remaining questions, if the committee should be unanimous, it would not be necessary to read and discuss them formally in the Senatus. Upon the 3d of October the Senatus met, and the committee then reported that they were unanimous as to all the answers which were prepared; they were accordingly ordered to be transmitted to the Commission forthwith, which was done.

Is that a statement of the manner in which the business was conducted, and which led to the answers which the Commissioners have received?—Yes.

Would Dr. Duncan make any observations, or state any opinion which he has formed with respect to any changes in the University, by which its education or discipline might be improved?—In reply to that question, I may consider, first, anything that might be done in regard to my own chair; next, with regard to the faculty to which I have the honour to belong; and lastly, to the University.

If you prefer that order, will you proceed, beginning with your own chair?—In the commission which I hold from the honourable Patrons, Materia Medica is the only branch named, but in all our statutes Pharmacy is coupled with Materia Medica, and it is almost the universal practice to teach Pharmacy along with Materia Medica. It is likewise considered that the art of Prescription, or writing Formulas, belongs to the chair of Materia Medica, as a subject of medical education, which, however, has not always been taught. In fact, the subject of Materia Medica, as it is now viewed, is almost too extensive to be discussed in one course, consisting of about 140 lectures, the number which I give. The art of prescription, I think, would form a very good summer course; but I have hesitated about the propriety of doing it, for I think that subdivisions of the subjects of the various chairs are not to be rashly made. There is great danger of the Professors, from their zeal in forwarding their own profession, subdividing the subject too minutely, as is done in the German schools in particular, and of their giving a disproportionate importance to certain branches. There is likewise a danger of injuring the principal course by removing the most useful and popular parts, and leaving the least interesting to the imperative class. The check of abuses of this kind would, however, be found in the want of pupils, or in demonstrating the necessity of a new Chair to take up one of the branches.

The class of Materia Medica, as I now teach it, is taught by lecture, by experiment, and by exhibition of specimens and of plates; and the apparatus and collection of Materia Medica which I have brought together is now very considerable, and, I think, valuable.

Is that collection your own private property?—It has been entirely collected and purchased by me. There is a question as to its being private property, inasmuch as I and others of the Professors levy half-a-crown upon each student, for the purpose of experiment money, for meeting these additional expenses. It may be a question, whether it ought not to be considered public property.

Is it paid for by any fund from the Town?—No, it is entirely out of the fees paid by the students, and the presents and donations given. I applied to Sir Thomas Munro, at Madras, to get a collection of the Materia Medica of India, which he was kind enough to direct Dr. Shuter, one of the surgeons, to procure. It came home; and it is, I believe, the most extensive of the kind that has ever reached Europe. It is now deposited in the Museum of Materia Medica.

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Upon account of the levying of that money, has it not been considered questionable whether the apparatus is exclusively your property?—It has been questioned whether the collection of Materia Medica is, or not. I meant to consider it as public property; I have not committed myself by saying so. I was about to mention another thing, that, when I came to the Chair of Materia Medica, there was no collection whatever, and I applied to the town to assist me with some money, and they actually voted to me £100 for that purpose; but I have never drawn it, lest I should subject myself to their control, and lest they should claim the whole collection afterwards as their property. I therefore have never asked for it.

Have you never received any sum of money from the Patrons towards the collection of Materia Medica?—No, never. If I might be permitted I would proceed to observe, that I have not employed examination in the teaching of my class; it appears to me scarcely practicable in such a class as mine, the hours of teaching being 140. Were we to allow half of them, 70, for examination, it would give a quarter of an hour per session, to each of 280 pupils, which is the average number of my class.

Do you calculate the hours of teaching to be 140 because you have 140 lectures?—Yes, I now give 140. If each student were examined seven times, upon this calculation, the examination would be but two minutes for each. It appears to me this sacrifice would be too great for any advantage that could be derived from it.

Would not the knowledge of the change of being called up whet the attention of the whole, without their being actually examined?—It is possible. I think, however, that the examination, if it were practicable in point of time, would be confined to that lower or easier information which is readily acquired from books and other sources, and to the most elementary knowledge. Class examinations, as far as I have observed, lead to routine questions, and have a tendency to contract rather than to enlarge the mind. I do not think examinations well adapted to uncertain sciences, such as that of medicine, upon which the best informed entertain different opinions; and in examining young men the Professor would insist upon receiving as true his own opinion, which would render the pupils servile followers of his school or sect. I have also observed, that examination is not well adapted to classes of students such as ours, where the individuals are of very different ages, and in very different degrees of advancement. Young people, even with limited knowledge, are sharper and quicker in answering than the elder and better informed. The young men are apt to get conceited, and the elder ones to get shy. The success of examination, I think, depends very much upon quickness and readiness in the Professor—qualities which every person does not possess. In a slight trial that I have made, at least, I have not found myself qualified to examine. The better informed, and the more valuable students, also dislike examinations. I once proposed it, and announced my intention in the class; but I immediately received so many and such strong remonstrances against it as a waste of time, which, instead of being occupied in giving intruction to all the class, would be spent in teaching a catechism to a few, who besides might learn it from books and private teachers, grinders, that I abandoned it. This is all that occurs to me upon the subject of examination.

Will you inform the Commissioners whether, even with your opinion of disapprobation of examinations in your class, you think it might be advisable or beneficial to the education of those gentlemen who frequent your class to have a general examination at the end of the session, or at any particular period previous to their finally quitting the University?—I do not see any objection to such examination, farther than the time it necessarily would occupy. In my own class I lecture to the very last day in April, in the winter session, and therefore, were I to examine, I must cut off a week of the course, or begin a week earlier to get over all the subject.

Supposing time could be properly found for that object, would it, in your judgment, be attended with beneficial effects to the students?—I think it might be so conducted as to be attended with beneficial effects, chiefly at the end of the course.

Do you deliver any syllabus or heads of lectures to your students?—The Pharmacopœias of the country may be considered as the syllabus I use. These are translated, with commentaries in many forms, and in a work called the "Edinburgh New Dispensatory," of which I have now edited eleven editions. That I recommend to my pupils as a text-book. I have published also a catalogue of the medicinal plants, according to their natural orders, with a small notice, in explanation to the students, of what use is to be made of it. The plants enumerated are to be the subjects of lecture in the order in which they are enumerated.—[*The witness presented a copy of the work alluded to*].

Instead of an examination at the end of each course of lectures, do you not think it would be very useful if a Prize were given for the best account of the lectures, prepared by the different students in your class in writing at the end of each session?—I think that such a mode of examination, and such a prize, might be sufficiently useful.

Upon such a subject as yours, without entering into the mysteries of mere speculation, might it not be practicable to examine the students briefly upon such subjects as the doses of medicine, and the manner of distinguishing the substances used in medicine, the answers to which questions might occupy little time?—The reply I have to give is, that the doses of medicine always form a subject of examination when the medical graduate comes for his degrees; but it is one upon which I am very delicate and tender with the students, for I find my own memory, much versed as I am in those matters, does not always serve me. The doses of medicine will be better got by not altogether trusting to the recollection of what is taught in the lecture, but from printed tabular views. Physicians get into a kind of routine practice, and become masters of the prescriptions they use, but there are none of us who will, off-hand, tell the doses of all the articles of the Materia Medica; nor would it be useful to load the memory when a tabular view can be had.

But, as to the most important medicines chiefly, must it not aid the memory, as a medical

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man advances in life, if these had been early impressed upon him, and he had found the necessity of attending to them?—It is one of the points upon which we insist much with our students, in requiring that they should attend to them, and it is probable that by exercises they would be more confirmed in their minds; but that is the very lowest species of useful information regarding Materia Medica.

You stated your opinion was rather in favour of a summer course, and consequently of a division in your class; and you also stated various reasons against the introduction of that change: is it your opinion, upon the whole, that it would be desirable to have that subdivision made, and a summer course introduced, or to keep the class as it now exists?—Were a summer course made for the art of prescription the instruction would be much more practical than at present. Then examinations would be much better introduced, for the students might be called upon to give in written formulas, which would be subject to the criticism of the Professor; this would take up too much time in the winter course, when we can only give the general principles of the art of prescription, and refer them to printed formulas, or quote examples of good and bad formulas. But a class for exercises in the art of writing prescriptions, in the summer, would be useful.

Would not a summer course be objectionable, in so far that a great number of the students are hardly able to complete their winter course, and be confined to the richer students, or those who happened to reside in Edinburgh?—That is another objection; but it would not bear so hard on medical students as the students of other Faculties, as in Divinity, for example. Many of the medical students come from a very great distance; and when once they are in Edinburgh they remain eight or nine months, which is an advantage to them rather than otherwise. In my opinion summer education should be much encouraged; there is too little temptation for young men to remain here during the summer. I have always regretted that the term of academical instruction was not prolonged.

Do you think that the advantages that are likely to accrue from a summer course in the way you have pointed out, preponderate over any objections which may be stated against the introduction of it?—I am not prepared exactly to balance the advantages and objections; for it will be observed that the summer course will be entirely optional, and it may be a question how far the students would attend it. No doubt, it would be useful to these individuals, but I would still be obliged to give the whole course in the winter. All the subjects which I think myself obliged to teach should be taught in the winter, and this summer course would be merely an amplification of a single branch.

Would you wish, with a view to the subject you have stated, to have a summer course tried experimentally?—I should have no objection.

Would you think it objectionable to make the summer course imperative?—I think so in the first instance.

If you had two students, both eager for the acquisition of knowledge, do you think that the student who employed the summer in reading those works that you directed in the course of your lectures, or the student who attended a summer course, would make the greater proficiency?—That would very much depend upon the judgment and industry of the student. I think that the students, if they leave Edinburgh and go home, and read only the books they take with them, do not probably study a great deal; but I have no doubt a student could just as well employ his time in reading in summer as attending other lectures, provided he had access to books.

But, if he did not attend many lectures during the summer course, might he not have ample time and greater opportunity of study here than he could have elsewhere?—I think a student could very well take two classes during the summer, and also read upon the subjects of his winter studies.

With regard to your own class, do you exhibit specimens of the various substances?—I do; I exhibit the most complete collection that, I believe, is exhibited by any lecturer in the kingdom.

Do you consider the lectures upon Materia Medica to serve the purpose for which they were intended, without this exhibition?—I certainly think the exhibition is calculated both to excite young men to attend to the subject, and to give them a great deal of information. At the same time, I may say my predecessor taught without specimens, and some persons think they are unnecessary. There is a diversity of opinion upon the subject.

Do you find this exhibition an interruption to the lecture?—Quite the contrary. They are so laid out that there is no interruption, and, in general, a considerable time is employed after each lecture by the students coming down to the table, which is very large, and examining the specimens, and in tasting and smelling them, and otherwise acquiring a knowledge of them.

Do you circulate them round the room?—No, it is impossible; it would interrupt the business of the lecture.

Must not those who sit at a distance be unable to ascertain the distinctive qualities?—It is quite impossible for them, unless they come down to the table after the lecture.

Do you give them that opportunity?—I do.

Does not that interfere with another hour's attendance upon another class?—It does. Dr. Home lectures the following hour; but it is in the power of the students to arrange their time.

Do you not conceive the exhibition of these substances might be considered a sort of examination which might be carried on at a separate hour, and means might be taken to ascertain if the students acquired a correct knowledge of them?—It might be, but it would interfere with the hour of some other Professor; there is no vacant hour that could be taken during the day.

Do you perform the Pharmaceutical Operations?—Yes, I do.

Did you first perform that branch in this University?—So far as I am acquainted with the history of the University, I am the first Professor of Materia Medica who did so.

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Do you conceive it quite essential to the improvement of students?—I think it conveys a great deal of information to them.

Do you know if, in teaching the Chemical class, these Pharmaceutical Operations are exhibited?—In the Chemical class it is what is called Chemical Pharmacy that is chiefly taught, where there is more of the precise science, and precisely-understood chemical action; and, therefore, for my experiments and preparations I prefer those that are called Galenical, where the chemical action is not so well understood by chemists, but which are commonly practised in the shops of apothecaries.

Can your lectures be well understood without a knowledge of Natural History and Chemistry?—There is no branch, I may almost say, of medical lectures that does not presume a certain degree of knowledge of every other branch; it is a perfect circle of science. For example, in Materia Medica, which is often considered one of the early branches of medical education, there is constant reference to Natural History, Botany, Physiology, Pathology, and to the practice of Physic. All of these come into play; and, in fact, there is no beginning in such a science as Medicine; there is no point at which we can begin, as in the Mathematical science, supposing nothing to be known before. I endeavour to give the pupils such a knowledge of Natural History and its classifications at the same time as suits my subject, making it intelligible to them; and, in fact, the order I follow in regard to the vegetable Materia Medica is that of the natural system of Decandolle.

Would it not greatly facilitate the understanding of your lectures, and enable you to devote more time to the peculiar business of your class, if these fundamental branches of Chemistry, Natural History, and Botany, were previously understood?—I do not think it would at all facilitate the object. The manner in which I view these subjects is different from that of their Professors; Dr. Grahame, for instance, teaches the Linnæan System of Botany: I follow the natural order. I merely tell the students the classifications, and the advantages to be derived from them; but it would be impossible, or improper, indeed, to teach them thoroughly.

Do you teach the uses of plants, which Dr. Grahame does not treat of at all?—I teach them more at length than he.

In exhibiting specimens used in medicine, is it not of advantage to compare with them other substances to which they bear a very near resemblance?—It undoubtedly is; therefore it is that my catalogue is so extremely numerous. There is not one-tenth of these, or I may say one-fiftieth, that are used by common practitioners in this country; but, as the students we educate go to all parts of the world, it is quite necessary they should have at least a slight knowledge of the analogous substances in other countries. There is a single point I would mention as to the hour of lecture. The hour at which I give my lectures is eight in the morning, which is certainly not a proper hour for a class of Exhibition and Experiment. But the reason of getting such an hour is this: certain chairs have been, from the earliest date, in possession of certain hours. Anatomy is lectured upon at one o'clock, because Dr. Monro often employs an hour and a half in his lecture—at one time it was the last class taught; the Chair of Chemistry is in possession of 10 o'clock—it has been taught at that hour ever since I recollect; the Hospital is at 12 o'clock, and it is a rule in the Medical Faculty that no Medical lectures shall be given at 12 o'clock; the consequence is, that very few hours are left unoccupied for the other Professors. At one time it was thought unimportant at what hour they lectured; the Senior Professor had his choice. The Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica have been taught alternately at the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock, the Senior Professor always selecting the latter. But certainly the Professor of the Institutes, not using experiments nor exhibitions, might lecture with less disadvantage at 8 o'clock in the morning than the Professor of Materia Medica. I lecture during one half of the course by gas-light.

Have you any observations you wish to make on the Clinical lectures?—The Clinical lectures in this University are given in rotation by any of the Professors who are entitled Professors of Medicine, and constituting the Medical Faculty; they have never been given by any of the Regius Professors in time past. Ever since I became Professor in this University, and even I may say before I was a regular Professor belonging to the Faculty in the University, I have taken my turn in delivering these Clinical lectures. These Clinical lectures appear to me to be one of the most important branches of instruction here, and, in my opinion, there is too little of it required by the Statutes of the University. We insist only upon six months of these lectures; but Clinical wards are open, and lectures are delivered during nine months. The attendance of students in the winter course is too numerous; the wards are too crowded; but the summer course not being a compulsory attendance, although it is followed by a sufficient number of pupils, affords no remuneration to the Professor, and it has hitherto been continued only by the zeal of the Professors.

Have they any fee for the summer course?—They have a smaller fee; but there is no adequate remuneration, and no Professor would give that summer course except from zeal for professional improvement. Clinical instruction is conducted very differently in different schools. In this school it consists, first, of a daily visit to the hospital at 12 o'clock, continuing one hour, and often more, *but that is often complained of;* second, of observations made upon the cases, and examination of the body after death, when the consent of friends is obtained. The physician is assisted by two advanced pupils, who are selected by himself, and are called clerks. He has the right, or the tacit right, of selecting from among patients who present themselves at the waiting-room for admission into the hospital. The first thing the Clinical Professor does is to go into the waiting-room, where the ordinary physician has marked what patient shall be received into the hospital; and among the patients so admitted the Professor makes his selection, according to the vacancies in the wards. The next step is to draw up a very accurate account of the case of these patients; this is done by the clerks, and there

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is a kind of printed form or schedule (originally drawn up by my father) which I put into their hands, to show the circumstances that ought to be attended to in drawing up the case. After the case is so drawn up it is brought to the Professor, who revises it, criticises it, and desires the clerk to procure additional information upon the case. If it be urgent, the Professor makes an evening visit—indeed he does this in almost every case, and sees the patient, particularly in the new cases that require attention. The Professor almost always makes a morning visit; and different Professors go at different hours to see what has occurred during the night, and to be prepared for the public visit at 12 o'clock; the next part of his duty is to report publicly, in the English language, and to prescribe in Latin, upon the case of each individual patient in the ward, at the bedside. Before, however, dictating the report upon the case of the patient, it is the business of the physician to examine the patient; and this is an art of considerable difficulty, which is to be acquired only by experience. The Professor exhibits before the students the mode and manner of examining patients, the nature of the questions to be put, and how the truth is to be elicited from them, for they often endeavour to conceal and impose. He then reports the result of the examination, which all the students write down in their case-books, into which they had previously copied the history of the case upon admission: and this is done daily until the case terminates, either by recovery, or by death, or otherwise. In case of death, as I have already mentioned, we are always exceedingly anxious to investigate the changes which have been the consequence of disease; and most of the Clinical Professors make it their business to attend in the dissecting-room, and to explain *extempore*, not only to their students, but to the whole students of the hospital, the morbid appearances that are observed, and to connect them, as far as he can, with the causes preceding death. Besides these instructions, which all take place in the hospital, the Professors give two lectures weekly, at the hour of four o'clock, upon the cases of the patients. These lectures are sometimes written and composed with great care. When I first taught Clinical Medicine I wrote fully out all my lectures, and it was a work of considerable labour; but of late I have very frequently given these lectures without any notes, except the case-book, and I think that such lectures are more impressive than the others. When we are permitted to remove the most remarkable morbid parts these also are brought to the class-room, and demonstrated and exhibited to the students; and very often we are called upon also, either by ourselves or by means of advanced pupils, to make chemical experiments upon various matters connected with the patients; as, for example, in the case of diabetes, to take the specific gravity of the urine, and in cases of fever to take the temperature of the patient's body. We generally speak of each patient twice in the lectures; once when they are first admitted, and once upon the conclusion of the case. I have now detailed the manner in which we give Clinical lectures in this place; in some other countries a different method is followed. There is a single Professor of Clinical Medicine, and sometimes he has nothing else but the Clinical ward under his charge; most commonly he is also Professor of some branch in the University. In these cases, I may remark, the Clinical Professor has very different powers from what he enjoys here: he is first Professor of Medicine in the University, and has control over the whole medical school: the hospital is entirely under his management; he is responsible to nobody, but to a Minister of State, probably. No pupils are admitted into his Clinical hospital or ward but the Clinical pupils, whereas here the Clinical wards are open to the whole pupils of the hospital.

Is he the only Clinical Professor?—In the case I allude to he is the only Clinical Professor.

In what country is that?—That takes place in Vienna. When I was there the celebrated Frank was Professor of Clinical Medicine; and in places where the pupils are but few in number a patient is given to each advanced pupil; particularly to all those who are seeking for medical degrees, it is one of the required exercises to take the charge of a patient under the direction of the Clinical Professor. He desires the pupils to examine the patient in the presence of the class and himself; he asks his opinion as to the diagnosis of the disease—what he conceives is liable to be the result; then he directs him to prescribe; if he has erred, he corrects him, and takes care that the patient shall not suffer. But it appears to me such a plan of instruction is quite incompatible with the circumstances of this school, and I very much doubt if the managers of our Infirmary would permit it to be practised. When the pupil is undergoing this kind of Clinical instruction everything else gives way to it. The Clinical Professor is Lord Paramount of the whole school, and he detains pupils in the hospital as long as he pleases—if he thinks fit, for two hours. We could not do that here, for the length of time it would consume would be so inconvenient that any attempt to introduce it must fail. I attempted it in a summer course but it did not succeed. I have nothing more to say on that subject.

With a view to that branch of the subject to which you have been adverting, namely, the Clinical lectures, is it your opinion that much inconvenience arises from the duty being performed in rotation by the Professors of medicine at present?—On the contrary, I think it is one of the great advantages of this school that that particular branch is taught by the Professors in rotation. Almost every practitioner, even the most skilful and experienced, gets into a kind of routine practice, and in less than three months that practice is known to all the students, so that they look merely for a repetition of the same thing; whereas almost every two practitioners have a different routine practice. But by our method the students have an opportunity of seeing a variety of practice, which, I think, is very beneficial to them.

Would you think it desirable, with a view to divide the attendance upon the Professor giving Clinical lectures, so that there may not be too many students at one time in one ward, that two Professors should be lecturing at one time, with a certain number of wards allotted to each?—If the hospital accommodation would permit of such an arrangement I have no doubt it would double the labour of the Clinical Professors; but I am sure that they would not regret it, for in that respect they are not saving of themselves.

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Is the size of the Class unwieldy for this purpose?—Yes, it is; from the number attending the ward it is both hurtful for the patients and inconvenient for the teacher and the students. My advice to the students who complain that they cannot see or hear is, that they should not attempt to follow the case of each patient, but should take alternate patients, or every fourth patient, or make any other arrangement they please so that they might get close to the bed of those cases they were following, and take the different kinds of cases in succession.

Is there any obstacle, from the construction of the Infirmary, to such an arrangement as you have alluded to, of two Professors lecturing at the same time?—I am not aware that if the Managers chose to give up four wards to the Professors there are any obstacles that might not be got rid of.

You have expressed your opinion of the importance of Clinical lectures, and stated a wish that more attendance should be given to them; and you have also stated that at present the Regius Professors are not appointed to these Clinical lectures: is it your opinion that the Regius Professors should be added to the Professors who are now appointed?—The Regius Professors have generally not been so intimately acquainted with the practice of Medicine as those who now perform the duties of Clinical lecturers. The Regius Professors are those of Military Surgery, Clinical Surgery, (this Professor has his own Clinical department,) Medical Jurisprudence and Natural History, with none of which Chairs is Clinical Medicine properly connected. Clinical instruction, if I were to judge from the commissions of the Professors, is most intimately connected with the Practice of Medicine and Materia Medica.

If you would not add the Regius Professors to those who now perform that duty, in what way would you recommend additional attendance to be given to those lectures?—At the time when the last regulations were under consideration it was proposed by the Medical Faculty that nine months of Clinical attendance should be required. It was conceived that six months of the winter course, and three months of the summer course, would be advisable; but the Medical Faculty were overruled by the other Professors in the University, who were afraid of giving too great importance to mere professional study.

Was it overruled at a meeting of the Senatus Academicus?—The Clinical Professors were outvoted.

By that proposition was not the additional attendance to be given by an enlargement of time, and not by an increase of the numbers of those who now perform the duty of attending the Clinical lectures?—Such was the proposal at the time.

Could not a double course of Clinical Lectures be accomplished, supposing two Professors were appointed, and each Professor taking a side of the ward, so as to divide the students?—It could not be done, for the reports must be dictated in a very loud voice, which would disturb the opposite side. In the time of the late Dr. Gregory there used to be constantly students called repeaters, who had good loud voices, and who repeated what the Professor dictated.

In regard to Clinical Surgery, is it your opinion that it ought to be made imperative upon students, or left as it is at present?—I think it should be left as it is at present. The Medical degree is for a Physician; the Clinical Surgery is chiefly for instructing the professional Surgeon: and to a Physician, although no doubt he ought to know the principles of Surgery, the detail is not so absolutely essential; at the same time, I would privately recommend students to attend Clinical Surgery.

As you are well acquainted with the state of foreign Universities in general, can you state if, in the system of Medical Education abroad, Surgery is as much separated from the study of Medicine as in the Edinburgh school, or less separated from it?—With regard to France I can say nothing, for during the time I was upon the Continent the war prevented me from entering the country. In Germany the profession of Surgery, not long ago, was in the hands of an inferior class of persons. The professions of surgeon and barber were still united in a great measure when I was on the Continent. Some few men, such as Richter, and others, have risen and distinguished themselves as Philosophic and Scientific Surgeons. Surgery was then emancipating itself; but every barber was understood to know something of surgery, and to practise all the minor operations. Upon the Continent, I think, as far as I can judge at this moment, they are more separated than here. The regulations of most of the despotic countries draw the line very sharply, and they will not allow an individual to practise Medicine who is not a Doctor of Medicine; and they have not that numerous class of anomalous practitioners which we have in this country. It is now a constant practice in all Germany to grant degrees in the Universities, not only in Medicine, but in Surgery, and also in Midwifery. Supposing an individual chose to practise all those branches he must get the degree in all; and accordingly, in their inaugural dissertations, some are Doctores Medicinæ, others Doctores Medicinæ et Chirurgiæ, and others Doctores Medicinæ et Chirurgiæ, et Artis Obstetricæ; but we never find the degree given in Surgery or Midwifery, except in connexion with Medicine.

Is there a separate course of study prescribed for Surgery?—Except in the Austrian States, there is no prescribed course at all; but, on the contrary, the ascertaining of the qualifications of candidates is trusted to examination. The constitution of the foreign Universities is exceedingly different from ours. The Professors there are of three classes: there are the ordinary Professors, who are similar to what we call a Medical Faculty; then there are extraordinary Professors; then there is a third class, which is adjunct—I forget at this moment the title. Although sometimes the Professors have the particular titles of Professor of the Practice of Physic, or Anatomy, or Surgery, it seems to me the practice in Germany that every Professor lectures upon any subject which he chooses, or for which he can get pupils; and accordingly, it is quite a common thing for ten Professors in the University of Gottingen to advertise that they will give lectures on Anatomy, half a dozen to give lectures upon Chemistry, and four others upon Materia Medica. It is thus advertised, but perhaps only one in reality gives the course. But there is a competition among the Professors, who are left to give what they

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please. The public course consists of a few public lectures, which they are obliged to give; but the chief teaching is by private lectures, and the Professors take from their pupils what fees they can get. It is left open to each Professor to demand what he pleases, provided he can get pupils. There is no compulsory course. I have heard of one Professor of Law who took so much as 80 guineas from a single pupil; he had only that pupil. The courses are multiplied by a free permission to lecture on every branch, and there was the strangest mixture imaginable.

Looking to the nature of our session, and the number of lectures that are delivered, is it your opinion, that as full a body of instruction is given by the Professors in the Medical Faculty in the University of Edinburgh as in any of the foreign Universities with which you are acquainted?—I think there is an equally useful professional course of study, but certainly we do not go so fully into the whole profession as they do. There will be found there a gentleman giving a course of lectures upon the diseases of the Eye alone; another giving a course of lectures on the diseases of the Skin alone; another upon the diseases of the Mind alone: in short, they subdivide to the minimum of what they can get the pupils to make them remuneration for.

Are any of these courses made imperative upon the Universities?—In the Protestant Universities they were not imperative when I was there. I believe, of late, an imperative course of study has been introduced.

What was the duration of these courses which you have mentioned?—The duration of the courses was very various; sometimes they were short, sometimes the lectures were twice and three times a-week, sometimes they last four weeks or six weeks; everything is left to the Professor; he is allowed to fix his hours, he does as he pleases, and there is no limit upon him, except his not finding pupils.

Was that system found to lead to desultory instruction, or was it your opinion that well-educated students came out of such Universities?—Very well educated students came out of these Universities; at the same time, I think it leads to desultory instruction.

Had each Professor a variety of these subjects, or were there as many Professors as subjects?—Each Professor had a variety of subjects, but the same subject was taught by various Professors.

As to Clinical Lectures—supposing that the cases were stated by the Clinical clerk or student, that you have selected, and you reported upon them in your room, and you afterwards adjourned to another room, where all the students might more conveniently hear you, would not the instruction be better given to the students, and you at the same time get rid of the inconvenience of a great number of students being present?—I understand perfectly the object of the question; and certainly, if our Clinical Hospitals were such as I attempted to describe, great advantages would result from doing that occasionally. I have often felt a strong temptation to do so when I was full of my subject, and could have given a better lecture immediately after than at another time; but the other portion of our Clinical Lectures often requires great care and preparation, and consultation of books, and comparison with what different authors have observed on the subject. The great objection to what has been pointed out is, that it would interfere so materially with the Professors who teach at the subsequent hours; for example, Dr. Monro lectures at one o'clock; it is frequently difficult for me to let my students be there in time for the commencement of his lecture; although the wards are open, and the students may go away when they please, they are apt to remain, and be too late in going to Dr. Monro's lectures. Every session he makes two or three complaints to me, that I detain them too long.

In many cases of disease is it not injurious to the patient to hear the case read, and the physician report upon it in his presence?—There may be cases where it is injurious, but we are as delicate in these matters as possible; indeed, we conceive that our first duty is to cure the patient, and the second duty to communicate instruction to the pupils. Occasionally we dictate in Latin, in regard to females, where the subject is a little indelicate, or where they might feel a little hurt; at the same time, it is astonishing how soon the nurses get acquainted with it.

Does not delicacy towards the patient impede that accurate information which might be given to the student if the lecturer were to retire from the bedside of the patient, and deliver his opinion upon the case in another room?—There are very few cases where it can possibly do harm. The Professor never gives his opinion at the bedside of the patient: upon the contrary, almost every Clinical Professor strongly cautions the students never to speak in the wards of the opinion that has been passed in the lectures on the case.

Where are the lectures given?—In the College, at four o'clock. The observations in the wards are more in the style of remark, to those pupils within reach or near at hand, than anything like lectures with a loud voice, to disturb the patient.

Are they not in the hearing of the patient?—The remarks upon the redness of the skin, or the eruption of the small-pox, or upon what are the peculiar changes from day to day, are made in the hearing of the patient, and the remarks cannot injure him.

Are they indicative of the opinion of the Professor?—No, not in the smallest degree.

Do patients ever evince dislike to the observations that are made before them?—Some patients unquestionably do; and when we find such patients we remit them to the ordinary physician. But, in selecting patients in the waiting-room, there is a great deal of discretion used; we altogether avoid taking very delicate young women.

Are the observations more intended to direct the attention of the pupils to appearances and phenomena in the case?—Yes.

Are they at all meant to convey the opinion of the Professor?—No, the prescription is read aloud in Latin.

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Is the lecture upon particular complaints not given until four o'clock the same day?—They are given twice a-week at that hour: and we generally speak of the patients only twice while they are under our care,—once when they are admitted, when we speak of the diagnosis and prognosis, and the intended treatment; and again after the case has terminated, when we often have to criticise ourselves for having mistaken the disease altogether.

Edinburgh, 18th October 1826.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Macvey Napier, Esq., Professor of Conveyancing, called in and examined.

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Are you Professor of Conveyancing in this University?—I am.

Have you seen the several Queries which the Commissioners sent to the Senatus Academicus, and read over the Answers which have been returned to them?—I have.

Do you agree with the opinion contained in those answers?—Substantially I do agree with what is contained in them.

Are there any suggestions you wish to make to the Commissioners with respect to any of these answers?—That is a question which is apt to suggest a great many views regarding the University; but I doubt if I could at the moment digest those views which I entertain into any form calculated to be of much use to the Commission.

Among those ideas are there any that particularly present themselves to your mind which you think it would be of use to the Commissioners to hear with reference to that object?—I can scarcely take upon myself to judge what might or might not be useful for the Commissioners to hear. I have certainly thought a good deal about the University, both regarding its government and constitution, and its means of instruction; and I might be able to state a few particulars on those subjects which appear to myself to be of some importance; but I beg to repeat, that I doubt if I could enter into them in an unpremeditated *vivâ voce* statement in any way that would be very satisfactory.

First, with respect to the Constitution of the University, what suggestions would you wish to make to the Commissioners?—That is perhaps the broadest question that can be laid before any Professor in this University; for we have no Constitution in an articulate form, and therefore any suggestions upon that subject would necessarily include a very wide field.

Do you mean to say that the Constitution, in your opinion, is so defective that it ought to be altered, and that it could be so altered beneficially?—I would rather mean to say generally, that the constitution is in that state that it would require to be reduced into a much more certain and definite form in every particular in which it ought to be upheld than it exists at present.

Do you mean by that that the several powers of the University ought to be more clearly defined?—Certainly; that in part is my meaning.

What suggestions would you make with regard, first, to the Senatus Academicus?—I think the powers of the Senatus Academicus stand in need of being more clearly described and defined than they are at present.

Do you mean by that their power over the Professors as well as over the students?—Their powers, both in regard to Professors and students, in regard to fixing the various *Curricula* of study—in regard to the rules to be observed by their office-bearers—in regard to the administration of the Library, Museum, and Observatory—all stand in need, as I think, of being ascertained and described more clearly and particularly than at present. In fact there are few or no positive regulations, in a distinct form, upon any of these heads, or even with respect to the immediate business of teaching. With reference to the last, I think the Senatus Academicus ought to have a power of inquiring whether the several classes are taught at the stated times: they ought to have a power of fixing the hour at which each may most conveniently be taught, and of apportioning the use of the class-rooms among the different Professors. It ought also to be ascertained whether the Senatus Academicus has the power to grant occasional leave of absence to Professors; and the conditions upon which such leave may be obtained should be fixed.

Do you think their powers ought to be settled, and that it should be clearly defined to what extent they exist?—In regard to all the particulars I have mentioned, their powers and authority ought to be clearly fixed; and the whole of those powers ought to be vested *primarily* in the Senatus Academicus: but my views as to the constitution of the University lead me to think that its government should consist of two branches, a primary and an appellatory one; of which the Senatus Academicus should constitute the first.

If those views were carried into effect, in whom would you vest the appellatory jurisdiction?—I consider that to be one of the most difficult problems in academical policy, and I have not been able to fix upon any plan which would be altogether satisfactory to my own mind. All that I am thoroughly satisfied about is, that there ought to be such a branch or tribunal.

Are you not prepared to say what, in your opinion, is the best tribunal for that purpose?—Not entirely; I have not been able to form any plan that is not encumbered with difficulties and objections.

What appears to you, after the consideration you have given to this subject, to be the tribunal the least exceptionable?—I cannot specify any tribunal that does not appear to me liable to some exceptions or difficulties; but, judging from the analogy of other Universities, the establishment in this of the office of Chancellor has occurred to me as a plan that might be adopted with advantage. If such an office were established, and if the Chancellor were to be assisted by a board of assessors or advisers, so formed as to collect the opinions of men well

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versed in subjects of academical government and discipline, I am inclined to think that the result would prove very beneficial to the University.

Would you also have an officer something like the Lord Rector in other Universities?—No; I do not see that there is now room or occasion in this University for the office of Rector, for the duties of that officer belong by usage to the Principal or to the Senatus Academicus.

Do you think that the duties now exercised by the Principal, but which in other cases are exercised by the Rector, are as well in the hands of the Principal, and ought to remain therefore as they are?—It would be difficult to fix generally the duties of a Rector; they vary in different Universities. One can see, from the history of Universities, what the office was originally intended for; what its duties should be now, were the office to be created in this University, it seems difficult to say.

Do you know if originally the Rector was understood to be a resident member of the University?—He was, I believe, understood to be a resident member; and I conceive that one object of the institution of that office was to procure a University judge, who should decide not merely in matters purely academical, but in all cases where students were concerned. Universities thought themselves ecclesiastical establishments, and refused to allow their students to appear before any ordinary tribunal. So far as regards these judicial duties, there is no reason now for creating any office of that kind. I do not know what duties could be fitly discharged now in this University under the office of Rector, unless under that name he were invested with powers of review, or appellatory jurisdiction of the kind I have pointed out.

Upon the whole, would you rather approve of a Chancellor, with assessors, than any other tribunal?—I would; but the name is of little consequence if the object is accomplished.

Do you approve of many of the questions being left to the unlimited decision and control of the Senatus Academicus?—I think that all questions regarding academical government and education should be *first* considered and decided by the Senatus Academicus, but subject to be afterwards brought under review by appeal to a competent tribunal.

Are there any other observations which you would wish to submit to the Commissioners with respect to the University at large, its government, or regulation; and next with respect to the course of study?—I should wish certainly, as I have already stated, to see the Senatus Academicus vested with the power of judging in the *first* instance in regard to the various *Curricula*, or courses of study fit to be prosecuted in the University.

Laying aside the question of power, what are the observations which Mr. Napier could submit to the Commissioners as to the course of study in Arts and Philosophy generally in the University?—I confess that I think the present distribution of subjects or sciences among the classes in the Faculty of Arts exceedingly imperfect, and that I should wish to see that distribution re-modelled, so as to present an arrangement more consistent with modern ideas, and with rules of classification founded on the present state of the sciences.

In what particular way, or by what method would you alter the distribution of classes?—The present classes of *Intellectual Philosophy* were formed by breaking the old four years' Curriculum of study into parts, divided among different Professors, instead of being wholly taught by one. This division took place in 1708, chiefly with a view to shorten the course of study, and it was not effected, or even attempted to be effected, upon scientific principles; yet the classes here alluded to still stand nearly upon the same basis on which they were then established. I may make myself better understood by stating the objects of these classes according to the commissions under which they are taught. The commission of the Professor of Logic makes him Professor of Metaphysics and Logic. Now I do not know if any man could define precisely what is here meant by *Metaphysics:* I mean that probably no two persons, in giving a definition of what a Professor of Metaphysics ought in their estimation to teach, would assign to him exactly the same province. I think, that to found a class, in whole or in part, upon a term referable entirely to the old Philosophy is a great defect. Were the class in question advertised as the class of *Metaphysics and Logic*, instead of the class of Logic singly, it would be impossible for a student to know, or to form any tolerably correct guess even of what he was to learn under the term Metaphysics. I do not mean, in the most remote degree, here to insinuate that the class alluded to is not properly taught; I only mean to point out a defect in the constitution of the class, arising from its having been formed of a part of the old Curriculum, and its continuing to take the definition of its objects from that antiquated source. It is owing entirely to the same cause that the Professor of Moral Philosophy is, by his commission, constituted Professor of *Pneumatics and Moral Philosophy.* I rather think, that any man seeing the term Pneumatics coupled with Moral Philosophy, would be at a loss to know what sort of task it assigned to the Professor. We can say what Pneumatics meant in the darker ages; but what a Professor ought to teach now, under that term, it would be rather difficult to say. The objection to such a distribution and nomenclature of subjects does not rest upon the mere name; it extends farther, and in this way:—The Professor of Logic, by being made Professor of Metaphysics and Logic, thinks himself entitled to enter at large into the analysis of the intellectual powers. It is better that he should do so than anything else, with reference to the term Metaphysics; but in the same way the Professor of Moral Philosophy, by being made Professor of Pneumatics, also thinks himself entitled to enter into a similar analysis; so that these two Professors, during a considerable part of their course, lecture, or may lecture upon precisely the same subject and topics, which could not happen in my view of the matter, under a different and more scientific arrangement.

Will you define with more precision what each Professor ought to teach?—I would wish to see a partition of the subjects belonging to that great department of knowledge at present in

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view, more consonant to the present state of science. I do not know that the Professors could do anything better than they now do, under the present arrangement; but it would be better, certainly, that their subjects should be so divided and defined, that two Professors could not lecture for a considerable space upon precisely the same topics. In the class of Moral Philosophy, under the two last Professors, who were both very distinguished philosophers, a large part of the course (more particularly in the case of the last of them) was occupied with what is not Moral Philosophy, namely, with an elaborate analysis of the intellectual powers. It was the best thing they could do under the existing constitution of the classes in this department; but the whole might be better arranged for the education of youth. If the classes in question were arranged upon proper principles, there ought, according to my ideas, to be four different classes in this department. The first ought to be devoted to the subject already mentioned as taught in the first part of the course of both the Moral and Logic classes. It ought, in a word, to be devoted to what is called generally the Philosophy of the Human Mind, or *Intellectual Philosophy.* The second class ought to be limited to *Moral Philosophy;* meaning, however, by that term, the science both of Ethics and of General Jurisprudence. The third class ought to have *Political Philosophy* for its object; and the fourth, Logic and Rhetoric, or what I would call *Instrumental Philosophy.*

Would you put that as the last class?—Yes. Perhaps I may be allowed to add, that if it should be doubted whether four classes could be established for those four subjects, so as to maintain Professors of eminence for each, the whole of the foregoing subjects might be thrown, with tolerable utility, though not upon a perfectly scientific plan, into three distinct Professorships. I would then include in the first the Analysis, or Physiology of the Mind, and Moral Philosophy, to be designated the class of *Intellectual Philosophy;* I would devote the second to *Political Philosophy;* and the third to Logic, properly so called, and Rhetoric, or *Instrumental Philosophy.*

Would the first class be very nearly what the class of Moral Philosophy is now?—Yes, very nearly; but if its objects and those of the last class were thus defined and limited, it could not happen that the very same subject would be discussed at length in both.

Would you disjoin a considerable proportion of what is now taught in the class of Logic, and conjoin with it the subject of Rhetoric?—The third class, as already mentioned, I would limit to Logic, properly so called, and Rhetoric.

Would you include in the third class the Theory of Evidence, and similar subjects?—Yes.

Under the class of the Philosophy of the Mind, do you include the History of the Senses?—Yes; the analysis of the powers of external perception I include in the first of the classes. In the class of Political Philosophy I would include all those parts of political science that do not fall under the immediate province of Ethics; such as Government, International Law, and Political Economy.

Have you anything to suggest by which regularity in the attendance of the classes, and a stimulus to the students, in order to promote their studies by honours or otherwise, could be ensured?—The course of study must depend somewhat upon the arrangement of the subjects of the classes. It must depend, for instance, upon the class of Logic being formed as I have suggested, or its being constituted as at present, whether it ought to be first or last in a course of Philosophy. If it is taught as at present, and there is no other class where the Philosophy of the Mind generally is illustrated, it ought to be the first; if it is limited to its proper province, it ought to be the last in the course of Philosophical study.

Supposing the course were to be settled according to the way you think preferable, have you anything to suggest which would be an improvement as to students passing from the one class to the other, so that they should not be allowed to take the one or the other as they think proper?—In the University of Glasgow there is a system of examination on passing from a lower to a higher class, commonly called the *Blackstone* examination, and which is certainly useful, as obliging young men to prepare for that occasion. But the thing itself, at least when I attended the Language classes in that University, was little more than a mere piece of form, there being then no instance of a rejection. I am very doubtful whether any such system could be followed in this place, particularly in the higher classes, where even ordinary examinations are comparatively so little in use. There can be no doubt, however, that the Curriculum of Study for the Degree of Master of Arts, and the mode of conferring that Degree, requires revision, and every species of enactment that can render it of more importance in the eyes of the students and the public, it being of little or none at the present moment. I should be inclined, for my own part, to establish a higher Curriculum and a lower one; the lower Curriculum should be adapted for and lead to the Degree of *Bachelor,* the higher to that of *Master* of Arts. This last should be given publicly, perhaps upon examination, though I do not attach great importance to that; but it ought at any rate to be conferred in presence of the whole University, with suitable academical honours, so as to enhance its value, and render it an object of honourable ambition to the students.

Do you think that if the degree of Master of Arts was to be given, accompanied by an efficient examination, it would get to be a mere form?—I rather think that the history of Universities would show that public examinations themselves have all ultimately degenerated into mere pieces of form and routine. They may be sustained for a time by active Professors and new regulations, but their tendency is but too certainly such as I have described. On a few subjects public examinations might no doubt be made efficient—in those belonging to the Language and Mathematical Classes for example; but on such subjects as Moral Philosophy, Logic, and Rhetoric, they would ultimately settle in mere routine.

Do you think they might be made efficient in Languages and Mathematics?—With respect to these there would be no great difficulty of continuing examinations upon an efficient plan.

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Although it is the tendency of public examinations, if not properly superintended, to degenerate, might it not be very possible so to superintend them, and from time to time, as occasion might require, to revise the system, as to prevent that degeneracy?—No doubt the thing is possible; but looking at it as a system intended to work on for generations, I think it would run the usual course here, and come to mere form, or something near it at last. The original constitution of this University required that there should be public examinations, conducted with great pomp and parade, before the Degree of Master of Arts could be obtained. That practice was observed for a considerable period, but it gradually became an empty show, and was at last abandoned.

Were not public examinations at the University in old times connected with that system by which the Regent carried on the students until the whole class ended in the Magistrand class?—Yes. No student could obtain the Degree of Master of Arts until he had concluded his course in the *Magistrand* class when a public laureation took place, the degree being then conferred upon the whole of that class.

Was the system of examination necessarily connected with that state of things?—It was necessary to the obtaining the only degree then given in this University; for there was no other degree given for more than a century.

Did the system of examination continue after the Professors were appointed to teach the separate Arts and Sciences?—I believe it did continue for a very short time; how long I have not had the means of ascertaining.

Was there any attempt to revive that system?—I believe there were some such attempts; but they were unsuccessful.

Is it not probable it fell into disuse from the decay of the system of teaching upon which it was founded, and from not being applicable to the times which followed?—It is impossible now to point out exactly the causes of its abandonment.

At what particular period in the course of study would you propose that the Degree of Bachelor of Arts should come in according to your plan?—With reference to a lower and a higher Curriculum leading to two different degrees, the classes in the *Mathematical and Physical* section of the Faculty of Arts should be remodelled, so as to include Natural History and Chemistry, properly so called. In order to be admissible to the Degree of *Bachelor*, the student should be required to have attended the classes of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that section, and the class of Intellectual Philosophy, perhaps also that of Instrumental Philosophy in the other. In order to be admissible to the higher Degree of *Master*, he ought to have attended the whole of the classes in both sections of that Faculty.

According to your view of the system of education, ought students still to commence their education with Latin and Greek?—Yes, if Latin and Greek shall continue to form classes in the University.

Would you leave anything but Political Philosophy for the higher Degree?—For the Degree of *Master* I leave in the Physical department, Natural History, and Chemistry, properly so called. I leave in the other, besides Political Philosophy, the class of *History*; meaning, however, that that class shall be so constituted as to afford a separate course, or series of lectures, on the History of the Sciences and the liberal Arts.

You have expressed your fear that if public examinations were instituted in this University, they would, in the progress of time, degenerate into a mere form; but you have also stated that you think it would be a great improvement to have the Mastership of Arts, and even Bachelorship of Arts, conferred upon the students; do you not think that if those degrees were conferred without previous public examination, the giving of degrees would become a mere matter of form?—I think that the course of all these matters is to come more or less to form; and that all that can be done effectually and permanently is to secure a regular and complete course of study: but I still think that the degree of Master of Arts might be made of more consequence than at present, by a higher and more complete course of study, and by being given publicly, with honours, in presence of the whole University.

Do you not think that public examination, previous to conferring such Degrees, would be a great check against their becoming mere forms, and would contribute also to produce emulation among the students?—I have already stated generally my opinion on that head. There is, I may add, some difficulty in conceiving how a *public* examination upon such subjects as Intellectual and Moral Philosophy could be properly conducted. If, indeed, each Professor in these departments had a text-book, his students might be examined with reference to that text-book. In any other way it is not easy to see how a public examination upon such subjects could be otherwise than vague and unsatisfactory. But there could be no objection of this kind to public examinations in the Languages and exact Sciences; and I have no doubt that the Degree of Master of Arts might thereby be rendered more important.

Would you suggest that the study of Intellectual Philosophy should precede that of Physical Science?—No; for though some minds are more disposed to the former than to the latter, I think that a regular course of study, either for the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts, ought to begin with the Mathematical and Physical Sciences.

Would you include Natural Philosophy?—No, not at the commencement of the course; for I cannot suppose that any great proficiency can be made in Natural Philosophy, certainly not in the higher branches, without a considerable knowledge of Mathematics. I would rather say that, in a complete course for the higher degree, Natural History ought to precede Natural Philosophy, in order to give the student time to complete his mathematical studies before entering that class. The mind will be better prepared for Intellectual Philosophy after a previous acquaintance with Mathematics.

Would you extend that so far as to recommend the study of Natural Philosophy before commencing a course of Intellectual Philosophy?—No, certainly I would not. The study of

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Intellectual Philosophy might be commenced in the second year of the philosophical course, and carried on thereafter jointly with the study of the physical branches.

Did you not mention that your own studies were carried on at Glasgow?—Yes, they were begun there.

Did you attend the Logic class there?—No; I came here to attend the Logic class.

Are you generally acquainted with the system of instruction carried on by Professor Jardine?—Only from his work.

Have you considered that work?—I have read it.

Do you approve of the method of conveying instruction by making examinations a necessary part of the duty of the Professor, and the attendance upon them imperative on the students, in such classes as the Language and Philosophical classes?—I approve of examinations by each Professor in his own class, wherever they can be properly introduced; and I think the want of them a great defect in this University. With regard to Professor Jardine's plan, its success must depend much upon the zeal and habits of individual teachers; it may not succeed so well in other hands, but in its general features I would say generally that it was a useful plan.

Do you think it might be extended to the Philosophical classes, even modelled in the way you are now suggesting?—I conceive that examinations might be advantageously introduced into these classes. Whether the whole apparatus of Professor Jardine's plan could be introduced here is a different question. His class required two hours a-day for his method. In a University like this, where there are so many young men desirous of acquiring a general acquaintance with science before entering into professions, and who are obliged to attend various classes in the same session, it would be impossible to give two hours a-day in each for the sake of that method.

The object being to improve the system of instruction in each class, might it not be of advantage not to encourage the practice of young men attending so many classes at once?—I am afraid it would be thought hard to prevent that. If a young man comes to study for a Degree, he must necessarily follow out the plan of study prescribed by the University; but it would be hard to tie down those who came to study with different views to that course.

In your opinion is the object of instruction to those who are bound to attend particular classes in part sacrificed to adapting attendance at these classes to those who may wish to attend a great number at once?—I could not approve of any plan for this University that would interfere materially with the objects of general study. In the class of Moral Philosophy, modelled upon its present plan, I conceive that it would be impossible for the Professor, limited as he is to an hour daily, to give a full course of lectures, and at the same time to follow out Mr. Jardine's method. He might have examinations certainly, and he might prescribe a few exercises. I believe the present Professor does prescribe exercises, but I do not think that he attempts, or ought to attempt to follow out Professor Jardine's plan to its full extent.

Might there not be some advantage in adopting the system which is followed at one of the colleges at Aberdeen, where, to prevent attendance on too many classes at once, they teach certain classes, namely, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, and Logic, at the same hour?—I should be against any plan devised to prevent a student from attending any class he thought fit.

If a Curriculum were prescribed for persons intended for particular professions, say students of Divinity, would it not be desirable to make the system of instruction in each class perfect, although it may interfere with some students who are attending a greater number of classes at the same time?—The system of instruction in each class ought certainly to be as perfect as may be; but I doubt if any such degree of perfection ought to be aimed at as would diminish the inducements and means of general study.

Will you inform the Commissioners whether, in your opinion, the system of conveying instruction merely by delivering lectures, without any regular system of examination to ascertain the attention of students, and their application to the subject, is really of much practical benefit to the generality of students?—I would say, generally, that every class is capable of being rendered more useful by examinations than by lectures alone. I consider it a defect in this University that we have no effective system of examination.

Are inattention, idleness, and a want of the habit of application, increased by that defect?—I can only repeat in answer, that I consider the want of regular examinations as a great defect.

As to Logic and Moral Philosophy, and classes of that description, though a few may be so interested by the lectures as to make voluntary exertion, is not the system one under which a great deal of inattention and idleness may go on utterly unknown to the Professor, and which the existing mode of instruction does not tend to check?—The Professor cannot know exactly whether his students attend or not. He does not, I believe, call a catalogue regularly, as is done in Glasgow. I cannot, however, speak with certainty upon that point. I rather think that in these classes the catalogue is called occasionally.

Are there any means of ascertaining the habits of attention in the students?—No farther, I believe, than by occasionally prescribing exercises, which is an exceedingly imperfect test; and the performance of the exercises is always voluntary.

Professor Napier having incidentally mentioned, in the course of his examination, that he was of opinion it would be as well not to teach the Language classes, or some part of them in this University, will he have the goodness to say whether it is the whole of the Language classes, or the junior ones only, or what particular parts of these classes he would think it advisable altogether to do away with in the University?—If there were competent schools in the country, I should wish these classes entirely done away with in the University; but I

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should still wish a single class devoted to Grecian and Roman literature, where the students should have readings in the higher classics, accompanied with criticisms and lectures upon ancient literature, manners, and institutions. I do not, however, say this with reference to any defects in these classes as at present taught. I have had the means of knowing that both the present Professors have introduced great improvements in the mode of teaching, and that they are both of them men of eminent skill, and unquestionable zeal. My objection is general. Mere teaching must proceed in a very imperfect manner in the University, whatever may be the zeal of the teacher; and so long as classes for teaching exist in the Universities, there never will be schools of that kind that are to be wished for.

Do you think, that having those junior classes taught in the University, has a direct tendency to prevent the growth of a superior order of schools in Scotland?—Unquestionably. There would be more schools similar to the one lately established in this place, the *Edinburgh Academy*, which is formed on very good principles, and well conducted as far as my observation goes. Such schools would be far more beneficial than the Universities for teaching the ancient languages; and young men would come from them to the University at a period of life when they are better qualified for University pursuits.

Would the initiatory class which you spoke of introducing into the University be a class for teaching, not merely the languages, but for the cultivation of Grecian and Roman literature?—I would have that class taught two hours a-day; during one of which the Professor should read and criticize some of the more difficult Greek and Roman classics, and examine upon them; and, during the other, lecture and examine on subjects of Grecian and Roman literature, and the higher Philology.

Professor Napier having adverted to the probability of the growth of schools which would carry the boys further in their knowledge of literature, so as to enable them to be prepared for meeting the classes when they came to the College, provided the alterations were made which he suggests, might there not be considerable difficulty with reference to a great number of young men who come to College, not having the means of attending these schools (students of Divinity for instance), and who look to the University for the commencement of the very rudiments of classical learning?—In my way of viewing the case I should not look upon that as a misfortune, but the reverse. I think the students of Divinity are at present very imperfectly educated, and that it would be highly advisable that their education generally were improved before allowing them to enter upon their own particular studies. If schools of the kind to which I allude were once viewed as affording the best means of classical education, they would exist in every great town as well as in Edinburgh, in Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, &c., so that they would be within the reach of every person; those intended for the study of Divinity as well as others.

Are there not many students of Divinity who have not the means of affording themselves that species of preparatory education, and might it not be very hard upon those individuals, and (seeing the nature of the Scotch Church) detrimental to the Church itself, that so much difficulty should be thrown in the way of these young men?—I think that involves a preliminary question. I never could conceive it detrimental to the Scotch Church that men more thoroughly educated than at present should be required to enter into it. I rather think the character of the Church would be raised by requiring a more efficient system of education than is at present thought necessary for students of Divinity. The character of the Church, as a learned body, would be raised, and men in a higher sphere of life might be induced to enter it, though, as their livings are so small, this could not be counted on in the same degree as in other professions.

The question not pre-supposing that a learned education was not of great importance for a clergyman, but adverting to the difficulties existing in this country, arising out of the nature of the Church establishment, and out of the circumstances of a vast number of those who devote themselves to the ministry, how would you answer the question in that point of view?—I can only say, generally, that I think a better class of schools would be created by excluding the classes I have mentioned from the University, and that that would be an advantage generally to the cause of learning. How it might affect the Scotch Church in particular I cannot exactly say; but I may observe, that I should think any change beneficial for it that should produce in it more learning than it possesses at present.

Would you venture practically to recommend the alteration in the Language classes which you pointed out, in the belief that it would be followed by such a change in schools as to supply the defect?—I should have no hesitation in giving that recommendation.

Can you suggest any means by which that change can be made gradual?—I could not conceive any change at all justifiable which should deprive the present Professors of their livings and employments.

With reference to the state of education in this country, without any change gradually occurring in the public schools, would you venture to apply your view practically, so as at once, putting the emoluments of the Professors aside, to alter the classes in the College?—There seems no reason to apprehend, that in the course of a few years there would not be schools sufficient for the purpose I have alluded to, formed throughout the country. I cannot say exactly what space of time would be required; it would certainly require some time.

Practically speaking, what space of time would you suggest to the Commissioners, in your opinion, within which it would be safe for allowing these alterations to be made, or changes to be effected?—It is difficult to fix a space upon any certain grounds; and I can only say, in answer to such a question, that in a few years,—in a space not exceeding eight or ten years,—schools might be formed containing masters qualified to supersede that sort of assistance in teaching Greek and Latin which is at present derived from the Universities.

Are you contemplating a system of public schools, such as obtains in some parts of the

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Continent?—Where there are schools, such as the High School of Edinburgh, which is, in some respects, a public school, their constitution, or means of instruction, ought to be adapted to the change now in view.

Are you contemplating an establishment of public schools instituted by Government, or by public authority, or under public inspection or control?—I certainly contemplate the establishment of such schools as would ensure to the youth of the country the means of instruction in the Greek and Latin languages, without obliging them to resort to the Universities so early as they do at present. The proper economy of these schools is a different question, which no doubt requires much consideration.

Have you it in view to recommend, that by public authority there ought to be instituted over the country a system of public schools, so that the public should carry on the education of boys as they carry on the education of young men at colleges?—No.

Would you leave the schools to rise up from the necessity which would be found to exist for them?—Yes: I conceive that the spirit of the times, and the abandonment of the business of mere teaching in the Universities, would necessarily and naturally lead to the formation of sufficient schools, without the interference of public authority.

Are there any suggestions you would wish to make as to your own particular class in the way of improvement or change?—No; if I saw any improvement wanted, I should think it my duty to introduce it if it were in my power. I hold, in regard to my own class as well as every other, that it would be a very great advantage to teach by examinations as well as by lectures; and in point of fact I had very nearly resolved to introduce examinations last winter, being the first winter that I lectured in the University: but, after consulting a number of my friends, particularly at the Bar, I found the majority thought so unfavourably of the success of the measure, that I really had not courage to proceed with it. But, in consequence of further reflection, I have resolved to make the experiment during the ensuing session; of course making the examinations voluntary, both because I have no means of enforcing them, and because it would be highly inexpedient to make the attempt in the case of so advanced a class.

Have you any Prizes in your class?—No.

Have you any Fund for any?—No.

Is there any difference between the class as it is now constituted in the University, and the old class as it was conducted before by the Writers to the Signet?—None whatever; seeing that the subject is the same.

Is it imperative that a person must attend your class before he is made Writer to the Signet?—Yes.

Do the Solicitors require attendance in your class?—So far as I know they do not.

Do you propose to have a list of those gentlemen who wish to undergo examination?—I mean to ask those gentlemen who are willing to submit themselves to examination to put down their names, and to endeavour to prevail upon them to allow the whole class, as well those who so enrol their names as those who do not, to attend; in the hope, that after seeing the mode in which the examinations are conducted, the greater part may fall into the plan.

Would you have a separate hour of examination?—No; as my course embraces only a part of the Law of Scotland, it is not nearly so extensive as that of Professor Bell; and therefore I can devote some time to examinations, without the necessity of taking a separate hour.

Will you mention the principle on which it was conceived that your class would be more useful if incorporated with the University?—In the first place, every class must be thought to be taught under more advantageous circumstances, and to be placed in a more dignified point of view, by being taught in a University. This observation applies equally to the various branches of Law as to the other sciences. In the next place, it was found a very serious inconvenience to the students to be obliged to run some distance from my class to Mr. Bell's, and from Mr. Bell's to mine; the hours of lecturing being necessarily consecutive, so as not to waste the time of the young men attending chambers.

Do you call a roll or list of students?—No, I do not. The students who attend my class are so advanced that it may be supposed they attend for such instruction as they can get; and I have no reason to complain of the want of attendance.

Do you conceive the subjects you have to treat of, in the course of your lectures, could be effectually treated of by the Professor of Scotch Law, combined with the other branches of the science?—Certainly not; I do not know any kindred subjects forming classes in the University that are so capable of being separated, and which, with reference to the business of teaching, interfere so little with each other. A scientific course of lectures upon the whole Law of Scotland must necessarily be very different in its outline, divisions, subdivisions, and details, from that of a course of lectures limited to Deeds and Conveyances.

Edinburgh, Thursday, 26 *October* 1826.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Dr. *Andrew Duncan,* Junior, called in and further examined.

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Will you have the goodness to resume your observations respecting the education of the Medical students, or the branch of the subject which you proposed to take next?—There were one or two observations which I omitted in my last examination; they are very brief, I would beg leave to add them. The Chair of *Materia Medica* does not only require one hour of lecture, and the time which is necessary for preparing and improving the lectures, but a great

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many hours' occupation in the Laboratory and Museum in preparing for the exhibition of experiments; and I am obliged to have an assistant, with a salary, which is varied, but which is at present £30. I may also add, that I have been thinking, since I was last here, upon the possibility of introducing examinations into my class, and it is my intention, in the latter half of the present course, to make a trial of it, though I am doubtful of its success.

With reference to a paragraph which appears in the Answer by the Senatus Academicus to the seventh Query, relative to the conditions upon which the former Professors of *Materia Medica* held that office, would you have the goodness to explain more in detail the circumstances connected with that arrangement?—Before myself, there have been only two separate Professors of Materia Medica in the College; the first of these was Dr. Francis Home, who, before his appointment, was King's Second Physician; and upon his resignation of the chair of Materia Medica, his son was elected; before his death he resigned the office of King's Second Physician, and his son got that office also. By an arrangement between the Professors of the Practice and Theory of Medicine and of Chemistry, the salary of King's First Physician, when held by one of them, is divided equally among them; and all of these Professors returned that salary, as a salary connected with the Professorships.

Was that arrangement, by which the division of the salary which you have mentioned took place, a private one between the parties, or one which you conceived to be binding on the successors?—I should understand, that it was entirely a private arrangement between the parties.

Can you state to the Commissioners how it happened that those sums, the portions of which they receive as King's Physicians, were returned as part of their salaries?—I can only state that it was contained in the Returns of those three Professors individually; and that I suppose it arose from their anxiety to bring before the Commissioners every sum they seemed to receive as Professors.

Are the Commissioners to understand that their successors are in no degree bound by the existing arrangement?—I should think not. Every new Professor, who has got it, thinks himself bound by the same arrangement existing; but I do not believe the successor, if he refuse to divide it, could be forced in a court of law.

If his Majesty appointed a person as his First Physician, who was not one of these Professors, could they have any claim whatever upon him?—None whatever.

Will you have the goodness to pursue your train of general observations?—I was mentioning that the Clinical lectures in this University were given by the Professors of Medicine, or such of them as chose, in rotation. I have, since the last meeting, been looking into the practice in the Universities of Germany and Italy, and I find that it is almost the universal practice, that the Clinical lectures are given by the Professor of the Practice of Physic. It appears to me quite essential that the Professor of the Practice of Physic should at least have an hospital at his command occasionally; but it is almost equally essential to a Professor of *Materia Medica*. When the last physician was elected for the Royal Infirmary of this place, I urged that argument with the managers, that one of these Professors should be named one of the Ordinary Physicians; but my representation was not successful.

I would now read a few notes with regard to the Medical Faculty. The Faculty of Medicine has always consisted of those Professors who were nominated by the Patrons Professors of Medicine. On the 9th of February 1726 there were only the Professors of the Theory of Medicine and of the Practice of Medicine, of Chemistry and of Botany; although a Professor of Anatomy was already in the University, and although a Professor of Midwifery was appointed of the same date, neither of these seemed to belong to the Medical Faculty. Anatomy appears to have been added to the Faculty on the 19th of June 1754, when a new commission was issued to the Drs. Monro, as Joint-Professors of *Medicine*, Anatomy, and Surgery. The Materia Medica was added upon its being erected into a separate professorship in 1768. After that there was no change in the Faculty till the date of 1824, when the Professor of Midwifery got a new commission as Professor of Medicine, Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children; and was added to the Faculty by the Senatus Academicus.

The duties and privileges of the Medical Faculty in this University are in the *first* place, to have attendance on their classes compulsory upon the candidates for the degree in Medicine: this, however, although the universal custom, is perhaps not necessarily a privilege. They have also the privilege to give Clinical lectures, the exercise of which is, however, voluntary, some of them taking it in rotation, others declining it. They have also exercised the privilege of proposing alterations in the rules for graduation, subject however to the approbation and decision of the Senatus; the Faculty always decides, in doubtful cases, upon the qualifications of candidates; and *lastly*, it is their duty to examine the candidates for medical honours; and this duty is compulsory, and one of the most important which they have to discharge. At present there are seven members of the Medical Faculty, but the fee for examination is divided among the six seniors; that was fixed when Dr. Hamilton claimed to be admitted: he always said, "I do not mean to interfere with your personal interests, therefore I will take no share of the fee for graduation;" and it was fixed to be divided, by the direction of the Town-council, among the six seniors.

Is he required to take a share in the examination?—He has been required, but has never attended.

Has he assigned any reason?—He states, that until the disputes between the Town-council and the Senatus Academicus are settled, he thinks it most prudent not to attend; or that he has been advised not to attend.

Does the examination take place at hours when he could attend consistently with his public duties as a Professor?—Certainly. One of the examinations takes place at ten o'clock—it

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lasts commonly until near twelve; and he lectures in summer at ten o'clock; but that is not the reason, he gave to us for non-attendance.

Are the examinations chiefly in summer?—The examinations commonly begin about the beginning of April, and they last continuously until the whole students have gone through their first examination, which is always almost done before the 24th of June. We have two examinations daily; one at ten o'clock and one at three o'clock.

Since these classes have been added to the Medical Curriculum, do any other Professors examine the candidates upon the subject of Dr. Hamilton's class?—Very frequently questions are put upon the Diseases of Women and Children—upon the Diseases of Women very frequently, and also upon the Diseases of Children; upon the pure art of Midwifery questions are certainly never put.

Is the matter remaining in dispute between the Senatus and Dr. Hamilton, merely a question whether the necessity of attendance upon his class should draw back to the students who had entered before 1825?—That is the matter of dispute.

Consequently, are the candidates now, not within the rule of the Senatus, though they are within the rule of the Patrons?—I believe that is correctly stated. I have mentioned, that it is the practice of the Medical Faculty, that the junior Professor should be Dean of the Faculty, which is an office of very great labour, and is still discharged by Dr. Alison.

Has that ever been offered to Dr. Hamilton?—Not exactly perhaps in plain terms; but he has been called upon to discharge his duty as one of the Medical Faculty, but he has declined it, for the reasons already given.

With regard to the Medical degree; I would say that the Medical degree of Edinburgh is purely professional, and it is in high estimation both in this empire and in its colonies, as is proved by the great number of individuals who come here to graduate. It is likewise in estimation upon the Continent. It is merely a designation by which the public know, that the individual has had a certain amount of professional and general education, and has been able to pass through a certain course of examination. The Doctors of Medicine in this University acquire thereby, however, no monopoly in the practice of Medicine. There appears to me great danger in altering the character of this degree: but little danger would arise from increasing the professional acquirements of those who obtain it, because it is for these, that it is valuable to the public, and if these were raised, it would become more valuable; but there would be great danger in rendering it more literary or scientific. Medicine, as a practical science, requires the whole time of the student to attend to it. The languages are only useful to him as a source of professional information.

Did Dr. Duncan hear Dr. Alison, as Dean of the Medical Faculty, read, or state the substance of, certain notes upon the subject of the expediency or inexpediency of requiring greater literary qualifications for Medical Degrees?—I did.

Did you concur in the substance of those notes?—I concurred in the substance of those notes.

Have you anything additional to suggest, in the shape of argument or observation, to the notes of Dr. Alison, which you have had an opportunity of hearing?—I may merely mention, that it is customary upon the Continent for physicians, who wish to have a high literary and philosophical character, to take the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy as well as Doctor of Medicine. Almost all the Professors of Leipsic and of Sweden are Doctors of Philosophy and Medicine. I have here a dissertation of a medical gentleman, upon taking his degree of Doctor of Philosophy; although the dissertation is written upon a chemical subject, it is not for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, but of Doctor of Philosophy.

Do you make that statement in order to point out a mode by which, if persons are desirous of superadding the distinction of literary acquirements to those of medical knowledge, the object may be obtained without making the same literary education an indispensable requisite for all Medical Graduates?—That is my intention.

Would you approve of such a degree being introduced into this University, with the opinions you hold generally with respect to the proficiency that ought to be required in medical students?—It would enable those students who are able to take such a degree, to distinguish themselves from others, and therefore it would be valuable in that respect.

Dr. Duncan has stated, that there would be danger in rendering the profession more literary or scientific than it is at present; would it not at least be desirable that every physician should be moderately versed in all the branches of liberal study which are considered essential to the education of a gentleman?—I am decidedly of opinion, that all medical men should be moderately versed in every thing that constitutes the education of a gentleman; the difficulty in practice is, how to obtain the proof of that qualification.

Do you consider physicians in general as being fully as well educated as they were 80 or 100 years ago?—Professionally, infinitely better.

Do you consider physicians in general as being fully as well educated with regard to literary and scientific acquirements?—If the modern languages are included, I would say more so.

Do you consider the Medical Works that are published in the present times as being written with a degree of perspicuity, elegance, and precision of language, fully equal to that of the more eminent medical authors who flourished about the middle of last century?—In the vernacular tongues, I would certainly say yes; but they are not now in the practice of writing Latin, as they were a century ago.

Is there not a tendency among medical writers to indulge in reasonings, founded upon mere hypotheses, to a greater degree than almost in any other profession?—I might admit that; but it arises from the nature of the subject not admitting at all of demonstrative proof.

Do you not consider a knowledge of inductive Logic of consequence to one who wishes to

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form habits of scientific inquiry?—That is what is constantly inculcated upon the students that they should in the first place observe, and they then should deduce general conclusions from those observations.

Would you say that in the present day, and according to the existing system, physicians are as well educated in general literature, as you think sufficient for their professional education?—I certainly think so.

In examining candidates in Latin, do you generally find that they give their answers in accurate language?—I really cannot go so far as to say that.

Do you think the examination in Latin a sufficient test of the literary acquirements of a candidate for the degree in Medicine?—By the new *Statuta*, the Professors are enjoined to ascertain the competency of the candidate, in regard to the Latin language, before the professional examination begins, which then may be conducted in English.

Is the system of examination in Latin not a sufficient test of literary acquirement?—I did not mean to go so far as that, for I think that if a graduate can stand two hours' examination in the Latin language, he must be moderately versed in that language; but it is a more strict and better mode of ascertaining his knowledge in Latin, to try him in that language alone, independently of the professional examination.

Are we to understand that you are of opinion that no evidence of literary qualifications whatever should be made necessary for graduation for medicine, other than a knowledge of Latin?—Other evidence is required, and is brought out in the course of examination, because it is impossible to answer our strict examinations without having a knowledge of other scientific acquirements; but I think that it is not necessary to have a degree in Arts, for example, or any academic proof of literary and scientific acquirements in the candidate, and that it would be exceedingly hurtful to the profession generally, and to the public, were such qualifications required.

Do you think it unnecessary that the candidate should have a knowledge of the Greek language?—I do not think it necessary for the Medical profession.

Do you know how the regulations of the new *Statuta* in the University of Aberdeen stand upon this subject?—I have read them.

What is the nature of their regulations?—They require that the candidate, besides having as much professional knowledge as we do, shall also have got the degree of Master of Arts in a University.

Do you know the new *Statuta* of the University of St. Andrew's upon that subject?—I do.

What do they require?—They require also a very considerable previous information, and sufficient evidence of literary acquirement.

Do they require that a man should be either Master of Arts, or that he should be submitted to examination upon his philosophical and literary attainments?—They require that he shall be *liable* to such examinations: the candidate, if he be not in possession of a diploma, or the degree of Master of Arts, must produce a certificate of having had a classical education, and be ready to undergo an examination as to his proficiency.

What particular objection occurs to you to requiring evidence of having attended Philosophical classes in the Universities previously to taking the degree of Medicine?—The objection which occurs to me, and which is in my own mind quite conclusive against it, is, that a very large proportion of our graduates come from England and Ireland, where, during the period of their life before they begin their professional study, they have no means of attending those branches in a University, although they may acquire a moderate knowledge of them in schools, both public and private, and from their own private exertions. If we were to require evidence of their having attended them in Universities in addition to the four years of professional study, the degree here could not be obtained without a residence of not less than six or eight years, the effect of which would be that these gentlemen would take no degree at all.

Are you aware that, with regard to the Irish students, a man cannot be even admitted to the Apothecaries' Corporation of Dublin without proof of his understanding the Greek language?—I am not aware that it is necessary to understand the Greek language. I know it is necessary to understand the Latin language.

Although what you have now stated might be considered as an objection to requiring evidence of having attended public classes at a University, do you see that there would be any objection to such an examination being instituted into their Literary and Philosophical acquirements, as to ascertain whether they had had a well grounded previous education?—The objection to that plan appears to me to be, that students would not come up from a great distance, with the chance of being remitted, or not allowed to enter upon their professional studies at once.

Can Dr. Duncan state in what respect the Graduates of this University are better educated than those individuals of the Medical Profession who content themselves with taking the diploma of Surgeon?—The diploma of Surgery, as obtained in this place, requires very high qualifications; and almost the only leading difference between the education is, that as yet the College of Surgeons do not render Clinical Medicine imperative upon their candidates, although, in fact, they are to live by practising Medicine. Another difference: by the new Statutes, four years of professional study are required for a Medical degree; but three years are sufficient for a Surgical diploma.

Does the diploma of Doctor in Physic confer the power not only of practising Physic, in all its branches, but of teaching the Science?—In this country every man may teach it who pleases; there is no monopoly of the art of teaching any more than of that of practising.

Is not that a part of the diploma?—It is a part of the diploma: they get the right of teaching.

Do you think that if a previous examination with respect to the acquirements of students before entering this University were to take place, it might probably reduce the number of those who come up to it?—I think it would reduce the number very greatly.

Assuming that that reduction would take place, do you not think that such a previous examination might lead to that reduced number being a superior order of students, and afterwards of graduates?—I think that such a regulation would exclude the least informed part in literature and science of our graduates; but I am not aware that any advantage would accrue either to the public or to the profession in consequence.

Do you not think it would be an advantage to the public and profession to have the individuals, who are graduated, of a superior order, you stating in your evidence that you think by such regulation the less well-informed would not come up for graduation?—There is no doubt there would be more; they would have a higher literary and philosophical character; but as Physicians in ordinary I do not think they would be better fitted for the profession than those we now graduate.

Does Dr. Duncan think that it is more for the reputation of this University, and for the advantage of the public, that a very great number should annually graduate here, moderately versed only in scientific and literary acquirements, or that there should be a smaller number, with very superior qualifications of that sort?—Immediately, it would certainly have no effect whatever upon the reputation of the degree of Medicine as granted at this University. At this time the degree from Edinburgh is in the highest reputation of any degree of Doctor of Medicine, and attempting to raise it still higher, not on professional grounds, but upon literary and general philosophical grounds, would be to divert the attention of the students from their profession to other pursuits.

Would there not be, in the case supposed, a presumption in favour of Edinburgh graduates as Doctors of Medicine, supposing them to be universally deeply-versed in science and literature?—They would not be more successful in the object of their life, that is, in getting into general practice.

Is there not a strong presumption, when any medical man is a learned and scientific person, in favour of his skill as a physician, from that very circumstance?—The presumption in his favour would be strong, that he is a man of literature and science; but from experience, and looking round to the state of the profession generally, we do not find that those gentlemen who devote themselves to literature and scientific pursuits are in general most esteemed as physicians.

Do you know how the regulations stand in any of the foreign Universities upon this subject?—In some of the Universities they require very exact Curricula of study, both literary, philosophical, and medical. This is particularly the case in the Austrian States, and I believe also in Russia; but in those despotic countries the graduates have a complete monopoly of the profession, and no person can interfere with them; whereas the medical graduates of this University are exposed to two great hinderances to their success in life: the one is a certain monopoly, which is enjoyed by the graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and which would not be conceded to our graduates, even if they were as highly educated; the other is the encroachment of the lower branches of the profession: so that, even in legislative enactments, the surgeons and apothecaries are recognised as competent to perform those functions that ought to belong to the physicians exclusively. The University of Edinburgh has, upon different occasions, found it necessary to petition Parliament in defence of its graduates: upon one occasion they preferred a petition against the Apothecaries' Bill; and I have here a copy of that petition,—and upon another occasion a petition against what was called the Irish Gaol Bill, by which the office of Physician to the Gaols, which until then existed in all the prisons in Ireland, was to be abolished from the whole of them except that of Dublin, and the duties were transferred to a member of the College of Surgeons. Now in gaols the medical attendance required is not surgical in general, but purely medical.

Do you know if a previous knowledge of Greek and Latin, and the acquisition of learned and philosophical attainments, are required in France and the Low Countries?—I am not well acquainted with what is required in France, but I believe it is now required there.

Is there no risk, that by enlarging the number of medical graduates beyond the demand for physicians, the profession may be ultimately degraded by having in the list of its members many persons in a state of absolute indigence?—The number of graduates that are furnished arise out of the demand; and I should think it a very unwise measure to interfere with the freedom of trade in making doctors; at any rate it would be better to diminish the number of graduates, by exacting longer and higher professional studies, rather than by acquiring higher literary and scientific qualifications.

Does Dr. Duncan mean to state there is not a greater number of persons educated for the medical profession than can find respectable employment?—Perhaps at present all the literary professions are overstocked; it does not depend on the University. I feel a reluctance in arguing against physicians being required to have high literary and scientific attainments; but I consider it would be hurtful to the public to require them of all candidates for degrees, though I should wish that they all possessed such.

Would you not consider it a reproach to the medical profession, if men in the situation of physicians were to betray, in the course of conversation, a complete ignorance of such branches of education as may be gained at a grammar school?—I certainly should.

Would you consider that degree of attainment indispensable?—I consider that degree of attainment, which can be got at every grammar school in every part of the kingdom, quite indispensable; and I trust all our graduates have attainments considerably more than that.

Has any one ever been rejected on the score of deficiency of grammatical knowledge?—Yes, there has.

Was that an instance in which the party rejected had sufficient medical knowledge?—They could not show their medical knowledge, if they were so exceedingly deficient in grammatical knowledge.

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Is it not the practice, when a candidate misapprehends the question proposed in Latin, occasionally to give the explanation in English?—That is very rarely done; but occasionally it is done, for the purpose of ascertaining whether his ignorance be literary or professional.

Is the answer then in English?—It is sometimes in English, and sometimes attempted to be in Latin.

Have there been other instances where the answer in Latin has been satisfactory, but being unsatisfactory as regards the knowledge of the science, such persons have been rejected?—It is very rarely such cases occur. If a man betray throughout great ignorance of the Latin language, he would be rejected upon that score alone; but we almost always find that the two kinds of ignorance go together. Sometimes a part of the examination is carried on in English, not on account of the want of literary attainments in the candidates, but from the great difficulty of either putting the question or getting the answer in a dead language.

You have stated, in a previous part of your evidence, that you did not consider that Medical Works of repute were now so generally written in Latin, in this country, as formerly; is the Latin language as much used as formerly, as a medium for conveying medical instruction in those Universities upon the Continent in which you have stated that a certain literary education was prescribed as necessary for Medical Graduates?—It has got into disuse over the whole of Europe. In every country medical men now write in their mother tongue in general. There are a few works written still in Latin, particularly in Italy, very few in Germany, almost none in France.

Would you apply that observation as much to those States upon the Continent where a high previous literary education is prescribed for Medical Graduates, along with the knowledge of ancient languages, as to those States upon the Continent in which no such regulation is enforced?—In the best educated part of Germany and of France, where we have heard that high literary attainments are required, scarcely any Latin books are written. It is chiefly in Italy, where the language has considerable similarity with the Latin, that that language is still continued in some degree.

You have stated that there is in this University a sort of previous examination before the professional one is commenced, with a view to ascertain the candidate's knowledge of the Latin language and the extent of his literary education; will you have the goodness to state more particularly the nature and extent of that examination, and the objects to which it is directed?—The statute to which I made reference has not yet come into force; but I understood it was directed solely to a competent acquaintance with the Latin language, and if the candidate were found to be deficient in that, the medical examination would not proceed at all.

Supposing that the candidate's knowledge of Latin is ascertained, to the satisfaction of the examiners, is it your opinion, that with a view to ascertain his professional knowledge, the examination may more advantageously proceed in English?—I think it would more advantageously proceed in English; I think, that having assured ourselves that the candidate had sufficient literary knowledge, at least of the Latin language, the examination as to his professional attainments would be more satisfactory in English.

Has there been any regulation by the Senatus, or among the Medical Faculty, in regard to that sort of previous examination, whether it is to be merely by asking questions in Latin; or are the candidates to be required to give up a certain number of books, which they are to translate?—The intention, I believe, was, that the Professor in whose house the examination takes place should lay before the candidate a medical author in Latin, and make him, *ad aperturam libri*, read and translate it.

About what age are persons generally taken on trials for degrees?—No candidate can be taken on trial before 21, or at least he must be 21 before the day of graduation; but our candidates are very often much older,—some of them even men of 50.

Then, was not the object of that regulation, in fact, to secure that the candidate should previously receive a liberal education, so far as the knowledge of the Latin language is required?—That was the intention of it.

And was it without reference to the manner in which that education may have been pursued, either at the University, or at private schools?—Without reference to that.

It being assumed, in that regulation requiring a knowledge of the Latin language, that a liberal education to a certain extent must have been obtained, would there be any additional hardship in requiring (particularly considering the advanced period of life, when it appears the medical studies are begun) a knowledge of the Greek?—I do not think that a knowledge of the Greek language would be of any use to a physician.

Looking to the fact that you have stated, that most of the medical works abroad are now published in the modern languages, in French or German, would it, in your opinion, be expedient to require a knowledge of either or both of those languages from medical graduates?—Every medical graduate ought to be able to read French fluently, and if he possessed a knowledge of the German language, it would be a very great advantage to himself; but I should doubt the possibility of requiring a knowledge of the latter language, as it is not easily acquired without going to the country.

Considering the time which the present regulations require to be employed in professional study, could there be any difficulty to prevent the student, during that period, acquiring an adequate knowledge of the French language?—I should think not. I think that every student might do so in the vacation. During the winter session he has no time to study it; but in the vacation he might acquire a knowledge of the French language sufficient to enable him to read it; at least he might during the years he is pursuing his studies, without interfering with his medical studies.

If, as is believed to be the fact, a very great proportion of medical works of value recently published, are written in the French language, would it not be expedient, under such circum-

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stances, to require that a portion of the time belonging to the medical students should be employed in acquiring a knowledge of that tongue?—Perhaps it might be an advantage to require the same proof of their knowledge of the French language, as is required of the Latin, that they should be able to translate, *ad aperturam*, a French medical author.

You have stated, that in your opinion it would not be practicable to enforce the same regulation in regard to the German language?—I should think it quite impracticable.

Is it your own individual opinion, then, that the knowledge of the French language should be exacted from the medical students, and that that qualification should be added to the curriculum of the University?—I should think it would be no very great hardship to add it, and it would be in the power of every candidate to acquire it.

Do you consider that the examinations, which have hitherto been had, were sufficient to ensure in the graduate a competent knowledge of the Latin language, looking not merely to the general nature of the examinations, but looking to the manner in which practically they are carried on?—I think, upon the whole, they were, and that the present examination ensures a competent knowledge of the Latin language.

Do you consider that any of the Philosophical classes should be attended by the students along with the medical classes; or, after their medical studies are commenced, is their time so occupied during their attendance at the University, that you think they could not attend any of the Philosophical classes during the first year of their Curriculum?—I do not think they could attend any of the Philosophical classes with advantage to themselves.

Do you think, that whatever previous education at a University might be required from medical students before graduation, must, in your opinion, precede the commencement of their medical studies?—I think it ought to precede the commencement of their medical studies.

If longer attendance at a University is required, would you prefer it for the sake of professional studies?—I think that our professional Curriculum errs in not having a sufficient length of time for Clinical education.

Supposing an additional year's attendance at the University for that object were thought necessary during those latter years, and before graduation, might not the attendance upon some of the Philosophical classes be more easily combined with the prosecution of their purely medical studies?—I apprehend that this University, by extending the term of professional study to four years, has gone to the maximum of time our students can possibly afford in order to obtain degrees.

Did your previous answer apply to the former *Statuta*, and not to the recent ones?—To the former.

Will you have the goodness to state the nature of the objection that was made to the bill to which you formerly alluded?—The nature of the objection I could state as well by reading the petition itself. It is as shortly stated as I should be able to do now. The petition which I now hold in my hand was not actually presented, but it was prepared, in case Mr. Brougham brought in his bill again. The Apothecaries got a bill, I think in the year 1814, by which every person practising as an apothecary (that is, in England, as a physician in ordinary) should have had *five* years apprenticeship. From some error in the bill, however, it was found not to work well, to use a technical term, and Mr. Brougham brought in a bill to amend it. As soon as he brought in that bill, it was opposed, not only by the University of Edinburgh, but by the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, as tending greatly to interfere with the good education of medical practitioners in general; and so much opposition was made to it, that the bill was passed for a single year. The petition was prepared, to be presented in case Mr. Brougham was to bring in a motion to render his amended bill permanent; but he did not, and the consequence was, the petition was not presented.

[*The Witness produced a draft of the Petition, and read the substance of it; and the same was given in, and laid on the table.*]

With reference to the regulations which you stated to subsist in France, do you know whether the education of students before they attend the University at Paris is prescribed in such a way as to ensure attendance at preparatory schools?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the practice in France to trust myself to give an answer; it is only by hearsay that I could answer it.

Is it your understanding?—I do not think, so far as I know, that with all their regulations, the French physicians have a better preliminary education than we have.

Is it your understanding, that before entering at the University, they are obliged to show proof that they have attended any of those preparatory schools which are equally under the control of Government?—I believe they are.

Then is the whole previous course of education, preparatory to entering a University, regulated by authority with reference to a University education?—It is entirely regulated. From the very first commencement of their studies, that is had in view.

Is that the case in the Austrian states?—I believe it is.

Is it the case in Bavaria?—I do not know.

Is it the case in the Netherlands?—No.

Is it the case in the Russian states?—I believe not.

You have mentioned that a new regulation was about to take effect as to the examination of students in Latin; what circumstances led to the adoption of that regulation?—The circumstances that led to the adoption of that regulation, were the general opinion, that by examination in English, we could much sooner and more satisfactorily ascertain the professional knowledge of the candidate; and in order not to lose the tie upon them, that they should have a liberal education, in place of the examination being conducted in Latin, the preliminary examination upon Latin acquirements was introduced.

Dr. Duncan has stated, that Greek is useless to a physician; but notwithstanding that it

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may be the case, does he not think a moderate knowledge of the Greek language would afford a better test than any other, of the student's acquirements in other branches?—A moderate knowledge of Greek would certainly imply a considerable knowledge of the Latin language; but with that exception, I am not aware that it would otherwise.

Was not the extension of the period for the studies of a physician to four years suggested to the Medical Faculty here, from the knowledge that four years were the period adopted by Medical Faculties abroad, to entitle a person to get the Degree?—The extension to four years has long been a favourite object with some of the Professors; but we are not always at liberty to exact from our candidates the very highest qualifications we would wish to require, for other schools grant degrees upon lower qualifications; and we have not yet been able to prevail upon the Glasgow University to require the same extent of time for graduation that we do. There is a competition among schools of Medicine, as well as among other bodies.

Are you of opinion that the time should be the same, if it could be so arranged, with all the Universities in Scotland, with regard to the Medical classes?—It certainly would be of advantage, in so far as it would compel those who now are content with the lower qualifications, to take the higher; but as there are other schools in the empire, which also give Degrees, and over which no control can be had in this part of the kingdom, we would always have these to compete with;—for example, Dublin. But, first, it would be right to mention, that there are two degrees granted at Dublin; the one of which is equivalent to the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Oxford and Cambridge. But as a great number of the Irish students could not afford the time or the expense to obtain this degree, the Medical Faculty, if I may say so, of the University of Dublin, proposed to grant another degree; and the distinction between the two is simply one word: the one is, to be called Doctor *of* Medicine, and the other Doctor *in* Medicine,—the latter being the high degree, equivalent to Oxford and Cambridge. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine was intended to retain the Irish gentlemen at home, and to prevent them from coming here. It had that effect some years. Many gentlemen remained, taking the *testimonium*, as they call it, of Doctor of Medicine in Dublin.

Is that supposed to be equal to the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Oxford and Cambridge?—It was supposed to be equal to the Doctor's Degree in Edinburgh.

What was the difference of attendance requisite for taking the Degree of Doctor *in* Medicine and Doctor *of* Medicine?—The one had to attend the medical classes three years, after having graduated as Bachelor of Arts; the others give the same professional attendance, without having taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Do you know if there were a previous examination before they could receive the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in that case?—Before the degree of Bachelor of Arts, certainly it was a high degree.

Then, was the professional education for a Doctor *of* Medicine the same as a professional education for a Doctor *in* Medicine?—The same, the difference being in the other branches of learning; but after a time, the high University men declared the *testimonium* to be of no use, and that the degree was no degree; the consequence has been, that the Dublin students, even those who study their profession entirely in Dublin, sometimes come here to graduate. I have the Regulations of the School of Physic in Ireland, when those degrees were granted.—[*The Regulations were delivered in, and laid upon the table.*]

You stated the fees payable upon examination were given to the six senior Professors; what is the amount of the fee?—It may seem awkward that I could not answer that question exactly; I think the amount of the total fees for medical graduation is 13 guineas.

Is that the amount of fees for examination for degrees?—I think it is in evidence already; I think it is 13 guineas.

Is that the whole expense?—Yes, of which 10 guineas are divided among the six senior examinators.

How long in general may the examination of each candidate last?—The length of the time of examinations has been gradually increasing; when I was examined, they seldom lasted an hour; now the average is, I may say, two hours.

Is every candidate examined upon the same principle?—Every candidate is examined upon the same principle.

Do these examinations take place twice a-day?—Yes, twice a-day.

Are any of the candidates examined oftener than once, supposing you happen not to finish an examination at the same meeting at which it was commenced?—Sometimes, at the end of the examination, when two hours are elapsed (and we seldom prolong our sitting), the Medical Faculty differ in opinion whether the candidate ought to pass or not, or they are not able to make up their mind with regard to his qualifications, and they sometimes tell him that he will get another examination; that is, when they are not decidedly of opinion that he ought not to pass. Sometimes, when they think he ought not to pass, there is a petition for a second examination; and having failed in that, in a very few instances they have granted a third, but that is very rarely done.

Has the number generally been above 100, of late years?—Considerably.

Do not the examinations interfere with the private practice and the other occupations of the examinators?—The duty of examining is, in my opinion, both more laborious, and almost more important, than the giving of lectures.

Is the only emolument arising to the Professors from such examination, their proportion of the sum of ten guineas, divided among six, or it may be among seven?—It is the only emolument.

Does the necessity of attending examinations detain the Professors frequently in Edinburgh, when they would otherwise be desirous of leaving it?—The present six senior Professors never absent themselves from that duty; but I have no doubt they would not remain in

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Edinburgh so constantly, if they were not examining. In my own case, I may say, I would have visited France; but I have not been able to find time to do it, in consequence of the examination.

Do they take place at two periods of the year?—No; only one period of the year now.

At what time does the graduation take place?—The graduation has been hitherto on the 1st of August; but by the new regulations it will be anticipated, and take place in July.

Will it be late in July?—On the 12th.

Do you consider, that, if there were no other object in the examinations than merely the fee to be obtained, and no public duty to be performed, the emolument arising from such examinations could be any compensation for the consumption of time and labour attending the performance of the duty?—I certainly do not consider the emolument as at all a compensation for the consumption of time, the labour, the responsibility, and the interference with professional success.

If any regulations could ensure the addition of 50 or 100 Medical Graduates to this University, without being attended with any benefit, or increasing reputation to the school, do you consider that the mere increase of fees arising from that would in the least influence Professors in forming any such regulation?—I do not think that such a consideration would influence the Medical Professors.

Is the performance of the examinations reckoned a very great burden by the Professors who have to engage in it?—A very great burden.

Does it interfere grievously with their time and their other pursuits?—Yes; and we are placed very frequently in the most painful circumstances, when it is necessary to remit, not school-boys to their studies, but men advanced in life, and married men, with families depending upon them, who have come up here, after being settled in practice, to get a degree, and they are sent home without it, to their utter ruin.

Is it your opinion that the examinations interfere more with the time medical professors might employ in private practice, than the discharge of the duty of lecturing and other duties in attending their classes?—I do. It adds three months more; it keeps them now until August permanently, and constantly in Edinburgh.

Looking to the particular nature of the practice of the Professor who has hitherto, from the circumstances you have mentioned, declined taking any share in these examinations, do you consider it would be likely to interfere with the necessary calls upon his time, if he engaged in them?—I can scarcely see the possibility of his performing that duty.

Must it not have interfered greatly with the private practice of Dr. Gregory?—It did very materially, but Dr. Gregory discharged the duty most conscientiously; he made his arrangements, so as to give the greatest possible time he could to these examinations.

Must it not have been to him, as it is to every other physician in practice, a very serious interruption?—Certainly.

Is it necessary that all the members of the Medical Faculty should be present at every examination?—All the members of the Medical Faculty are summoned to every examination, and they are almost always all present.

How many may be considered as forming a quorum?—From the great number of medical graduates that have appeared lately, we have been under the necessity of examining two candidates at a time; in this way the candidates are placed in separate rooms; three Professors examine in one room, and three in the other; after the first examining Professor of each of the candidates (who examines in chief always) has finished and satisfied himself, he then goes to the room where the other candidate is examining; in short, they change places, and in this way each professor hears half of the examination of every candidate; they change places from room to room, so that two candidates are examined at one time, and two Professors are held to be a quorum. We never examine, unless two Professors are present. Two must be present in one room, and generally three in the other, but most commonly three in each.

Then there are not fewer than four in all?—Not fewer than four. Were fewer Professors to come, from accidental circumstances, one candidate would be dismissed, and the whole three would examine one candidate.

With reference to the subject of examination, would you inform the Commissioners, in whom, or in what body, you think it would be best to vest the power of appointing Examiners for the Medical School?—I think that a selection of examiners would be best vested in the Medical Faculty, and that it ought to be a committee nominated by the Medical Faculty who should be examiners; that is, if the Faculty are too numerous to be all called upon to examine them.

Do you think that the power of appointing examiners should be exclusively in the Medical Faculty, without appeal to the Senatus Academicus, or to any other body in the University?—I think, considering what ought to be the constitution of a University, there should be an appeal to the Senatus Academicus in all cases finally. If any Professor should think himself aggrieved by not being nominated one of the examiners, he should have the right of appeal to the Senatus Academicus, but there, I think, it should rest finally; the original appointment should take place by the nomination of the Faculty of Medicine, who heretofore have been the examiners.

At present, are the Professorships of Anatomy, and of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, united in one and the same person?—They are.

Do you think it would be an improvement to separate those two branches of science, and to have a Professor of Surgery distinct from the Professor of Anatomy?—I have long thought so, and urged it upon my colleague.

Would you, in that case, make the professorship a conjunct one, or totally and entirely distinct from the other?—In future, I would have them totally and entirely distinct; whether,

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upon the present occasion, the arrangement should not be as Conjunct Professor, I am not able to say.

Looking to the propriety of making it a Conjunct Professorship at present, do you say that more with a view to the situation Dr. Monro holds, than what you think actually the best permanent arrangement for the University?—The best permanent arrangement would be, to have a separate and distinct Professor.

Is there any one Medical Professor in the University, upon whose course of lectures another Medical Professor may trench, so as to treat of the same subject?—Many.

Is there any one class in which the Professor can avoid taking views in his course, which relate to the direct subject upon which another treats?—Certainly not; no Professor gives a course, some part of which is not also lectured upon by some other Professor, in a different point of view.

Why should there not be a Professor of Surgery at present, although Dr. Monro may in some degree interfere with the object of his direct occupation?—I apprehend it would not be for the advantage of the University to make a Professor of Surgery at this moment, unless Dr. Monro were to bestow the whole of his time upon Anatomy. The advantage of the arrangement would be, that Dr. Monro could extend his Anatomical lectures to full six months, whereas, at present, a certain portion of the time is employed in Surgery.

Then you suppose that the present arrangement, under which he is Professor of Anatomy as well as of Surgery, is a detriment to the University, inasmuch as there cannot be so full a course of Anatomy as there would otherwise be?—I think it would be better, if there were a longer course of Anatomy.

You have described the duty of Examinator to be one attended with circumstances of considerable hardship and great inconvenience to the Professors who are obliged to undertake it; suppose the Faculty had power to name the examinators, would it be a relief to them, and unattended with any detriment to the public, if they had it in their power to name as examinator an eminent physician, not a Professor, but a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh?—I see no absolute objection, except that, in the first place, I scarcely think there would be found qualified medical men, unconnected with the University, to undergo the labour for the emolument; in the next place, although, as I said before, the compensation is not adequate, yet still the respectability and reputation of the School depend so much upon the Examiners, that I believe the Professors in general would not like to give up the examination, or to delegate that task to any other person.

Supposing a separate Professor of Surgery to be established, distinct from the Anatomy, are you of opinion that he ought to be a Practising Surgeon?—I should think that there would be an advantage in his being a practising surgeon, but, perhaps, not a surgeon, in what is called very full practice. It would be better, if he were an Hospital Surgeon, merely to prevent his other avocations interfering with his academical studies.

In recommending the appointment of Examiners to be placed in the Faculty of Medicine, you have stated it to be your opinion, that there should be an appeal from that Faculty to the Senatus Academicus; in that case, would you propose that their decision should be final?—I think so.

Do you think, that for the general discipline of the University, there ought to be any Court of Appeal, or Chancellorship, or body of men appointed, existing something in the shape of a Court of Appeal from the decision of the Senatus Academicus upon general matters to them, and that the decision of that separate body should be final?—I think it would be of advantage to this University were there a Chancellor, with some Assessors or Assistants, to form such a Court of Review and Appeal from the decisions of the Senatus Academicus.

In your judgment, would you make the assessors or assistants to such a Chancellor, individuals belonging to the University, or individuals selected out of the University?—I should think individuals out of the University preferable.

Does Dr. Duncan think that the Curriculum for Medical Graduation, as established, is capable of improvement?—The Curriculum for study, as now established, has not yet been tried by the test of experience; I have no doubt but, in time, it will be capable of improvement. I am, however, of opinion, that all changes upon the Curriculum in matters of study should be very gradual; and if we find that this extension of study to four years is borne out, it may then become a question, whether it may not be extended further, or increased in some other way.

Are you of opinion at present that no improvement could be suggested upon that Curriculum?—The improvement of making a separate Professor of Surgery might be made immediately, or, at least, as soon as it could conveniently be adopted.

Is it your opinion that the addition of such a Professorship would impose unreasonable hardship upon the students?—I do not think so, from the circumstance that the students who pass at Surgeons' Hall, who are very numerous, and many of them graduate here, are required to take a class of Surgery distinct from that of the Professor; for the College of Surgeons do not admit his course to be equivalent to a course of lectures upon the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Is it understood that the candidates for Graduation generally satisfy themselves with the medical instruction communicated in the University, or is it not the general practice for the medical students to attend the other lecturers in this city?—I believe it is their universal practice to receive part of their education from private lecturers, and not from professors; and therefore it is, that in the Curricula, we demand but a single course upon certain subjects, where the candidate ought at least to take two, if not three; but they are permitted to take a reduplication of the classes from private lecturers.

Would you regret to see any University regulations established, which would tend to prevent that attendance upon private lecturers to which you have alluded?—I would.

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Has the University at any time attempted, in virtue of any supposed legal right to teach solely in Edinburgh, to interfere with the exertions of private lecturers?—Not to my knowledge; certainly not since I have been acquainted with the school.

Are any of the regulations of the University so formed as to interfere with the attendance upon private lectures?—None.

Have any complaints been made by students, that any of your regulations did so interfere with the attendance upon private lectures?—None that I ever heard.

Have such complaints been received from the private lecturers themselves?—Never to my knowledge.

In your opinion, are the facility and opportunities of attending private lectures an important part of the instruction obtained in Edinburgh as a great Medical School?—I think so.

Are they material for supporting the interests of the University itself?—Even so.

You have mentioned, that you do not consider at present any improvement in the Curriculum for medical studies is required; do you consider it material that the attendance on the class of Military Surgery should be required from all medical graduates?—I think that all medical graduates should have a certain portion of surgical knowledge, and hitherto that acquired from the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery has been esteemed sufficient. If the plan of separating Anatomy from Surgery, and making each of them distinct professions, were carried into effect, that would be quite sufficient for a medical graduate; for we grant Degrees to Physicians, and not to Surgeons; and I do not think there ought to be two Surgical Professors where there is but one Professor of the Practice of Physic; it would be paying too great attention to Operative Surgery.

Do you consider attendance on the class of Clinical Surgery material?—It stands in the same relation exactly. In this University there are three Professors who are entitled to teach Surgery, and one to treat upon the Practice of Physic; yet physicians have to practise Physic, and not Surgery.

Would you require from all graduates attendance on the class of Clinical Surgery?—Not as compulsory.

Do you consider it material that attendance upon the class of Medical Jurisprudence should be required from all medical graduates?—My own opinion is perhaps partial, but I am more inclined to that.

Is it a class of more general interest?—It is a class more distinct from the others. The kind of information acquired there, is not what is acquired in any other class; for though all the subjects are treated of in the other classes, they are not treated in the same accurate and precise manner, that they are by the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; but, though the present professor teaches the class exceedingly well, he has not been able to render it popular; and I fear to render it compulsory would be thought a hardship by the students, though afterwards, I am satisfied, they often repent of not having attended it.

In Foreign Universities, is not attendance upon Medical Jurisprudence deemed necessary to acquire a Degree?—In those Universities where fixed Curricula exist, it is; I believe it is in Austria; I have the Curricula of several of the Foreign Universities.

In Paris, is it deemed necessary?—I am less acquainted with the French Schools, never having been in them.

What is your opinion upon that subject as to the class of Natural History?—I should think it exceedingly dangerous to render the Professor of Natural History an examinator.

Would you consider it useful to add attendance upon his class to the Medical Curriculum?—I think it would be just a burden on the student, without any equivalent advantage; those gentlemen who have a turn for Natural History, or who are likely to be placed in situations where Natural History may be useful to them, take care to attend that class; but to compel all the Graduates of Medicine to be Mineralogists and Geologists, would be quite preposterous.

Is your opinion against the propriety of adding that Professor to the number of Examinators, founded upon the same circumstances which induce you to think that the class should not be added to the Medical Curriculum?—Upon the same circumstances; the Professor of Natural History, of course, would require considerable knowledge of Natural History from candidates, and would examine to see whether they possessed them. This would compel all students, at least, to get as much technical Natural History as would enable them to answer the questions, and I think their time would be infinitely better employed in getting more proper professional knowledge.

Did you state, in the previous part of your examination, that you considered a previous acquaintance with Natural History as necessary for attendance on your class?—I stated, in answer to one question, that the science of Medicine was of that nature that a previous acquaintance with other branches was always supposed in the students: and with reference to the Natural History of articles of Materia Medica, I considered it my duty to give as much Natural History to students as serves their purpose.

Would previous attendance upon the class of Natural History supersede that explanation of the subject in your class which you deem essential for the purpose of conveying instruction?—It would not at all supersede it. I would have just to give the same quantity of Natural History that I now give.

Are you not of opinion, that though attendance upon a class of Military Surgery to get a degree is not requisite, still the introduction of a new Professorship into the University, leading the students to that species of study, would increase the attendance, both on the Clinical Surgical lectures and on the lectures concerning Military Surgery?—I am not aware that it would have that effect; for, though not in the University, there are lecturers who give a full course of

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Surgery; and the introduction of a Professor of Surgery would not, I think, affect the students in regard to other classes.

If a Professor of Surgery were established, might not his lectures embrace the whole of the different subjects of Military and Clinical Surgery?—If a Professorship of Surgery were established, it would embrace all the subjects of the Principles and Practice of Surgery; but there are some things which the Professor of Military Surgery teaches which scarcely fall under the Principles and Practice of Surgery—for example, the duties of a Military Surgeon towards the sick, and in preventing diseases; perhaps the class might rather be called Military Medicine than Military Surgery. Then there are the duties of the Naval Surgeon in a great many departments, which would not be treated of by the Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery; the diseases of warm climates he speaks of, though it is interfering with the Professor of the Practice of Physic, still they have particular views; he speaks also of the management of Military Hospitals, of General Hospitals, and of Regimental Hospitals, of conveyance of the sick from the field of battle: all these things, at least the details of them, belong to, or are treated of by the Professor of Military Surgery; no doubt the Professor of Surgery might treat of them, but he would find sufficient occupation independent of it.

Would it be more for the interest of the College that a Professor of Surgery should be instituted, who would treat of the subjects in the general manner you have described, or that there should be no Professor, and that the subjects should be treated in the manner they are now?—If there is to be a choice, there should be one Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, rather than that it should be treated of by different individuals.

Supposing such a Professorship to be established, would you propose that it should be added to the Curriculum, besides the lecture upon Anatomy?—I certainly would.

Would the establishment of a Professorship of Practical Surgery supersede that of Clinical Surgery?—It would not, particularly if the Professor of Clinical Surgery lectured upon his own patients: it so happens that he is not able to do so, from the state of the Hospitals. Besides the Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery for Surgeons, there should be a Professor of Clinical Surgery.

Does Dr. Duncan think that it would be attended with benefit to this University, if the Degree in Arts were rendered more important and respectable than it now is, by making it necessary to undergo examinations in order to attain it; or has he any suggestions to make upon that point?—I have really no suggestion to make in regard to the Degree in Arts; I can only say it is not much sought after. Not many Degrees are granted; why they are not sought for, I am unacquainted.

Does Dr. Duncan think that by rendering them an object of emulation among the students, in consequence of any honour that might be attached to them, that that would be an incentive to the young men attending the classes of the Faculty of Arts?—It is quite evident, that at present, the students do not in general esteem or desire the Degree in Arts; it is probable it either brings no honour with it, or no advantage.

But setting advantage out of the question, and supposing it were made sufficiently difficult of attainment, so that none could attain it who had not undergone an examination calculated to display considerable proficiency, would not that have the effect of stimulating students?—I think it is because it does not bring honour enough with it, that it is not desired.

Have you turned your attention at all to the consideration of that question, with a view to the general improvement in the system of education of young men in this University?—I have not.

Were you named Professor by the Town-council?—I was appointed Professor of Materia Medica by the Town-council of Edinburgh.

Have you anything to suggest to the Commissioners upon the mode of appointment of Professors?—I believe it is already stated in the Returns that the Professors are appointed in various ways—by the Town-council, by the Crown, and some of them by a kind of mixed presentation; and I am not aware that any evil has been experienced from any of these modes of nominating Professors. The Town has not increased the number of Professorships, I believe, since the separation of Materia Medica from Botany; all the late additions have been Crown presentations, or chiefly so; I do not see any reason for interfering with the present practice.

Will you have the goodness to state what you consider to be the best mode of appointing Professors, speaking theoretically?—Apparently, the best mode would be that by competition, as takes place in France in some of the chairs.

By whom do you think they might be best appointed?—I really cannot say; both the Crown and the Town have appointed the Professors with considerable judgment; no doubt, it would appear that the Town-council of Edinburgh are not competent judges, but in general they consult various individuals, whom they think competent.

In the constitution of a University, who do you think would be the best nominators?—In almost all the other Universities the Professors are appointed by the Crown or College—by the Crown in almost the whole of the Foreign Universities. In Paris, they are elected by the Faculty, after a very strict comparative trial.

Which of those two systems of presentation do you prefer—the Crown or the Faculty?—I should think the Faculty, upon the whole, to be the most competent; but I should doubt the propriety of even giving them the power without control.

Is Dr. Duncan disposed to state any reason for not wishing to give the power to the Faculty?—I think there are very obvious reasons why the Faculty ought not to have the power; it would excite dissensions among themselves—it would be a golden apple thrown among them, and perhaps matters are just as well as they are.

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Do you think fit desirable, supposing, in other respects, the object can be attained, that the power of adding new Professorships to the University should be left with such a body as the Town-council?—I would say no; except that experience shows they have not hitherto abused it, but certainly not theoretically.

Do you think it desirable, for the interests of the University and of science generally, as well as for the credit of the University, that the power should be continued in that body?—I think it ought not to be continued without some restraint. Whatever body had the power of creating new Professorships, there should be some check upon it. I would almost require the consent of at least two sources, perhaps both the Town and the Crown, that they should unite before the new Professorship is formed.

Is Dr. Duncan acquainted with the origin of the appointment of Public Law and the Law of Nature and of Nations in this University?—I am not further acquainted with it than by reading Bower's History of the University. I sent to the Commission the other day copies of the original documents in regard to it. I understand that a number of bursaries were thrown together to create such a Professorship; if I recollect right, it was opposed greatly by the Patrons; notwithstanding which, the Professorship was carried into effect.

Is it a Regius Professorship?—It is.

Do you know anything of the source of those bursaries?—I do not know.

Were the bursaries in the gift of the Crown?—They were.

Was a sum annually paid for that purpose?—Certain money was allotted for that purpose.

Were any mortifications absorbed for that purpose?—I understand so.

Were any sums, destined by individuals or by public bodies for the creation of such bursaries, absorbed in the institution of the Professorship, or was it a deviation of a sum annually allowed by the Crown from one purpose to another?—I am unable to answer the question, without reference to the papers which are upon the table.

Have you any further suggestions to offer in regard to the University?—There is one reason I would give for the propriety of instituting the office of Chancellor in this University, which is, that it would render this analogous to other Universities in some respects, for it is supposed by some of the public that such an office exists; and, accordingly, the Torrie collection of Pictures, Bronzes, and Marbles, has been left to the College of Edinburgh; and among the trustees named is the Chancellor of the University: if we have no such officer, the University has no connexion with that collection, except that it is to be placed within its walls.

By whom does Dr. Duncan think the Chancellor should be nominated?—I think by the Crown.

Is that the common mode of nomination in other Universities in this country?—I believe it is by election.

Can you state what is the average annual expense of a student of medicine, including the fees for lectures, as well as the ordinary charge for living?—I consider, upon an average, students may attend three courses of lecture, two in the University, and one out of the University, which would bring the expense of mere tickets to perhaps 12 or 14 guineas, according to the number of classes he takes annually. With regard to his other expenses, they are exceedingly various: I have known instances of students getting through the winter on less than £10; I have known other medical students spend almost £500 or £600; but upon an average, I should imagine that the board of a student at a respectable boarding house would be at the rate of £80 a-year for a whole twelvemonth.

Do you not consider that a very great proportion maintain themselves upon a much smaller sum than that?—A large proportion certainly do; but when the average is taken I think it will not be much less than £40 for board for six months, but then they have clothes to add. Many of the students who come from England and Ireland remain the whole twelve months in Edinburgh or its vicinity; the Scotch students generally go home during the holidays.

With reference to that subject, do you know if it has been generally thought that the increase of the fees to the Professors has had any effect in deterring students from coming to the University, or whether it has been complained of by the medical students?—There is no evidence of its having had any effect in deterring the students; I believe the numbers are larger than before, and it has never been complained of to my knowledge.

Would you prefer an arrangement by which the same amount should be paid to the Professor, but that, by increasing the salary, the fees should be lowered to two or three guineas; or would you prefer continuing it on the same footing, the interest of the Professor being supposed to be entirely out of view?—Throwing the interest of the Professor wholly out of view, I think it better that his whole emoluments should be derived from the students, otherwise it will lead to the evil of educating them of a still lower class than is now done.

Has there been any complaint of smaller payments being required of the medical students and others, for the janitor and the library funds, and other things?—I have never heard of any complaint in regard to the library fund, as it entitles them to the use of the Library. With regard to the small fees now alluded to, no student ever complained to me of them; in some of our communications with the Patrons, we are told of such complaints, but I am unacquainted with them.

Do you know if ever there were a period when the medical students lived within the walls of the College?—There was a period when some of the students lived within the College, but I apprehend it was before the institution of the medical school.

Do you consider that the dispersion of students over so large a town as this is, interferes with the regular attendance upon the classes?—I do not think it does materially. I must mention, generally, that the medical students, and particularly those who intend to graduate, are very regular in their attendance; they come up here voluntarily for the sake of information, and

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they endeavour to get as much as they can. For my own part, I often advise my students to live in the New Town in preference to the City, that they may be compelled to take sufficient exercise for their health.

Is it not your impression that, in general, medical students prosecute their studies with peculiar ardour?—I think they do, and I think that ardour is increasing; it is greater than when I was a student.

Do you consider them to be distinguished above the students in other departments by the zeal and ardour with which they pursue their studies?—I have that opinion, but I may not be sufficiently acquainted with the other departments.

As there has been a regulation laid down between the Senatus Academicus and the Town-council, in regard to the use of the Anatomical Museum, do you understand, so far as you have had opportunities of knowing the feelings of the medical students who are coming to Edinburgh this session, that there is any likelihood that there will be any discontent in consequence of that regulation?—I do not think so. I have no reason to believe it; I think it is very much for the advantage of the students.

Is it not your opinion that the previous state of that Museum had been prejudicial to the medical school of Edinburgh?—Hitherto that Museum has entirely been for the single chair of the Professor of Anatomy, and the other Professors did not make use of it; of course benefit will arise, provided care be taken that it does not suffer by being thrown more open.

When other preparations, or when philosophical instruments are procured by a Professor from his own individual funds, is there any regulation by which the amount and value of such addition is ascertained, so as to prevent confusion in the event of his death?—I am not acquainted with the existence of any such regulation, and I believe the evil alluded to has taken place.

Have you reason to suppose that, in any instances, either preparations or apparatus have been claimed as private property, which, if the intention of making a claim had been previously known, might by arrangements have been prevented from becoming private property?—I have no doubt, in some instances, that evil has occurred; for in some cases it is even difficult for the Professor to say whether the preparation is intended for himself or the public; for example, the former Professor of Natural History considered, that whatever was directed "To the Professor of Natural History," might be claimed as his own, being directed to him individually; but if it were "To the University of Edinburgh," it became the property of the public.

Is that the opinion of the present Professor?—I believe very far from it. I believe Dr. Walker considered, that when a specimen was directed "To Dr. Walker, Professor of Natural History," it was addressed to him individually; when it was addressed "To the Professor of Natural History," he thought it belonged to the public.

Do you consider it would be desirable and creditable to the University itself, that no addition should be made either to the Collections or Apparatus by the Professor out of his own private expense, without some regulation by which hereafter such addition might be kept distinct?—I certainly think there ought to be some regulation. I have seen great foreign collections of Entomology, and the Professor's initials were on all those specimens that belonged to himself individually; and this was open to the Curators of the collection, so that they saw in his lifetime what he was claiming as his own private property.

At present is there any control exercised by the Senatus Academicus or by the Principal, over the management of such collections of preparations or apparatus, or over the individual Professors?—I think it is one of the evils of this University that there is not sufficient control by the Principal over the individual Professors in the Senatus. From the constitution of the University not being fixed, and its being challenged by the Patrons themselves, the consequence is, the Professors scarcely think themselves now under the control of the Senatus Academicus.

Are there any suggestions in particular you would wish to offer on that subject?—I have no particular suggestions, except that in some shape or other there should be more controlling power vested in the Senatus Academicus, that they may see if the Professors discharge their duties, not only as Lecturers but as Examiners; and to look and inquire into the state of all public collections and museums that are attached to, or connected with their chairs; and in a variety of other respects, that they should enforce attendance upon their meetings. There have been Professors of this University for 50 years, who were never once at a meeting of the Senatus Academicus.

Do you think that the power of the Senatus Academicus ought to be more accurately defined?—I think the powers of the Senatus ought to be more accurately defined. There is one point I would beg to suggest. As Secretary, I have felt the evil of Professors not being compelled, by any efficient law, to return the lists of their students, as they ought to do, according to the regulations or understanding of the University; besides it is a grievous evil often to the student.

You have stated you never heard of complaints as to fees; did you ever hear any complaint as to the charge of graduation fees?—Never. There was an addition of a tax, but there was no complaint about it.

Do you think that a regulation that should prescribe the course of studies that a Medical student should attend in the first, second, third, and fourth years, would be of any use?—I think quite the reverse; it would be very hurtful.

Can you state why you think it would be hurtful?—Because our students do not all of them begin from the beginning, if I may say so. They have many of them got a large portion of their education elsewhere; and each of them takes his education in that order which his own want of knowledge and circumstances require. I think it is one of the great advantages, not

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only of this school but in the best schools in the north of Germany, that the students are left very much to direct their own course of education; and I apprehend they do it better than by having a fixed Curriculum laid down.

Are you aware if there are fixed Curricula in many Universities abroad?—Yes, in France, in Austria, and in Italy.

Is that the case in the Low Countries?—They follow the example of France probably. It was not so formerly. In the days of Boerhaave there was no Curriculum at all, and in the Northern Universities there is none; students follow what course they please. It is the practice with students abroad, to go from University to University, so as to take the most celebrated Professors in each, and in whatever order they think fit.

Would you prefer leaving it entirely to the discretion and voluntary choice of the students?—Entirely; many of our students, for example, come up here excellent anatomists, who have studied that branch at London, or in the College of Surgeons of Dublin. These students, by our Curriculum, must attend Anatomy once; but they take it the very last year. If any man begin the study of Medicine here, I recommend him to begin with Anatomy and Chemistry. Many come up excellent chemists; many have served apprenticeships for five years; many of them have been surgeons in the Army or Navy before they began their Academic studies. All those individuals take a different Curriculum, and do not begin at the beginning: it is best to leave it to each individual.

Would it be of no advantage to have a particular Curriculum of study prescribed to those students who commence their education at this University, and go through with it?—I think not, for that also would very much interfere with their attendance upon private lectures. If such a plan or rule were laid down, it could not be rendered so complete as to give them a full medical education in this University; for, in place of making them attend Anatomy once, or Chemistry or Materia Medica once, it should require them to attend Anatomy three times, Chemistry twice, and so on, which would not be borne.

Does the Principal, except being Chairman of the Senatus Academicus, possess any authority in this University?—None.

You have said that you thought it advisable to give the Senatus Academicus authority over the Professors; should you think it a good thing to give the Principal of the University any authority of that kind?—I think the Principal ought to have as much authority as can be given him; but I am not aware what description of authority it would be. I think the Principal's office should be one of greater distinction than it is: he is here merely Chairman of the Senatus Academicus, and has no more power than any other individual; indeed his deliberative vote is in challenge, so that he has less.

Have you made up your mind as to what additional authority he should have?—I can scarcely conceive what personal authority he could exercise.

Do you think he ought to possess a deliberative voice in the Senatus Academicus?—I think he ought to have both a deliberative and a casting vote.

Has it not always been practically held that he had a deliberative voice?—We so seldom come to a vote of that description, that I do not know. But one example is on record when it came to a casting vote, and that has now been challenged.

Do you conceive the powers possessed by the Principal to be the same he originally possessed, or do you not rather think that some of the powers originally involved in the constitution of his office have been lost by disuse?—I think some of the powers have been lost by disuse, and also from the increasing numbers, reputation, and power of individual Professors. There are individual Professors here who have such great power, that the Principal has as little or less influence in the Senatus Academicus than they have.

Was it not formerly the practice of the Principal to visit the classes in the University?—From history it appears that he visited the lower classes when they were taught by the Regents.

Are there any regulations prescribing the original power of the Principal?—There are printed Latin regulations, which have often been referred to in the answers.

Has the Principal power to go into any class he pleases, without the consent of the Professor?—I think he ought to have that power, but he has never attempted to exercise it. I do not know if any Professor would resist; I should not.

Do you conceive that he has it?—I think he has that power; still, were it to be disputed, I do not know how he could enforce it.

Was it not the practice of Principal Robertson to visit the classes in the literary department?—I never saw Principal Robertson in any of them during my time.

Does it not appear that the power of the Principal is not known to himself or to the University?—I rather think that is the case. We have very few laws, and very little constitution.

Are the Commissioners to understand, from a former answer of yours, that the regulations for medical education in this University require a shorter period for attendance on the classes included in the Curriculum, than would be necessary if the regulations had not been framed with reference to the instruction afforded by private lectures?—If the Senatus Academicus had not reference to the instruction that may be afforded by private lectures, I have no doubt attendance on certain of the branches would be required oftener than once; but I do not know that the years of study would be extended.

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Edinburgh, Friday, 27th October 1826.

The EARL of LAUDERDALE in the Chair.

Dr. Alison called in and further examined.

The Commissioners having been informed that you wish to make some additions to your evidence, will you have the goodness to make such observations as you think necessary?—There were one or two things I was asked, in regard to which I should like to give a little explanation. I was asked, if I knew what Dr. Gregory's opinion was in respect to some parts of the alterations that have been talked of for the Medical Degree. I have since recollected that several times he mentioned to me, he was afraid the examinations for the Medical Degree went rather too much into collateral sciences, that were not clearly essential to a medical man, and from that circumstance (though I have not a recollection of his having said so to me), I think that he would not have been inclined to recommend the making imperative other studies in branches of science, not more immediately connected with medicine than those in our present Curriculum. I recollect his having stated several times, that he thought medical men were often deficient in the knowledge of general reasoning, and therefore, if he had recommended any collateral scientific studies, I think he would have recommended rather Mathematics, and a little Natural Philosophy, than Natural History. I think he would have been disposed to concur in any measure which could have been thought likely to secure a more thorough knowledge of Latin to our graduates than some of them at present have; but he never made any proposal for any plan of that kind. And in regard to the knowledge of Greek, I know, from notes on his lectures (for he used always to give a few lectures on the History of Medicine), that he thought that every physician who had a wish to be considered a scholar, ought to have a general knowledge of the writings of Hippocrates; but he did not consider it essential that he should study them in the Greek. He mentioned several works, in which those opinions could be learned, both in Latin, English, and also in French. He mentioned the same in regard to the works of Galen. Therefore I may say, as far as I can judge, that I do not think he would insist on our graduates knowing Greek. There is another question that was put to me the other day, namely, whether I was aware of certain regulations of the Army Medical Board, stating that men who had acquired certain scientific knowledge in addition to that required of their medical men, would be considered more eligible for promotion. It did not occur to me to state, at the moment, what I think is important for me to mention, that the situation of the gentlemen at the head of the Medical Army Board, in regard to young men under them, is very different from our situation in regard to our graduates; for they have not only the education, but also the promotion of the young men in their power; whereas we have their education, but not in the least their advancement in the world under our control; and it seems to me that is the chief error committed by those who recommend to us so strongly, additional literary and scientific qualifications for our graduates. They argue as if we had in our power, at the same time, their advancement in the world and their education in the University. Their advancement in the world is no further in our power than as the regulations, which we lay down for their studies, correspond to the general demands of the public in regard to the education of the higher class of medical men. In regard to these general demands, we are to judge more from the evidence of facts than the opinion of individuals.

Do you not think it ought to have an effect upon the education you prescribe, that the Medical Boards of the Army and Navy, who have the advancement in life of men to a certain degree in their power, require those qualifications?—It ought to a certain degree, but I think it is not ordered. Those qualifications they recommend. They say that they will consider the students more eligible on account of them.

Do they not hold out to them those qualifications as ensuring promotion?—As making them more eligible for promotion, no doubt; that is one fact which we ought to keep in view, but we must consider other facts at the same time. I was asked likewise whether I thought it would be expedient to allow the different Universities in Scotland to grant degrees upon different terms, or whether it would not be proper to assimilate all regulations in the Universities; and the College of Aberdeen was particularly alluded to. In regard to that, I would wish to be allowed to say, that if it were thought proper to lay down one general rule of study for all graduates, I should hope it may be thought right to take as a model rather one of those Universities, where Medicine is regularly taught with a view to Degrees, than one of those where it is not, as in Aberdeen. I say that for this reason—I think one of the best means we have of judging of what additional qualifications may be expedient for our graduates, is the experience and practice of our best students, and of those men who we know, when they go into the world, do us credit, and have generally attained to very high rank in the profession. It is very much from the observation of the practice of our best graduates that we have been led to think it proper to make the alterations that were made two years ago. I have mentioned several other alterations that I think might be made now, and in which we should be guided to a certain degree by the same principle.

With regard to Aberdeen, is there not a Professor of Medicine in Marischal College, and another in King's College, and four or five lecturers attached to both Colleges upon Anatomy, Physiology, Midwifery, Surgery, and Materia Medica, and the Institutions of Medicine?—I know there are, but, as far as I have learned, the instructions which the gentlemen give are intended for surgeons almost exclusively. I have not heard of any persons, and I should think there are very few, who study at Aberdeen for the Medical Degree. The general practice is for the young men to receive instruction at Aberdeen, and not to graduate there, but go to London, and graduate with the College of Surgeons there, who receive the certificates of instruction at Aberdeen, equally as at other schools.

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Do you understand there is anything in the situation of Aberdeen to prevent the University or Universities there from forming a Medical School, more especially as it is understood there is a good Hospital established in that City?—I know nothing to prevent them from being formed into a good Medical School; but, as yet, I believe they do not instruct with a view to the Medical Degree.

When were the Statuta formed in this University as they at present exist with regard to Medical Degrees?—In the end of 1824; they were published in the beginning of 1825.

Were there not various Statuta published in the course of that year?—Not various Statuta; there were different proposals, some of which were printed, but there were no Statuta published until the beginning of 1825.

How many editions were printed in the course of that year in the University?—I do not recollect; there were several editions printed merely for the use of the Professors, before they were put into Latin; there were several editions of the projected alterations.

How many editions were rendered into Latin?—Only one.

Could you furnish the Commissioners with the different projects that were before the Professors?—I think I have two or three copies.

Will the Minutes of the Senatus Academicus contain the different proposals?—I think they will.

Will you communicate to the Principal the wish of the Commission to have them?—I will.

Were any alterations made in the Medical Curriculum from 1767 to 1824 or 1825?—There was no material alteration on the Curriculum; there was one regulation as to the age of graduates, and another alteration requiring two classes to be taken each year; the length of time was never increased until 1825. I have said that I think there are several improvements that may at present be introduced, or very soon; but, considering how many great alterations will then have been made in the course of two or three years, I should think it prudent after that to pause for a little, and to see how our graduates turn out, how our numbers stand, and what other schools do; for, at that time, we should be considerably in advance on the subject of the professional qualifications required of any school in this country, where the Medical Degree is studied for and given.

Would you require more qualifications than other schools?—Where medicine is taught for degrees—I mean particularly Dublin and Glasgow; these are two schools where Medicine is taught with a view to degrees.

Would you set Aberdeen aside on account of Medicine not being taught there with a view to degrees?—At present I would. After that, I think we may perhaps go a step further in regard to our qualifications, for undoubtedly I consider it to be our duty to give as complete and scientific education as we can to our graduates, consistently with what we judge to be the existing demands of the public, in regard to the qualifications of the higher classes of practitioners; but if we lose sight of that principle, it appears to me we should lose our hold of the practical part of the profession, and thereby lose all power of being useful to the public by our regulations for the degree.

Is the Curriculum now required for the Medical Degree by the University of Edinburgh equal, in length and in the number of courses of lectures, to that which is required for the situation of Medical Surgeon in the Army and Navy?—If I am not mistaken, it is superior in point of length to what is imperative in the Army and Navy.

Is it also equal in the length of the courses of lectures and the numbers of the classes?—It is not, in regard to the number of classes. One reason is, that in the regulations for the Army and Navy they require several classes to be attended twice, which we have not hitherto required, and which we thought we could not with propriety require, because it would be considered by the public as stretching our monopoly too far. It was proposed, and it was the opinion of a good many in the Senatus, that we might require several classes to be attended twice, but we could do so only if we recognised a certain description of private lecturers, and allowed the additional attendance to be either out of the University (under certain restrictions as to the private lectures), or in it.

Then is the principal reason why the University of Edinburgh has not required attendance oftener than once upon some of the more important medical classes because they consider instruction in those branches of the science is, in practice, usefully obtained by means of atendance upon private lectures?—In regard to the class of Anatomy, in particular, no man comes before us who has not attended a class of Anatomy twice, or, if he has attended once, he has also attended a course of dissections; but we thought it would have an ungracious appearance, and that it would raise a clamour against us if we were to require that additional attendance exclusively in the University.

Does the student attend the University class of Anatomy once, and a good private lecture here or elsewhere also?—Yes, very generally.

Is it necessary to produce a certificate of attendance at the private lecture?—We always receive certificates of private lectures, but we do not require them; they are entitled to come forward, though they have them not.

Does the Army take certificates of attendance upon private lectures of physicians?—The Army say, in the recognised schools: I think that is the phrase which is known in the Army Regulations.

Does not the Army require certificates of attendance upon Anatomy eighteen months, and upon Practical Anatomy twelve months?—I think they do; I am not sure that Anatomy is so long as eighteen months, but the Regulations are before the Commissioners. I have some reason to think that there are private regulations by which the number of courses required by the Army and Navy is sometimes lessened with regard to certain students, probably those whose opportunities may have been greater than usual.

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If you have in view attendance upon private lectures as an important and generally as a common attendant or auxiliary of academical study, would there be any objection to require certificates of medical students having taken additional attendance upon the important courses of private lecturers?—My idea was, that we ought to require three, at least, of the classes which are considered most important to be taken twice, and to allow such additional attendance to be given either at this or any other University, or upon private lectures under certain restrictions.

What are those restrictions?—What was proposed was, that the private lectures to be admitted should be those which were given by Fellows of the College of Physicians or Surgeons, either here or in London or in Dublin; and I think another was, that they should be such lecturers as had already been lecturing for a certain number of years, from three to five years, for it was supposed, that if a man continued to lecture for five years he must have established some character, and useful instruction might be derived from him; and those lectures should also have six months' duration.

Do you exclude the lectures of the Licentiates of the College of Physicians or Surgeons in London?—No, not of the Licentiates of London: we would include them. The Fellows of the College of Physicians are those who have been educated at the Colleges of Oxford or Cambridge.

Are there very eminent private lecturers in the City of Edinburgh?—Yes, there are; I think I have mentioned something to that purport already.

Do you concur generally in the reasons that were urged, for adding the class of Medical Jurisprudence to the Medical Curriculum, in a printed paper submitted to the Senatus Academicus by the present Professor?—I thought those reasons were very strong, and I was of opinion it might be added with propriety; but there was considerable opposition made to it, and it was thought, upon the whole, best, and I concurred in the arrangement, to put it on the footing that it is now.

Is your opinion generally grounded on the reasons stated in that printed paper?—I think the reasons there comprise almost everything that can be said in favour of that class.

Is it your own individual opinion that that class ought to be added to the Curriculum?—That has been my own opinion.

Is it the case in some of the Foreign Universities?—It is the case in all the Universities, or nearly all; it is the case in France, at Vienna, and, I believe, in Italy.

Dr. *Home*, Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Professor Home.

Are you Professor of the Practice of Physic in this University?—Yes, I am.

Have you seen a paper drawn up by Dr. Alison?—I have.

Were you present when that paper was submitted to the Medical Faculty, and in which it is understood they concurred?—I was not present; I read it, and in general I concurred in it. If I might be allowed, I would remark, with reference to the Answer to Query No. 7—it is there stated that the former Professors of Materia Medica held the office of Second Physician to His Majesty in Scotland, with a salary of £50. This is not the fact. I believe that, before my father, there was no Professor of Materia Medica, who held the office of second physician. I have got the date of his appointment from the Exchequer, and it appears to have been in April 1761, and he was appointed to the class of Materia Medica in the year 1768, seven years after he had enjoyed the office of second physician. In June 1806 he resigned that office, and I was appointed, eight years after I had been Professor of Materia Medica, so that there is no connexion between the two offices, which would be implied by the Answer to Query No. 7.

Is that the only alteration you wish to make in the Answers to the Queries?—That is the only alteration.

Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commissioners relative to this University, and the system of education pursued in it?—In consequence of what I understood to be the object of this Commission, I put down a few notes upon different subjects. First, with regard to my own class of the Practice of Physic, I would mention, I am the only one, until very lately, I believe, who has taught it, not only by lecture but by examination. I certainly find very great advantage from these examinations.

Do those examinations take place in the same hour with the lectures?—No, at a different hour.

Do you give two hours a-day?—I give two hours, generally twice or thrice in the week, at separate hours, and this is at least for three or four months during the session. I find the greatest advantage from that mode of teaching; it forces my students to attend more carefully and pointedly to the lectures; it obliges them, from the strictness of the examination, to read at home, and to make the information they get from me, or from books, much more their own. It brings me much more in immediate contact with the young gentlemen, and I am enabled to know a good deal of their talents, character, and information, before they come for private examination for a Degree.

Have those examinations been complained of by any students?—On the contrary, they are sought for. I have been asked by many, who have entered this session, if I meant to continue them.

Is the examination conducted in the same hour in which the lecture is given?—No.

Does not that happen in any case?—It could not be, as examination would be substituted for lecturing.

What proportion of your students attend these examinations?—A very great number, perhaps the half.

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Was the total number of the class during last year 232?—Probably it was that number last year, but it has been at 270.

Out of that number, has one half attended examinations?—One half attended at first; but from the strictness of the examination, from many not being able to afford the hour, they generally fall off. I have been obliged to choose the hour of two o'clock, which interferes with an extra lecturer, Mr. Allan.

Generally speaking, do you find that all those who mean to take degrees attend these examinations?—Those, and many others.

Do they, however, generally attend?—A great many of them, but not all.

Do you hold out the prospect of a more favourable certificate being given to those who distinguish themselves in such examinations?—We Medical Physicians give no certificates; the only certificate is the certificate of attendance upon the Medical classes, which is merely a certificate made from the Album of the University. It is impossible we could give any other certificate, with such a number as 230 or 300, than of mere enrolment in our lists, which the certificate from the Album implies. We could not give any certificate of character or qualifications, except from examination.

Do you then give certificates to those who distinguish themselves at these examinations?—Yes, I give certificates according to my knowledge of them.

Would you wish to have attendance on these examinations rendered imperative?—It cannot be adopted generally, and certainly it cannot be made imperative; it would take up too much of the time of the students, and too much of the time of the Professor; and I do not believe any other Professors than those who have given up all ideas of practice could bestow time sufficient to carry on examinations with full effect. It would require at least an hour of examination for every hour of lecture; as I give six lectures in the week, it would therefore require six additional hours for examination. With regard to its being rendered imperative, I apprehend it could not be the case, for a great many of the students beg of me that they may be allowed to come to the examinations, but that they may not be asked questions; I have, however, rendered it absolutely necessary, that whoever comes should submit to examination in the same way as the others. Many from modesty do not come; there are others, far advanced in life, who would not submit to be examined along with those whom they consider to be mere boys.

Do the examinations relate chiefly to points of practical importance?—Principally: for instance, I ask the symptoms of disease—the mode of distinguishing one disease from others nearly connected with it; and when I come to the treatment, I ask them in a very particular manner as to that. I should hope they get that information from their attention to minutiæ which it would be impossible in any lecture to give.

Do you avoid occupying much of their time with theoretical views?—I avoid that as much as possible, not only in the lectures, but in the examinations. I confine myself to mere fact. The consequence is, that those gentlemen are certainly the best informed, with regard to these minutiæ, that come before us.

Do you think it would be attended with advantages to the students, if (consistently with the convenience of the Professors) the same course of examination could be pursued in the other medical classes?—I think, in most of them, it might.

Do you not think it is more particularly requisite in the class of the Practice of Physic, of which you are Professor?—I was led to the practice from the circumstance, that when I was Professor of Materia Medica, and first took the class, it was upon an average from 50 to 60 in number. It gradually increased to 100, 150, 200, and even 300. I had not then a room to myself. At last it got to 300. I was frequently obliged to change, and at last I lectured in the room of the Professor of Scotch Law. I could not therefore treat Pharmacy, which was one of my branches; and I desired the pupils to get their knowledge of Pharmacy where they could: I even pointed out a rival lecturer, where they could get it with advantage; and I said I would take care that they should be well informed upon that branch by my examination. The consequence of this was, I carried on examination in that branch, and I believe they were very well disciplined in that department of the class of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; and afterwards, finding the advantages, I carried it on in the Practice of Physic, and they now request me to continue the examinations.

Have you any observations you wish to make with regard to Clinical Medicine?—The duties of Professors of Medicine who are Clinical Professors are the most laborious that we have. With regard to Clinical lectures, the number of students has gradually increased to such an extent, that it is very inconvenient for students, and very improper for the patients of the Infirmary, and altogether uninstructive to one half who cannot get near to see the patients; and if some means could be devised by which the number of the students could be diminished, it would be an improvement in that branch of Medicine. I have thought of two methods by which that might be accomplished. There are four Professors at present, and we are divided into two sets, and each physician takes three months. Now, if one set, that is, two physicians, were going on at the same time, and if the Managers of the Infirmary appropriated two distinct sets of wards for Clinical practitioners, it would diminish the number of students by one half, one Professor taking one ward, and another Professor another. This year Dr. Duncan and myself officiate as Clinical Physicians: Dr. Duncan takes the duty for three months; he has the whole 150 or 160 students with him; I shall take it the last three months, and then I shall do the same. If we were to divide, he taking the women, and I taking the men, or *vice versâ*, we should diminish the numbers one half, and thus remedy the inconvenience.

Have you ever made that suggestion to the Managers?—No, it only struck me a few days ago. I have suggested it to Dr. Duncan: it would remedy the inconvenience of increasing

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the Clinical wards at present, for we will now have an over proportion of patients, and will not be able to finish within the hour.

If twenty-eight patients were divided between two several Professors, each taking fourteen, would that answer the purpose of enabling you to fill up the hour?—We generally exceed the hour.

Would fourteen to each Professor be sufficient, according to your plan?—There are more than fourteen in a ward; the wards are increased; I do not know how many they contain now.

Would there be any difficulty in carrying your plan into execution in that case?—I think it would be a great ease to all concerned; it depends upon the Managers.

Have you any other observations to make upon the subject of that improvement?—With regard to Clinical lectures, I apprehend it would be an improvement in the Medical Curriculum, if more than one course were rendered imperative. We had that frequently before us in the late arrangement of the Curriculum, but there was a division in the Faculty itself, in regard to it. Others supposed, that if two courses of Clinical lectures were rendered imperative, it would be an improvement, and we (as it was the Clinical lecturers who insisted upon it) thought it would appear to be attending too much to our own interests to insist upon it, and it was given up. If I had no connexion with the Clinical lectures, I am quite clear that two courses of them (for practice is the great object of medical education) should be rendered imperative; and in all those cases where I have the complete direction of the education of students, I desire them to attend the Infirmary, and Medical, Surgical, and Clinical lectures, from the very commencement of their studies.

Have you any other observations to offer to the Commissioners?—The next point which I have noted is with regard to the constitution of the Medical Faculty. I apprehend, that since the admission of Midwifery, for which from the beginning I was always an advocate, that no other course could be properly added to the imperative part of the Curriculum.

Do you concur generally in what Dr. Alison has stated upon that?—I do not remember that he stated any thing as to the addition of the Curriculum; I read his paper of notes in so cursory a manner, and it was in an imperfect state.

Did you generally concur in what was stated by Dr. Alison?—I generally concurred.

Have you any particular objection to add the class of Natural History to the Curriculum of Medical Study?—Very great objections.

Upon what ground would you object to such an addition?—Upon the ground that it is not a necessary study for the medical profession.

Might it not save much of the time of the Professor of *Materia Medica* if the students were previously acquainted with it?—No. I apprehend the whole of Natural History which appertains to medicine ought to be taught, and is now taught, in the *Materia Medica* class. For the same reason I think Botany ought not to be made an imperative class; the portion of it belonging to medicine is extremely small, and it may be taught, and was for many years taught, as a branch of *Materia Medica;* and indeed, until the year 1768, the two branches were conjoined in one; the Professor of Botany was Professor of *Materia Medica.* It takes up a great deal of time of the student, which is employed in attention to minutiæ, that are of no service whatever afterwards.

Is it not the practice of the Professor of *Materia Medica,* in lecturing upon those subjects from the vegetable kingdom which are used in medicine, to adopt the Linnæan system?—I apprehend not. I do not know what system he adopts. I believe he adopts the arrangement which is denominated the Natural Order.

Has it not been the practice to adopt the Linnæan system?—When I was Professor of *Materia Medica* I adopted it.

Did not your lectures in that class presuppose a knowledge of Botany on the part of the students?—Some degree of knowledge of Botany; so do the lectures in different branches of medicine presuppose an acquaintance with a variety of other studies; there are some other courses presupposed besides, as Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and others.

Do you think none of those should be made imperative?—No, none of them should be made imperative. I have now done with the Medical Faculty. The next improvement that suggests itself to me is, that the degree of Master of Arts ought to be made much more dignified than it is at present: I understand it is granted to any person who chooses to ask for it, after perhaps a mere attendance upon some of the lectures; I think that examination also should be enjoined as imperative on those who take the degree.

Are there many ask for it at present?—Not many, not above two or three in the year, and that is very much owing to its being of little importance, as it is granted merely as a matter of course, when asked. I do not know what classes they are obliged to attend, but certainly there is no examination such as we have for the degree of Doctor, and therefore no distinction is acquired by it.

Is it your opinion that examinations such as you carry on in your class, and such as are required in the Philosophical classes at Glasgow, ought to be introduced in the Philosophical classes at this college?—I apprehend that it would be the means of instructing them better; but I am not competent to judge of these matters. The next thing I would beg to remark upon is with regard to the University in general. Upon that subject, I am not a very competent person to judge whether the patronage ought to be left as it now is, or whether it ought to be altered. We have thriven very well under the present system of patronage; but this may not always be the case, the Town-council and Patrons being very incompetent judges of many branches: but I feel a difficulty as to where it should be put; therefore at present I am inclined to keep it where it is.

Do you not think it is a good ground for keeping a thing where it is, when it has been for

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a length of time well conducted?—Improvements should be conducted with caution certainly, particularly when we have flourished so well under this system. We have had a good deal of talk in the Senatus about a Chancellor, and so forth. I do think, that if it could be properly constituted, we ought to have some Court of Appeal, some body beyond ourselves; we ought to be able to look to some court that might have the power of terminating any dispute arising between the students and the Professors, or between the Professors themselves, or between the Senatus and the Patrons. But I am not competent to judge in whom that Court of Appeal should be placed, whether in a Chancellor or others; but if appeals are to lie from us in case of disputes between the Senatus and the Town-council, I apprehend the election of this Chancellor, or whatever officer it may be, ought not to belong to the Senatus Academicus, as he might be supposed to be partial to the Senatus Academicus.

Would you for the same reason consider that it ought not to be the Town-council?—Yes, for the same reason; therefore, I do not know where it ought to be placed. Perhaps, if it were placed in some of the constituted authorities, such as with the President of the Court of Session and the Lord Justice-Clerk, or some other permanent body, it might be the best mode.

The practical evils arising from the want of such a court ought to be obviated?—Yes, they should.

Have you experienced those evils?—Yes.

Have you any further observations to make respecting the constitution of the University?—I would say, with regard to the Senatus Academicus, that we are certainly a very ill-constituted body: in short, we have no constitution at all; we are a heterogeneous mass, collected together without any constitution. It would be desirable, if any regulations could be made, so as to give us some settled and fixed constitution, by which we could be empowered to make bye-laws; for I apprehend we have no such power at present. We attempted some time ago to enforce regular quarterly meetings, but having no power to impose fines to make attendance compulsory, we attended very ill. Something that would give the Senatus a power of making bye-laws would be an improvement in its constitution.

Is it also desirable that their powers should be defined more accurately?—Yes, it is; they should be authorized to enforce regular meetings, and to impose fines for non-attendance; indeed we have imposed them already, but some will not pay them. It is necessary they should have power to fix *curricula*—and in case of difference of opinion, to arrange the different Faculties—to call for and examine the books of the several Faculties, which is not done at present—to appoint substitutes for absent and sick Professors—and to fix the hours of teaching. We sometimes have disputes, as to the hours of teaching, and we very often interfere with each other. The Senatus Academicus ought to be empowered to make rules in general for the proper discipline of the University, and especially for the students.

Would you propose that these regulations upon such points should be subject to the review of the body, which you desire to see established?—Yes, when they are complained of.

Is it your opinion that the Principal should have more authority in superintending the University?—As President of the Senatus Academicus, he should have more authority; but independent of the Senatus Academicus, I do not think that it ought to be conferred on any individual.

Would you not think it prudent to give him any superintending power?—No, except as President of the Senatus Academicus.

Would you give him the power of examining the classes?—If we had the power, we would order him to do that, and not make it optional.

Do you conceive that the Principal now exercises the power that he did in former times?—I do not know any such authority that he had in former times.

Are you acquainted with the original constitution of the office of Principal?—I am not.

The next point upon which I would make a few remarks is with regard to our Medical Degrees. It has been a great dispute in the Senatus (in the arrangement of the last Curriculum) whether any previous literary education should be made imperative or not; and I conceive that it would be desirable to have our Medical students, especially those who take degrees, as well educated as it is possible: yet there are great difficulties in that, because they come from all quarters of the world—of course, well and ill educated; and any imperative regulation, with regard to literary studies, would diminish the number of students who would come to this University.

Are not these students, who come to this Univerity ill educated, and who may here gain a degree, likely to go abroad again with such a stock of acquirements as would do little credit to this University?—Not in Medicine; perhaps there may be those who are not good scholars, or are not good Natural Historians or Natural Philosophers, but I apprehend none go away from this University having a degree, who are incompetent to practise Medicine, which is all we look to at present, at least it is our principal object. It has been suggested, that a higher degree might be conferred on those who have a previous high literary education, or who may afterwards choose to receive it, as in Foreign Universities, where they have various degrees: they have a Doctor of Medicine, Doctor Chirurgiæ, a Doctor Artis Obstetricæ; and to these, besides, is added Doctor Philosophiæ, which constitutes a higher degree than the Doctor Medicinæ only.

Do you understand that the degree of Doctor Chirurgiæ is distinct in other Universities from the degree of Doctor Medicinæ?—Yes, all of them are distinct. In some of the Universities, they have a Doctor Artis Obstetricæ alone, but there are very few who take this degree higher; it is only those who require it for particular purposes, such as to become authors or teachers. Few would take it in this University.

Does the Doctor Chirurgiæ rank as high as a Bachelor of Physic?—I apprehend not; I am not particularly aware of any such thing.

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There is another remark with regard to the degrees, which perhaps might be thought an improvement. Instead of making the examination take place all at once, viz. at the end of their studies, perhaps the examination ought to be separated or divided. This plan would have the advantage of rendering the examinations much more minute, and of making the students much more skilled in the previous studies, such as Anatomy and Chemistry. I think it would keep up their attention. We know at present some very clever, but idle lads, who do not think of applying seriously to their studies until perhaps half a year before graduation; then they get on somehow or other in their information. If the course of study is to last four years, and if there were an examination at the end of two years, and another at the end of the four years, I think it would be an improvement; but the examination then should be rendered optional in the students; it could not be rendered imperative, for there are many students who come for two years only, sometimes for one year, and sometimes they do not attend the University at all, but come merely for graduation.

Was that the case under the former Statuta?—Yes, but now they are obliged to attend one session at least in this Univerity.

What is your opinion of the practice of conducting Examinations in Latin?—Why, we have had a good deal of discussion among ourselves in regard to that. Many of the students are well acquainted with Latin, and speak it well. Others speak it extremely ill, being very barbarous Latin hardly to be understood; and the time they have occupied in getting this barbarous Latin has taken them off from other studies. Besides, these young gentlemen, not being able to express themselves fully in the Latin language, we do not always get at their knowledge of Medicine itself. I am convinced, therefore, that many would make a figure in examination with regard to their medical knowledge, who at present make a very bad figure when examined in Latin. Sometimes, though we are conscious that a man possesses a considerable degree of medical knowledge, we have been obliged to reject him, because he could not answer the questions in Latin.

May not the necessity of conducting examinations in Latin compel the Medical Professors to keep up their acquaintance with their former literary attainments?—Perhaps it might.

If the examinations were required only to be conducted in English, might it not be possible for Professors to occupy Chairs in this University, who were quite deficient in the knowledge of those branches which are considered essential to the education of a gentleman?—Perhaps it might be the case, as the Patrons have it in their power to appoint any person.

By an expression that fell from you in the course of your examination, is it to be understood that you are desirous of seeing an examination or competition before the appointment of Professors to their situation?—The best test would be to allow them to teach two or three years previously, so as to see how they teach: but that could not be done.

You have proposed, if the examination for degrees is divided into two, that one should take place the second year; do you not think it better it should take place the third year, when the students are more advanced?—They should only be examined in branches they had already studied.

Would not that lead to the prescribing of a particular line of study for the two first years; and is not that a principle that seems to have been rejected by the Faculty itself?—It would do so; for though we do not wish imperatively to prescribe any course of study, yet there is a certain course we wish to see observed. Thus I would not advise a young gentleman, beginning his studies, to commence with the Practice of Physic; I would advise him to begin with Anatomy and Chemistry; those are naturally taken first.

Would it not be highly advantageous for students attending this University, though you did not make a particular attendance on various classes imperative, that there should be some document conveying to them what line of study the Professors in the University would wish them to pursue?—Certainly; and whenever any of us are consulted with regard to medical studies, there is a certain routine of study that we prescribe or recommend; but some of us differ in the exact course to be followed.

Are you of opinion that it would be advantageous if a line of study were pointed out, though not made imperative?—Yes, and we do so.

Is it consistent with your observation, that there is one particular line or course of study which, generally speaking, is observed by the students?—There is, for those who commence their studies here. Medical students come with a variety of previous education: many of them, for instance, have studied most minutely Anatomy and Surgery in London or elsewhere; it would be highly improper to make that person commence his studies here with Anatomy. In the recommendations individual Professors give as to the course which students ought to take, they consider the previous education of the person, and direct him accordingly.

Would it not very much lessen the examination for degrees, if all the Professors were to examine in their several classes, so as to acquire considerable knowledge of the attainments of the students before they offered themselves as candidates for the degree of Doctor?—I do not think that it would lessen the labour of examination, which is very great; for it is necessary to go over all this again, and that each should examine in his particular branch; for it is not only the individual Professor, but the other five or six, who must be satisfied as to the candidate's knowledge.

But would it not lessen the examination if every Professor, individually, were to have the opportunity of satisfying himself previously as to the knowledge and attainments of the students?—The other five would not be satisfied, for instance, with the knowledge he might have previously exhibited of Chemistry or Materia Medica, before the Professors of these.

If the student has attended only one year at this University, could he be examined by more than one or two Professors?—Yes.

Is there any point upon which you would wish to make further observations?—Another subject I have to mention is, with regard to the Thesis or Inaugural Dissertation, upon gra-

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duation. At present the publication of it is optional—formerly it was imperative; he must, however, give in a Thesis or an Inaugural Dissertation. I apprehend the Thesis should be entirely done away, for it occupies a very great portion of his time to write it in Latin; and, in general, we are afraid that it is neither composed in English, nor in Latin, by the student.

Do you then think it is generally not composed by the student, and that when it is, it is useless?—Very often it is not composed by himself; and when it is, it contains very little new matter, and nothing interesting to the public; it is also a considerable expense, if it is published.

Would you substitute in its place stricter examinations?—Yes, there should be an additional examination, or the present examination should be carried on to a greater extent.

If you were to dispense with the Thesis, would the sum it usually costs enable a student to attend two or three different classes?—I apprehend not so many. I do not know what they pay to the gentlemen who compose it, but, upon an average, it must be £8 or £10. Besides, the printing of a small Thesis of about twenty-five pages is not less than £6 or £7.

Do the students still go through the form of publicly defending the Thesis?—Yes, but it is a mere farce.

Have you any other observations you wish to make upon the subject of education in this University?—I apprehend it would be a very great advantage in this University, if the Professors had the power of retiring; that is, a retired pension to look to. In this way there would be always Professors in their vigour; and it would give these men something to look to, who have given up every other professional profit and advancement. The only difficulty is, whence the pension should come. It cannot come from the Government, for I fancy it has too much to do with its money; it cannot come from our Patrons, for they, perhaps, have still more to do with their money. The only plan which suggests itself to me is, that the successor should be taxed with this; and I have not the smallest doubt that there is not a Chair in this University that would not be filled by men very able to teach it, even although a portion of the profits were allotted to his predecessor. At present, Professors have nothing to look to; and this is perhaps harder with the Medical Professors than with any others, for such is the duty now attached to their Chairs, that it is impossible for Medical Professors hereafter to look to any great professional emoluments, as it is impossible to carry on the duties of their Chairs and practise medicine. There are many out-lecturers, who press us so hard, that if we did not keep somewhat before them we should very soon lose our classes. If it were possible to look to some such pension it would be an advantage, and prevent persons too far advanced in life occupying Chairs.

Might not the sanctioning of such an arrangement lead frequently to a good deal of private arrangement in the appointment of the successor?—Not, if it were done in the way that takes place in many of the Foreign Universities. It is not an ideal proposition. In the last Constitution, perhaps, that has been given to any University, I mean that of the University of Wilna, there is a particular regulation that the Professor, after a certain number of years, shall retire upon half allowance.

Are there any other Foreign Universities in which that is done?—I am not aware of any other; that information was only put into my hand yesterday.

Do you remember the number of years that are necessary to elapse before the Professor is allowed to retire on that pension?—Twenty-four or twenty-five years. If it were understood that the succeeding Professor was bound to give a certain portion of his income to his predecessor, the competition would be fair, and there could be no private arrangement; whereas, at present, there is often a private arrangement, which would be defeated completely by those means, and ensure a good successor; for it would be the interest of the Professor to see that a good successor somehow or other should supply his place.

Do you think that the successor would see, that though he made a sacrifice at the time, yet he would look forward to the future enjoyment in the same way as his predecessor?—Yes.

Do you think that in that way it would be the interest of the retiring Professor to see that the best possible person succeeded him?—His interest would be the same as that of his successor.

Is the provision to which you have alluded in the University of Wilna, furnished from the funds of the Russian Government?—The Professors there, as in most other Universities, seem to be pensioned by an allowance of one-half of the salary; for their profits do not depend upon fees.

Does the new Professor come in then only upon one-half of the appointments?—Yes. I am quite convinced there is not a Chair in this University that would not be filled by very able people on these conditions.

Are there any further observations which you have to offer with regard to the discipline of the University?—I think we have too little ceremony in our University. I may say we have none. I think some greater degree of ceremony would be of advantage, and add to the dignity and respectability of the institution. For instance, the session might be opened in a formal way, and closed by some public oration, and by conferring Degrees of Master of Arts or Degrees in Physic. We might invite our Patrons and make a greater show, and also the Chancellor (if we have one) should be invited. This would not be mere parade, but would add to the dignity and respectability of the University.

Is it the case in many of the Foreign Universities, that the Dean, or one of the members of each Faculty, is in the practice of commencing the session by a discourse upon the studies that ought to be followed?—It is the case in the German Universities.

Is it the case in the French Universities?—These have been so much altered since I was there, that I do not know if it now takes place.

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Dr. *Robert Graham*, Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Are you Professor of Botany in this University?—I am.

Have you seen a paper drawn up by Dr. Alison, which it is understood he communicated to the Faculty of Medicine?—I have seen a paper that was read, it is believed, at this Board by Dr. Alison, not exactly drawn up by him, but nearly so.

Do you concur in all the observations contained in that paper?—I do indeed.

Have you anything to add, for the information of the Commissioners, in relation to the subject-matter of that paper, or which would be advantageous for the Commissioners to know in relation to this University?—I took the liberty to write down a few notes. I understood the subjects of inquiry might likely be, first, in regard to the University generally; secondly, to the Faculty to which I belong; and thirdly, to the individual Professorship which I have the honour to hold. I understood it was likely I should be asked, if I could suggest any alteration in the constitution of the University. It strikes me, certainly, that it would be very important for the University generally, if it were to approach in its constitution to other Universities throughout the country, and throughout Europe, in having a Chancellor, and, perhaps, a Court of Assessors, which might be a Court of Appeal, in reference to any disputes that might arise among the students, or any academical disputes or difference of opinion that might arise in the Senatus Academicus in fixing the Curricula, or any dispute between the Patrons and the Senatus, in short, any dispute whatever. The chief difficulty that occurs to me, with regard to these office-bearers, if I may so call them, would be where their nomination should lie. I do not think it is very important, but there may be a difference of opinion upon that subject. The nomination should either be in the Crown, or the Senatus themselves. There are many questions that might be brought before the Senatus which might occasion discussions, and unpleasant ones sometimes; yet such would not occur in the nomination of arbiters to settle disputes which might never arise; it is only in the moment of irritation that there is any difficulty in managing them. It strikes me it might be well, if these assessors were appointed by the Senatus, as competent judges of such matters. The number should be limited, because where there are many men, there must be a variety of opinion, and it would be desirable that the number should be small; three or four assessors, with the Chancellor, might decide all those matters —the Chancellor to have a deliberative and a casting vote. It is of little consequence where the appointment lies; some persons think it of more consequence than I do. I think if competent men were appointed, it makes little difference where they come from. If the appointment came from the Crown, it could not be better.

Would you object to an appointment by the Town-council?—I would indeed; I think they are quite incompetent to exercise it.

Might it not be proper that the appointment of the Assessors should lie with the Chancellor himself?—The idea never occurred to me; but at the moment I see no objections to it whatever. Since the Patrons have been spoken of, I may state that it is conceived by some, though I do not think with good reason, that it is unwise to have the Patronage of the Chairs in the Town-council. I myself see no objection. If, however, the patronage of the chairs be removed from them, it cannot be lodged in better hands than those of the Chancellor and his Assessors. I do not, however, object to the present arrangement, although it has been objected to by some.

In practice, has it not always proved productive of good effects?—I recollect no instance in which it has not. I know no instance of mischief having arisen from it. As to the Senatus Academicus itself, there should be fixed periods at which they should meet regularly, say quarterly; and there should be a power of calling extraordinary meetings, and that power should rest with the Principal, or with the eldest Professor of Divinity in town, or any three of the members of the Senate. This is the way in which extraordinary meetings should be called. I do not remember an instance in which three members of the Senate called a meeting; but I think they should have that power: I do not know if they have it now. The duties of the Senate, it strikes me, should be to determine Curricula of study for different degrees, and also to grant degrees. I do not think, however, that the proposal should be made at the Senate table to grant professional degrees at least; for those degrees require professional knowledge, and the professional knowledge should be tested by the Faculty to which the degree belongs. There is one degree which is purely honorary, the Degree in Laws, and that might, with great propriety, be proposed at the Senate table; but with regard to Degrees in Medicine, and even in Divinity, they should originate in their respective Faculties. I think churchmen should have some hand in originating those degrees in Divinity, which have honours in the Church. Degrees in Laws should originate at the Senate table, or with the Faculty, being purely honorary. The Senate should have power to arrange the Faculties, and to receive and judge of Reports from them. They should possess a power over the students. We must suppose extreme cases to illustrate general observations. Suppose a delinquency should be found to exist among the students, the Senatus should be entitled to call them before them and reprimand them, or, through the Principal, to prescribe any punishment that might be thought right, by suspending their degree, or even by expulsion (a power which has been exercised), or in any other way that might be thought proper. I think the power to expel ought to be declared to belong to the Senate.

Is it not the Senate that do exercise that power?—It has so rarely occurred that I can scarcely say they do exercise it at present; but they have exercised it. I think, also, they should have a power of imposing fines, or using any other mode that might be thought right, to support discipline among the students. The Senate should have power over its own members, by inquiring whether those members discharge their duties. They should also have a power

to reprimand Professors if they did not do their duty, or even to suspend them. I conceive it would be right, if a Professor were rendered incompetent to teach his class by sickness or any other cause likely to be of short duration, that a substitute should be appointed, *pro tempore*, by the Senatus. If, on the other hand, that substitution were likely to be long, or if it appeared that the Professor could not again resume his duties, the power of appointing a substitute should be given to the Patrons. The Senate should have the power of visiting and inquiring into the discipline supported in each class. It were well to enable them to enforce the discharge of minor duties among the Professors, and to inflict minor punishments among themselves; it should be declared that they are entitled to exact fines for neglect of duties, non-attendance at meetings, and so forth. I can speak in regard to the practice in the Medical Faculty; we there fine each other for non-attendance, and have found the practice attended with good effect.

Do they not fine in the Senatus?—They never did exercise such a power, and I question if they have it.

To what purpose would you propose to apply the fines exacted in the Senatus?—To the Library.

Have not fines been demanded in the Senatus and refused?—I am not aware that any have been demanded. What I would call donations, rather than fines, have been expected. It is understood that each Professor, when appointed, should pay a small sum to the Library. I think this should be increased. Each pays five guineas upon his installation. I can speak as to the practice of another University: I paid £20 when I entered that of Glasgow; I do not know that that can be called a fine. I have no recollection of any fine being exacted by the Senatus. During my incumbency there has not been any, or, if there has been, it has escaped me. The duties of the Faculty should be, I conceive, to initiate degrees,—to appoint examiners. It, however, may be a matter of doubt, whether the Senate should not appoint examiners; there should be an appeal to the Senate in all cases. I think the examiners should be appointed by the respective Faculties; for they are most able to judge of these matters. I conceive, certainly, that in the Faculty of Arts the members in that Faculty are more competent to say who should be Examiners for Degrees in Arts than I am; and in the Faculty of Medicine I conceive that I am a better judge in such a matter than the gentlemen of the Faculty of Arts. For the same reason I think the Faculties should originate the regulations in regard to the Curriculum of study, and propose alterations on them for the decision of the Senate. Each Faculty should have a Dean, appointed by the Faculty itself. The duties of the Dean are to summon meetings; but I conceive two members of the Faculty should also have this power. Further, his duties are to communicate with the students, to keep the Faculty book regularly, to write the minutes—in short, to act as the clerk; to prepare Reports of the Faculty and propose arrangements regarding meetings, for the examination of candidates for degrees. This is a very serious labour in the Medical Faculty; for the number of examinations we have is so very great, and the number of students whose certificates are to be examined by the Dean is so large, that he has really a great deal of duty. It is of less consequence in the other Faculties. I conceive in every thing there should be an appeal from the Professors to the Faculties to which they belong, and from them to the Senatus, and thence to the Chancellor, or his Assessors. The Principal presides at all meetings of the Senate. There is less form, perhaps, in the opening and closing of the session than I think is dignified. I think that every session should be opened and closed by the Principal, at a general meeting of the whole students, if a new room shall be provided in the new buildings sufficiently large for that purpose, which I believe is not intended; or each Faculty should be met and addressed by the Principal at the opening and close of each session. It is the duty of the Principal to confer degrees. Degrees in Medicine are conferred in a solemn manner on one day annually—of late, on the 1st of August; it is now, I believe, proposed that they should be conferred on the 12th of July. Whatever the day be, there should be one set apart, and I think towards the end of the summer session, on which degrees should be conferred. Degrees in Arts should be conferred with as much solemnity as those in Medicine, which is not now the case, and on a fixed day, about the same period. It is the duty of the Principal to propose all the business at the Senate meetings, and to become the organ of the Senate in conferring rewards and punishments. These are all the observations that occur to me to state with respect to the Senate itself. As to the Medical Faculty, a few remarks are all that are necessary for me to make. The Commissioners are already informed, by the answers given to the queries, what the term Medical Faculty means in this University. It means merely a Committee from the medical department, who are employed in the examination of candidates for Degrees in Medicine, and whose classes must be attended by candidates for a Degree in Medicine, and who have it in their power to deliver Clinical lectures upon the patients of the Royal Infirmary. This is all that is meant by the term Medical Faculty; though perhaps it is an improper expression, it does not mean the whole medical department of the University. At present it consists of the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, the Theory of Medicine, the Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, and Midwifery. To these I have always been inclined to think one should be added in the present state of the School, namely, the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. I conceive his branch to be a very important point of medical education which is very much neglected. It would be very important to our graduates if they had a better knowledge of Medical Jurisprudence than they have at present. That has always been my opinion, and I have expressed it strongly in the Senate. There would be considerable advantage in adding one other Professor to the examiners, even if his class were not made imperative, for I think it would enable the examinations to be made more efficient than they are. The present examiners, I may take the liberty of saying, make the examinations as efficient as it is possible by the present arrangement; but I think they may

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be made more efficient than they are by dividing the examiners. The candidates for degrees, it strikes me, should be examined twice. Candidates find a great difficulty in coming forward for examination in the multiplicity of subjects on which they are to be examined at one sitting. Their heads get distracted, and they find it difficult to show the information they possess; whereas, if even a short space of time, no matter how short, were to intervene between an examination upon one set of subjects and an examination upon another, even though the student had no opportunity in the interval to acquire additional information, I feel satisfied, from experience, he would be able to show he possessed more knowledge, and I feel assured the Professors would be able more thoroughly to determine the degree of information he possessed. It would be well, perhaps, if those two examinations took place in two distinct years; but that, I am afraid, we cannot make an absolute law, on account of the great diversity of circumstances in which students are placed who come forward for examination. We graduate a great many men, who are here for one year. It should be optional for the student to pass before his examiners in two successive years: first, after the third year's study, and again after the fourth, at the termination of his course; or that he should take both examinations during one season.

Might not a rule be made applicable to those students who take the whole of their medical education at this University, and a different rule in regard to those who come for one year; and do you not think it would ensure greater attention in the students to take the examination in two several years, by exciting emulation in them to prepare themselves in the two years, instead of applying so strenuously immediately before their examination in the last year?—I conceive it would be an advantage to examine in two years, instead of entirely in one. So many come forward for graduation after attendance for one year only in this University, (a fact brought out in the answer to one of the Queries,) that though I do not see any great reason to object to it, yet I doubt if it would be found beneficial in practice to make two distinct positive enactments; I rather think it would be well to leave it in the option of the students. I do not see any reason, however, for saying that there should be no such positive enactment with regard to those students who take the whole of their course here. The advantage, therefore, to which I alluded at first, of having an additional Examiner, appears from this: we have at present only seven Examiners; we should then have eight, and we might divide the Faculty into two Committees of four each.

Have you seven Examiners in the Faculty?—Yes, reckoning Dr. Hamilton; he has not examined, but is appointed to examine, and he is entitled to do so, and probably will, at the next graduation, or the following one. By having two committees of four, we should be quite sure that the examinations would always go on. We cannot examine with propriety unless three Examiners are present; but when medical men are Examiners, it is not unlikely that one may be absent. I would, therefore, hardly recommend that division to take place, unless there were two Committees of four. It is of more importance for students to attend lectures on Medical Jurisprudence than they appear to think. All the branches of medical study which I have named should be imperative on the students; and besides these, I think two other branches of medical education, provided circumstances would admit, should be added to the Curriculum. I think the lectures on Clinical Surgery should be added, provided it were put upon a better footing than it is at present; but the footing on which they now stand is such, that I think the Senatus could scarcely impose them upon candidates for degrees. I will explain the situation in which the Professor of Clinical Surgery stands: he has no right, but what is received from the Managers of the Infirmary, granted indeed to him during life. The *Chair* has no right in the wards of the Infirmary, though the present Professor has made an arrangement with the Managers, by which privileges have been granted to him during life: but after his death the Managers may not see right to give that liberty to the next Professor; therefore, were the Senate to add Clinical Surgery to the Curriculum, they might, perhaps, be requiring students to attend lectures, which none of their own members might have it in their power to deliver. This would be unbecoming in the Senatus, and I think more than they are entitled to do. In the next place, the Professor of Clinical Surgery is exceedingly awkwardly placed in not having patients of his own, but being obliged to lecture on the patients of others. I should feel that my observations would be cramped in such circumstances. I could not so well speak of the practice of others as of my own, nor so freely of another's blunders. I conceive the class of Clinical Surgery cannot now be rendered so efficient as it would be if those two difficulties were obviated; if they were obviated, I think attendance on that class should be made imperative on the students of Medicine. The Professor lectures now on the patients of the Ordinary Surgeon. The other branch of medical education, which I would recommend as an addition to the Curriculum, if circumstances would admit, is Practical Anatomy. Unfortunately the present state of the school does not admit of this. If bodies could be procured in sufficient number to supply the demand, I think it should be rendered absolutely imperative that the student should dissect a complete body before being admitted as a candidate for a degree. With respect to the mode of conducting examinations, there has been a great diversity of opinion as to whether examination should be conducted in Latin, or in English. I have no hesitation in giving a decided opinion that if, *in the first place,* by the examination of the student in Latinity, apart from scientific examination altogether, it should be ascertained that he has a competent knowledge of the Latin language, the scientific examination should be conducted in English.

Might not some of the Language Professors be added to your body as examiners?—I am afraid that they would be more nice than they ought to be.

Might it not be desirable, that for the purpose of ensuring a very considerable degree of knowledge of the language, Language Professors should be added?—I hope the Medical Professors are quite competent to ascertain that the candidate has a sufficient knowledge of Latinity.

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Would it not relieve the Medical Professors of part of their duty?—It would; but as the degree is granted almost upon our responsibility, I think it scarcely right that any other Professor should be added to the examiners.

Do you consider examination as to attainments in the Greek language necessary for a medical man?—I do not indeed. An acquaintance with Greek, to a certain extent, is a desirable accomplishment, and every man in the higher ranks of life will require a certain degree of information in the Greek language; but I do not think it is a subject that should be forced upon the students, who perhaps may be in circumstances scarcely enabling them to acquire such information. I conceive it not at all necessary for the due exercise of the profession.

Is not a knowledge of Greek necessary to enable one to understand the signification of technical expressions?—It has been remarked that the sooner those technical words become arbitrary terms, the better. I am not quite sure that I am disposed to go the whole length of what has been said by others; but I am quite sure of this, that a great many of them had better have their original derivation forgotten—the arbitrary words expressing the thing whereas the derivation would give a wrong impression.

Do you think a sufficient knowledge of Hippocrates could be acquired without a knowledge of the original language?—Certainly I do; and I repeat that a knowledge of Greek is not in the least necessary for the due exercise of the profession. My reason for objecting to examination in the Latin language is, that it gives a man two difficulties to combat at the same time, which is surely never politic; and to speak Latin is a thing that is not taught anywhere. I am not aware that it is taught anywhere, except in the schools of the grinders: it is very different to speak, and to read Latin. With respect to Theses, if written at all, they should be in Latin; but I am inclined to think that writing Theses should be optional. If written, they should be printed and defended in public in Latin. My reason for thinking that they should be optional is, that we render imperative what a student may get another to do for him; and though we always take a declaration that he does it for himself, I am afraid by so doing we sometimes get a man to assert what is not true. I think it ought to be a principle in examinations of every sort, that every thing a person can get done for him should be excluded. At the same time, when a practitioner of some standing, as an Army Surgeon, comes to take his degree, and has a subject which it would be creditable for himself to publish, or for the University to print, it would be hard to refuse him leave to do so. Therefore, as in another University with which I was formerly connected, Glasgow, I think the Thesis should be rendered optional, not obligatory.

Is it optional in Glasgow?—Yes, it is; but if written it must be defended, though even then it is, I believe, optional with the candidate whether he shall print it.

Do you consider that the present mode of defending Theses is peculiarly solemn, and calculated to impress the public with the conviction of the extent of the qualifications of the candidate?—Not in the smallest degree. If, however, the number of Theses were diminished, it would be much more solemn; the period of time bestowed upon the examination of each Thesis would be much longer, and therefore the examination would be greatly improved; at present it is a mere farce.

Is it not understood that above 100 are gone through in a forenoon?—The average number has been about 115 in the last four years.

And is that number actually defended in one forenoon?—Yes, but there are three committees.

Would you consider it prejudicial to the University to abolish Theses altogether?—I certainly should not; I conceive that all examinations, and test of information, which are mere form, and which can be done by others, should be abolished; the writing of Commentaries on Cases, and the absolute stipulation that a candidate shall write a Thesis, and several other things of that kind, should be abolished.

Do you not think many candidates, who, as you say, have practised to a certain period of life, and may have become masters of particular subjects, and would like to print their Thesis, would rather waive it, in consequence of being obliged to defend it at a public examination?—No doubt; but when a Thesis is given out to the world, under the sanction of the Senatus Academicus, they should have a check on the subject of that Thesis, and should have it in their power, by examination in public, to sift the doctrine, and to state, if such is the case, that it is not the doctrine of the school.

Are any of the Theses commonly rejected on account of the doctrines they contain?—Not to my knowledge; I have returned Theses on account of the language repeatedly, but never on account of the doctrines they contained.

Would a Thesis be allowed to be printed, though it contained views directly opposite to those of a great proportion of the Medical Professors?—Undoubtedly; if it is a mere speculative matter, the sanction of the Senatus ought not to be withheld from the printing of it; but it is quite evident that doctrines and language might be employed which it would be exceedingly unbecoming in the Senatus to sanction.

If a Thesis was received which opposes the doctrines of most of the Medical Professors in the University, how could they issue it to the world with their sanction?—It should be understood that the speculative doctrines of a Thesis rest with the candidate himself; but let me suppose, for illustration, that a student should write blasphemy, I conceive it would be quite wrong in the Senatus Academicus to permit such a Thesis to be promulgated under their authority.

Does Dr. Graham think that Commentaries upon Cases, as they are conducted at present, might be abolished, as part of the trial; or might not that test of the skill of the candidate be resorted to, with good effect, if he were compelled to write them in the presence of the examiners?—I am afraid it is almost impossible that could be done; the length of time it

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would occupy, the apartments that would be necessary for separating the students, render it almost impossible with our numbers.

Do you know if that is done in some of the Foreign Universities?—I believe it is. I know it is done at Copenhagen.

Are you aware of the actual method in practice in which it is done at Copenhagen?—Perfectly; I know that, in Copenhagen, the candidate is shut up in a room with pens, ink, and paper, a subject being prescribed to him; the door is not opened until the commentary is finished.

Has not that test of the skill of the candidates been understood to have added considerably to the value of the degrees of the Universities which have adopted it?—I cannot speak to that point. I know that the examination at Copenhagen is very rigid, and its degree does and ought to stand high; but I cannot say what particular parts of examination are considered most valuable.

Is the same practice resorted to generally in other Universities in the north of Europe?—Not to my knowledge; it may be; I cannot say.

If a Thesis were to be produced, denying the existence of contagion, and deriding all precautions that are so generally recommended for avoiding it, would that Thesis be allowed to be published?—I should think most certainly it ought; and had I the revision of such a Thesis, I would not object to it. I may state a fact: Theses have been frequently submitted to my revision, containing doctrines in regard to contagion, which I have considered quite fallacious, yet I never objected to these Theses being printed, because it is a speculative point. I do not think we are entitled to prevent its publication, for we may be quite wrong; and many doctrines we hold now were considered by our predecessors exceedingly heterodox; but I conceive that it would have been quite wrong in them to have prevented their promulgation and discussion. The yellow fever is a subject upon which the students from the West Indies frequently write. Some contend that the yellow fever is contagious, others that it is not; but the Theses are never objected to, according to the principle which I have stated, nor do I think they should be.

Would a Thesis be rejected if it were to recommend a mode of practice decidedly opposed by the Faculty?—No, I think not. Did a student write such a Thesis, and did I receive it for correction, I should certainly, when I came to such part of it, summon the student before me, and speak to him on the subject, and converse with and examine him, and dissuade him if I could, from publishing such a doctrine; but I would not positively prohibit the Thesis being printed.

In that case, would not the Thesis, so far from being a test of the skill of the candidate, prove his own utter incompetency to practise?—Certainly, as far as that particular point and my opinion went; but it might show great ingenuity, and research, and a well-educated mind, and I think it would be wrong to oppose it.

Is there any use whatever in allowing a candidate to have his Thesis printed, when it may only tend to lower him in the opinion of the University which grants his degree; or do you think that it should be allowed in any case, even though he may desire it?—I think it would be fair to allow it; there might be cases in which it might be hard to refuse it, for a man may put a feather in his cap by it.

Do you consider it should be allowed, even although the Medical Faculty disapprove of it?—If Theses were not rendered imperative, we might be a little more nice upon that question; but I think there is a danger in rendering ourselves responsible for the doctrine of Theses.

Might not a student be rejected, in his private examinations, if he recommended a practice which was decidedly disapproved of by the Examiners?—Not if their practice were all a matter of doubt; if he should recommend a practice, which in the eyes of all medical men would prove exceedingly injurious, most unquestionably he would be rejected, for such recommendation could only show ignorance; but if he should recommend a practice which is a matter of doubt and discussion among medical men, though it might be opposed to the opinion of his Examiners, I do not think it would be a sufficient cause for rejection.

Would you ascertain if he were aware of the other methods of treatment being recommended?—Yes.

Would you do so, in order to ascertain if it were ignorance, or an exercise of judgment, upon his part?—I conceive the object of our examinations is not to include doctrines which a man dare not transgress, but to ascertain if the candidate is thoroughly educated. Experience is read very differently by different men. One man asserts his experience leads him to such and such conclusions; another, from the same case, draws an opposite conclusion: the great purpose of examination is to ascertain information, not to inculcate doctrines.

Are those Theses generally read by other medical students?—No; I should think not.

What is your opinion as to Examinations in general by Professors, or different members of Faculties, in their own classes?—Examinations are of two kinds in Universities; they are modes of teaching, and they are the means of ascertaining the information of the students. It may be quite practicable, when the class is small, to teach by examination upon scientific subjects; but when a class is numerous, it is quite impracticable, without injustice to many of the pupils, many of whom come here for information, but would not submit, and could not be expected to submit to examination. If the classes were to be taught by examinations, I have no hesitation in saying that the time occupied in teaching would be so great, that the Professor could not possibly overtake his whole matter, and besides, he must confine himself to the lower branches; therefore, if better informed men were to attend such a course, they would attend to the teaching of the less informed students, and they themselves would derive no benefit; whereas, if the Professor were to teach by lecturing, he would have it in his power to go over a great many more branches—he would be able to do a great deal more in a given

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time, and both classes of students would be benefited. But there is another object in examination, viz., to ascertain if the students have made progress. This may be done without injury to those persons who are better informed, and who come forward to attend lectures, with a view to acquire higher degrees of information; but I would not render examination imperative on any. When I examine in my class I do it very superficially, for want of time. I do not make it imperative, for all would not choose to be handed up before my class.

But when they are willing, could it be done efficiently?—Yes.

Do you examine in the same hour as you teach?—I do.

Have you a separate hour?—No; I occupy a short while merely to ascertain that the younger students have been attending to the subject. I have, however, two modes of examination: one is oral only, and very brief indeed. I have another examination upon Practical Botany, which is conducted without any interference with the time of lecturing. I prescribe to the pupils exercises in the garden, by affixing numbers to particular plants, and desiring that I shall be told next day what these are. In Practical Botany this can be easily done; but oral examination cannot be carried on, without great loss of time. I conceive it quite impracticable to teach a scientific subject to a large class by examination.

Are you aware if an hour for examination is set apart by Dr. Home in his class?—I am aware that an hour is set apart for examination, but he does not teach by examination; he merely examines to ascertain the progress of the students.

Do you consider that those examinations are beneficial to exercise those students who are willing to be examined?—Yes. With respect to an additional hour for examination, I may state, that really the time of the students cannot afford it; the whole day is occupied in teaching, and a separate hour might therefore interfere with other branches of their education.

Would there not be a greater difficulty in your case, from the distance you would have to take your students?—There would not be so much difficulty in my case, for in summer there are fewer classes; but if I were to carry the pupils to the garden twice, the distance would be a great objection. If I were to give them an additional hour, which I think I could not with advantage, it would be consecutively with the other.

Have you a great deal of private communication with your students?—Yes, I have; but my chief examinations consist in prescribing exercises in the manner I have mentioned. I do not render it imperative upon any man to undergo even that examination.

Do you consider Botany an indispensable part of the Medical Curriculum?—I am not a fair judge. The only answer I can give is, that Botany is rendered indispensable in every University where degrees are granted after a defined course of study; it also is made indispensable by the Army Medical Board. My own private opinion is, that it is an indispensable part of the Medical Curriculum.

What is the duration of your course?—Mine is a three months' course.

Have the number of your pupils increased?—My numbers have greatly increased. I lecture much more than one hour a-day during three months.

Do you give any description of the medical qualities of plants?—I do; I consider it part of my duty.

Have you had it in contemplation to give the students a second course during winter?—I have.

Was it for the purpose of making a second part of the same course, so as to require the attendance upon the Professor twice, or for the purpose of rendering the course of instruction, received from the Professor, more complete than the summer session enabled him to make it?—Solely with the latter intention: I had no intention to render it imperative. I think, however, that in the way I shall explain, it might be made optional with the student, which he shall take for his academical course. Suppose a gentleman to arrive in Edinburgh, with a competent knowledge of Practical Botany,—that he feels himself already prepared to undergo an examination in Practical Botany, and that he would therefore prefer, from the state of his own knowledge, to take the proposed second course; I think it should be allowed to pass for his academical course, but in no case would I require two courses. This is exactly what is done with the classes of the Professors of Humanity and of Greek: the candidates for degrees in Arts are bound to attend one course, but which course is not mentioned—it may be the first or the last; if they attend the last, however, they are not on this account exempted from examination in the rudiments of the language; neither do I conceive that attendance on any proposed second course should exempt from examination in the rudiments of Botany. Such attendance is the choice of the candidate, from an understanding that he is already able to undergo examination in the rudiments of the science.

With regard to the duration of the course, I was about to take the liberty of saying, that I think both the summer and winter session should be prolonged. We are always in a hurry at the end of a course, both in summer and winter. I think the winter session should begin a little earlier, and terminate a little earlier, that the summer course might begin sooner. If the winter course were to begin on the first of October, and terminate in the middle of April, the summer course might then begin, and terminate in the end of July.

Do you think that there would be any difficulty in having a sufficient number of students remaining in Edinburgh for the purpose of attending this prolonged course?—I think not. I have no doubt that towards the end of a course, whether it be one of two, or three, or six, or nine months' duration, the students will drop off; but my own idea is, that the actual duration does not materially affect this. If the course were prolonged, it would give the Professor a power of setting apart certain hours for examination; not taking two hours in the day, but one hour in the week occasionally, which would obviate the difficulty that it strikes me, at present exists, of getting hours for examination: it would prolong the course without

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increasing the number of hours occupied in the twenty-four, which it would be difficult to manage. The Professor would have an hour for examination at his ordinary lecture hour, without diminishing the number of lectures.

Are you not apprehensive that there would be an objection to prolonging the course, arising from the circumstance of students, especially those of this country, not being able to command funds for such a long residence in Edinburgh?—There is no question that this is an objection. The only other department which I would mention is that of Clinical Medicine. The great difficulty we find in teaching this branch is the great number of students that attend. In summer the number is much smaller, not exceeding twenty. It seemed practicable, therefore, to Dr. Duncan, junior, and me, to teach at this season by examination, and at two different periods we attempted it; but the aversion of the students to that mode of teaching obliged us both to give it up. The difficulty that is found in teaching Clinical Medicine in winter is the crowd of students. The great object of Clinical Medicine is to familiarise the student with the appearance of disease as presented in the patient; but as in the winter the Professor has 180 pupils, all of them cannot see the patients. It has therefore occurred forcibly, I believe to all of us, as Clinical teachers, and to me among the rest, that it would be a great point gained, if we could divide the students, and get smaller classes. The method that occurs to me as the most efficient for doing so is, to have two courses of Clinical lectures going on at the same time, and to compel all the teachers of Clinical Medicine to lecture every year, instead of lecturing in alternate years, as they do now. We should, by this means, reduce the number of pupils to one half; but as a lecture upon Clinical Medicine is so very important a step in medical teaching, I will mention here what I have stated repeatedly at the Senate table, that I think the Clinical course should be prolonged, and that instead of attending six months upon Clinical Medicine, as the students are compelled to do now, they should be made to attend nine months, and the two courses of lectures should be delivered during the whole of that period. Means might perhaps be taken to divide the pupils still more. As it is only rendered imperative on the students to attend now six months, and as they cannot attend two summer courses without a very considerably increased expense, scarcely any attend the summer course excepting a few who are desirous of information; the ordinary pupils always prefer attending the six months in winter. The expense of attending in summer is increased, not only by the additional fee the pupil must pay to the Professor, but more by the additional hospital fee for the summer months; for two summer sessions being in two distinct years, he must pay two hospital fees. If the student shall still be required to attend only six months, he should be compelled, by a regulation of the Senatus, to attend one half of his course on one set of lectures for three months, and the other half of his course upon the other set of lectures. Let the Professors so arrange it, and I think it might be practicable to make them issue only one half of the tickets, or, after they are issued, to allot certain students to certain Professors, and to change them afterwards.

If two Professors were lecturing at the same time, though a proportion of the students might, in all probability, prefer one Professor to the other, would it not be at least necessary that there should be a division of the students to a certain extent?—It would certainly be necessary to secure the full benefit of the plan, that the division should be equal; and there might be an arrangement made, by which this would be effected. Any one who has fought his way, as I have done, from one bed to another, will easily understand the difficulty there must be in seeing patients; the crowd is such, that the pupils cannot see the patients as they ought. I certainly once thought of a plan, by which the unequal division of the pupils might be obviated; and if the Commission will allow me, I will add a note afterwards, for it has escaped me at this moment. The next point as to which I would wish to make an observation or two, is the impracticability of supporting the Royal Botanic Garden as an institution connected with the University, without greatly increased funds; and I hope the Commission appointed to inquire into matters connected with the University will see the propriety of recommending a further allowance to be given.

Has there lately been a new Botanical Garden instituted for the assistance of the Professor of Botany?—There has.

Have you a separate appointment, as Keeper of that Garden, from the Crown?—I have an appointment as Regius Professor of Botany and Keeper of the Garden in one commission.

Have you also another commission from the Town?—I have.

What are the funds which are at present allotted for the annual maintenance of that Garden?—£419. 3*s.* from the Crown, and £25 from the Town.

To whom do you account for that?—To the Exchequer for both sums.

Has that been sufficient for the annual maintenance of the Garden?—It has not. It was quite insufficient even for the expense of the old garden, which was little more than one third of the extent of the present.

Do you recollect at this moment what additional outlay there has been?—I cannot; the accounts for this year have not been summed up: I present an account annually to the Exchequer.

During the last year do you recollect the additional current expenses that have been incurred?—Nearly £300.

In what manner has that been defrayed?—Out of my pocket.

Has any part of that been repaid to you?—Not during this current year, nor during the last, but the debts were paid up to the end of 1824 by the Treasury.

To what amount?—Nearly £700.

Had you expended that out of your own private purse?—Yes, or incurred a debt to that amount. I had expended above £300, and above £300 was a debt then outstanding.

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For what object was that excess of expense incurred?—For the support of so extensive a garden, for employing additional hands, and for the consumption of additional coals; indeed all the expenditure was increased.

What size is the garden?—Eleven Scotch acres and a half.

Does your gardener take apprentices?—He does not.

Would it not lessen the expense if he did?—To a certain extent it might; the objection to taking apprentices is, that we have less command over them—that is my objection; we have less authority: if an apprentice pays a fee, he conceives that he has a certain right in the garden, and that he is in a certain degree his own master.

Do you know whether any annual allowance is given from the Treasury for the expenditure of any other Botanical Garden in Great Britain?—Yes, for the gardens of Dublin and Cork. There is a large allowance for Dublin, and a smaller allowance for Cork.

What is the annual allowance for Dublin?—Above £1,600.

Is that Botanical Garden under the charge of the University of Dublin?—No, it is not.

Is it under the charge of the Professor of Botany at Dublin?—No, it is not.

Is it connected with the Medical School of Dublin?—Not in any degree to my knowledge; there is a University Garden in Dublin, but it is supported by the funds of Trinity College, which is very rich.

Is the Botanical Garden of Dublin the Garden of the Medical School otherwise than in as far as medical students may have accidental opportunities of access to it?—No.

Are any lectures delivered by any person there?—There are.

Is that a private institution?—Entirely.

What is the object of the Botanical Garden at Cork; is there a Medical school there?—There is no school; the garden has a small allowance, somewhere about £300.

What is the object of it?—To encourage the knowledge of Botanical Science.

Is that allowance for the garden at Dublin given to a society or institution?—There is a large allowance of £12,000 and odds, which is given to the Royal Society of Dublin, from which £1,600 is taken for the garden; the current expense of last year appears from the estimate, which was presented to Parliament.

What were the current expenses for the Cork Institution?—Two thousand pounds and upwards were the current expenses for the year 1825.

Do you know what have been the expenses this year?—No, I do not.

Is the establishment of the present garden at Edinburgh now as extensive and complete as you would desire for the state of the science?—Certainly not; the collection is very much neglected, in consequence of the want of hands: the establishment will very quickly go into decay, unless an additional allowance is given.

Are all the hot-houses built that you had it in contemplation to erect?—Certainly not; but I do not mean to ask for the erection of additional buildings, as I was explicitly told no more could be erected. All I ask is, to have an increased allowance to support such as are now existing. It were very desirable that there should be a lofty house for containing larger plants: as it is, I am afraid we must consent to cut the tops off these.

Do you heat by steam?—Yes.

Is there a great saving in that?—Not a great saving.

What is the annual expense of the Botanic Garden at Glasgow?—The expense in the year before last as stated in a printed Report, is £661. 8*s*. 5½*d*.

Is it as large a garden as yours?—It is six acres and a quarter: we have eleven and a half.

How are the expenses of that garden defrayed?—By subscription, by the interest of an allowance from the Crown (Government gave £2,000), and by the sale of plants.

Supposing that you are not able to procure an additional allowance from the Treasury, do you think it would be a safe measure to attempt to raise a fund by tickets of admission being given to persons in genteel life to walk in the gardens?—If I do not get an allowance from the Treasury, I must attempt it; but it has occurred to me, that for a time it might yield a small fund, and then fall off. I do not expect it to yield a considerable fund, even at first; for I have always thrown it open to those who wished to see it.

Have you no sale of plants here?—No.

Do you conceive yourself entitled to introduce such a measure of raising money by admission tickets, without the sanction of the Crown?—Certainly not. The garden at Liverpool, which is exactly the size of the old Botanical garden here, namely, five English acres, expended during the year 1825, £971. 8*s*. 2*d*. In this, however, several articles of expense were included that might have been saved, not being absolutely necessary, when the expenditure would have been reduced to £821. 6*s*. 2*d*.; but to this must be added, to render the cases parallel, the expenses which are peculiar to the establishment at Edinburgh, as in providing a large supply of plants for the purpose of teaching, and other matters arising out of the attendance of pupils, of which there are none at Liverpool; also the necessity there is for rearing a stock of plants to effect exchanges, as the only way in which the establishment can afford to keep up the collection.

Is that a public garden at Liverpool to which you have alluded?—It is a subscription garden. We never expend any thing in the purchase of plants, except a very few pounds. The only way of keeping up the collection is by rearing duplicates, which we exchange.

Do you exchange these with the people around Edinburgh?—Yes, and at a great distance, as at St. Petersburgh and Rio Janeiro.

Is the allowance now given for the New Garden exactly the same which was given for the old one?—Precisely the same, and the old garden went to ruin, from the impossibility of keeping it in repair from that fund. When I came to it, the rafters of the old houses were so

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completely rotted that I could thrust my finger up to the knuckle into them; they were supported with bars of iron, but we were under the greatest alarm lest the roofs should be blown down and the whole collection lost.

Are the rafters of the new houses made of wood or iron?—There are two houses of wood, all the rest are iron. I hope I shall not be understood as complaining of the Treasury—they have acted most liberally; but the allowance is so inconsiderable now, that their former liberality will be lost to the University, unless the allowance is increased. I have to support about thirteen English acres upon the allowance that was originally given for five acres. I expended £300 last year out of my own pocket.

Is the Library sufficiently supplied with books in your department of study?—Very inadequately indeed.

Have the students easy access to such books as are in the Library?—I do not think the attendants at the Library are sufficiently numerous, and the students are consequently frequently detained too long in getting books. Every facility, however, is given that the present attendants can give.

Upon the subject of Examination for Medical Degrees, do you think that the present plan affords an opportunity to every Professor to ascertain, whether in his particular line of study the candidate has attained a sufficient degree of proficiency?—With the alteration I suggested in the manner of examinations, I am satisfied every Professor might; but at present, in consequence of the multiplicity of subjects the student has to attend to, he often becomes so much confused, that the examination is not always a fair test of his knowledge.

According to the present mode, is any one Professor generally present during the whole period of examination?—We are all present during the whole period. No, I had forgotten; such was the case until last year: we all met and were present during the whole examination of one individual; but the numbers that were examined became so great, that it was found absolutely impossible to get through our examinations in time. We therefore adopted a change, which proved to be an improvement in examination, as well as a great mean of economizing time. We divided ourselves into two sub-committees of three each; we met in the same house, three went to examine one candidate, and three to examine another in a different room; we afterwards changed places, so that each candidate passed before the six, though the whole six were not present at one time during the examination.

You suggested that the Senatus Academicus should have the power of determining Curricula of study; do you think they ought to possess that power without the sanction of some superior authority?—I think it is of little consequence whether they possess it without sanction, if there be a power of appeal. I certainly think there should be a power of appeal upon that, and every other question, to the Chancellor and his assessors. If there is no dispute about the Curriculum, I see no reason why it should not be enacted upon the authority of the Senatus alone; but if there is any dispute, the party disputing should have it in his power to appeal.

Was the alteration in the mode of examination to which you have just alluded introduced by the Medical Faculty, or by the Senatus?—I presume by the Senatus; it ought to have been; it was an oversight, if it were not; every mode of examination, I conceive, should be authorized by the Senate. I dare say it was so done in this case.

If there is a Minute of it to be found, will you send it to the Commissioners?—I will.

According to the mode you have described, may not the Professor of Anatomy be absent during the examination upon Anatomy?—No; we generally examine in our own branches, but it is not necessary that we should. The person who begins the examination, and in whose house it occurs, generally gives the longest examination. He begins the examination upon preliminary branches, but every Professor is understood to examine in his own department; and if the Professor of Anatomy were absent during the first part of the examination, he would examine on his branch at the second; and he does so in point of fact.

Will the same observation apply to all the other Professors?—Certainly.

You stated, that attendance upon the class of Botany was required by the regulations of the Army Medical Board; do you know if that is distinct from attendance upon a class of Materia Medica?—Quite distinct, and to twice the extent of Materia Medica. The Board requires three months for Materia Medica, and six for Botany.

Do you consider Botany a more essential part of education than a knowledge of Mineralogy?—Decidedly. I have not the smallest hesitation in saying so, though it is my own branch of which I am speaking.

Is such your opinion, because a greater proportion of the preparations in the Materia Medica are taken from the vegetable than from the mineral kingdom?—It is not only its connexion with Materia Medica to which I allude, though I believe I may say it is more closely connected with Materia Medica: I allude to the functions of life, Botany being connected with the Physiological department of Science.

Do you not consider Zoology as desirable for a medical man?—Every branch of Natural History it is desirable for a medical man to know.

What particular classes are there, if any, of Botany, specified in the Army Regulations?—None.

Do you know whether, in the present day, Materia Medica is taught in any class of Botany in Great Britain?—I recollect no University in which Materia Medica is not taught as a separate department.

Is it the case at Glasgow?—Certainly.

Is it the case in Dublin?—In Dublin.

Do you conceive it practicable for the Professor of Materia Medica to communicate a sufficient knowledge of Botany in his class?—I find I have got a great deal too little time in

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three months; therefore I conceive the Professor of Materia Medica cannot do it. Materia Medica and Botany were formerly taught in this University in one Chair. The Chair was separated in 1768, and the two branches ever since have been taught separately. Dr. Hope resigned that, which he is not stated in his commission to have held, (the words Materia Medica are not included in Dr. Hope's commission,) but he resigned his Professorship *quoad* Materia Medica, which he held only by inference, and a separate Professor was appointed.

Edinburgh, Monday, 30th October 1826.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Dr. *Thomas Charles Hope*, Professor of Chemistry, called in and examined.

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Are you Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy?—I am.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the several Queries sent to the Senatus Academicus, and the Answers to them which they have returned to the Commissioners?—I have.

Do you concur in all those Answers?—There are a great many statements which depend upon official returns, which must rest upon the official people who furnish them; many of them are given by individual Professors, and these, I presume, rest upon the individual Professors; but I do perfectly concur with all the general sentiments. There are a number of clerical errors, but these, I fancy, will be corrected in proper form. One little matter, in point of fact, is, that in page 5, instead of the words "the former Professors," it should be "the two preceding Professors of Materia Medica" held the office of Second Physician to his Majesty in Scotland.

Do you generally concur in the opinions embraced in these several Answers?—I do.

Are there any suggestions which you are desirous of submitting to the Commissioners in the way of improvement in the University in general as a place of education, or with reference to its discipline, or any other matter connected with it?—There are a few matters that I shall beg leave to mention. To any one who has turned his attention to matters connected with the University, practical suggestions may arise; but whether mine are of any value, I will not pretend to say.

Will you have the goodness to submit your views of the subject to the Commissioners?—The first point I shall mention regards the completion of what I would call the Staff of the University. I think our establishment would be rendered more complete if we had a Chancellor, and probably also a Rector.

Would you approve of the introduction of those offices into this University which already exist in other Universities?—Yes.

Would you recommend that to those two officers any assistants should be given, in the shape of Assessors or a Council?—I think it advisable, though I am not at this moment prepared to say who the Assessors should be.

Would you recommend that there should be a power of appeal from the Senatus Academicus to those officers?—I would.

Are there any other general principles that you would propose to adopt, with respect to the Constitution of the University?—No; I have none relating to its general Constitution.

Have you any suggestions to offer with regard to the system of Education or mode of Discipline adopted in this University?—With regard to Discipline, there are some points I shall take the liberty of suggesting. In the first place, I think that a little more duty ought to be imposed on the Principal of the University. We have a method of beginning our winter studies, which I think is an unprofitable one, and occasions a great loss of time to certain individuals, and sometimes bears harder upon a proportion of our students than is necessary—I mean the irregular periods of commencement. I should be glad if it could be so arranged, that all the Professors should commence their prelections on the same day, which should be the 1st of November, if possible; and, therefore, it would be very desirable if the sacramental week at Edinburgh were over, previous to that day. The next point of discipline connected with that would be, that a duty should be imposed upon the Principal, (which, I believe, he is very willing to perform,) to have a regular opening of the session of the University, by means of an address to the students in the Great Hall, wherein he should point out the laws and regulations, and give at the same time such admonitions as would be suitable for them. I should conceive also, it were well if the Principal were to visit the junior classes repeatedly in the course of the winter, and be present at certain examinations, which should take place at those visitations. The Principal should take the general superintendence of all that goes on within the interior of the College; but for this purpose, his residence within the College would be indispensably necessary. I would take the liberty of adding, that an addition of salary should, if possible, be procured for the Principal, not only as some remuneration for the duty which he now performs, and the additional trouble which these circumstances would necessarily entail upon him, but also to enable him to support duly the dignity of the situation.

Do you conceive that the Principal has now no authority to visit the several classes of his own accord, without invitation from the several Professors?—I suppose he has that power. He has, I believe, occasionally visited them, and the preceding Principal did so, but whether in exercise of a right, or by invitation, I do not know.

Would what you are now recommending go beyond giving him that power, and would you desire, by a regulation, that it should be done?—Yes.

Do you conceive that the several Professors have now the right to refuse permission to the Principal to enter their respective classes?—I should scarcely think so, in regard to those classes in which examinations take place. With regard to the professional and other classes, where there is a prelection only, the door is open for every Professor to hear the lecture; but

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there being no academical discipline in the class, I should be at a loss to say that the Principal had an absolute right to enter *togatus*, and in character as Principal.

Do you conceive the right upon that subject to be clearly defined or ascertained at present?—No. It has never been brought into any sort of question; but, I believe, every Professor who lectures would be proud of his presence as an auditor.

Has the Principal any sort of authority in the regulation of this University, acknowledged and known, farther than being Chairman of the meetings of the Senatus Academicus?—I am not aware that he has any more power than that.

If a question should arise as to the propriety of inquiring into the conduct of students, would the Principal's authority come into operation?—I believe he is merely the organ, in that case, of the Senatus Academicus. That would be our present understanding.

Is his deliberative vote at this moment a question of doubt?—It is.

Will you have the goodness to proceed with any other observations you may have to offer?—I conceive it would be of much importance that the power of the Senatus Academicus were accurately defined over the general discipline of the College, and that it should be understood, no change of measures of any kind, within the walls of the College, ought to take place without the approbation of the Senatus Academicus. This should apply to Professors, in regard to the time of commencing their teaching—to the duration of their lectures—alteration of hours—employing assistance in lecturing—giving additional courses—the trifling pecuniary demands that are exacted from the student (the general fees being fixed elsewhere)—and, in short, to all minor matters whatsoever. We think that they possess that power; but we are unwilling to make a full exercise of it, in case it should be disputed. If, however, it were clearly understood, all the Professors would acquiesce in it.

Are you now speaking of the power of the Senatus over Professors, and not over students?—Yes. I conceive that the same power should be extended decidedly (though I believe it exists with less doubt at this moment) over the students; for it has been exercised to its fullest extent—that is, to the extent of expulsion, and of every sort of admonition. No additional power would be required by the Senatus Academicus at present in that respect. There is one point of University duty, namely, the fixing of the Curricula of study, which, I think, should lie with the Senatus, but not without revision; and I would be very glad to see a Chancellor and his Assessors, or a Board of that description, established; and it would be very advisable, that though the Curricula should originate and have the sanction of the Senatus Academicus, it should have the further approbation of those more remotely connected with the University, such as the Chancellor and his Assessors, if such a Board shall be established.

Would you propose that the Chancellor, or Lord Rector and his Assessors, should in every instance confirm the decision of the Senatus Academicus; or merely, that there should be a power of appeal from the Senatus to this supposed court, in cases where it was thought necessary?—Were it not, perhaps, pressing too much upon that Board, I would conceive that it were well that all changes of magnitude should receive their concurrence, previous to their becoming determined regulations. With regard to the students, I conceive there might be some improvements in our University. The first relates to the means of ascertaining and enforcing the attendance of the students; this particularly, however, applies to the junior classes: there are difficulties certainly accompanying the means of ascertaining that attendance; but I have no doubt that those difficulties may be easily surmounted. From the number of our students, the calling of catalogues would require so long a period as to exhaust much of the time; but in the junior classes, by allocating the students to particular seats, and appointing Censors for on or two benches, it would be an operation of not more than two or three minutes to each censor daily; so that a regular record might be had of the attendance of each student in the junior classes. In the higher classes, the allocation of particular seats would be a matter of very great difficulty, and in several of the medical classes quite impossible. In the medical classes there is a double object in ascertaining the attendance of students; the one to encourage their attendance, and the other to enable the Professor to give a certificate of attendance, according to what that attendance has actually been. It has been a matter of considerable complaint, that the Medical Professors at Edinburgh do not give certificates of attendance. This is in consequence of a resolution entered into about thirty years ago, when the numbers of the students became so great as to render it impossible for the Professor to know whether a student attended or not. For some years the medical Professors have talked of a way in which they could learn the attendance, so as to enable them to give an honest and fair certificate, which they are aware may prove of great use sometimes to the young men, either when they settle in a place, or become candidates for medical appointments. In some of the other Universities, each student is required to write his name every morning as he goes into the class, but that would be quite unsuitable here. One method has occurred for the sake of all those who desire to have certificates—(our classes are made up of so many persons who are far advanced in years, and my own is composed of many persons who attend from mere amusement and curiosity, that to expect what I am now about to mention to be practised by all, is unreasonable). It is this:—that all those who desire to have certificates at the close of the session, should inscribe their name at the commencement of it in a book; that they should be furnished with a number of tickets equal to the number of lectures the Professor delivers; that each student shall inscribe his name on the back of each ticket; that a servant should be in the way to receive the tickets from the students as they enter, and a clerk should be employed on the Saturday to make an exact record of such tickets. This would impose a considerable duty on the clerk; and I think it but reasonable, that a very small fee should be paid to the clerk, either when the tickets are taken out, or when the certificates are given. In this way, I think we should be able to encourage the attendance of those who ought to attend punctually, and it would afford the means of giving an honest and fair certifi-

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cate. In the junior classes, I conceive the examinations should be more frequent than I have understood they are, and should be made more formal. I dare say every Professor is disposed to throw the labour of examination off his own shoulders; still, I conceive, in these classes it would be a matter of considerable advantage. I am aware that though it would be of equal advantage in the professional classes, yet, from the length of our subjects, it would be a matter of very considerable difficulty. I will state, for example, with regard to my own class. I lecture six days in the week, with the exception of the few first weeks. Were I to devote one day to examination, I would lose about twenty-five lectures, which would be such a reduction of the course, as would not be compensated by the advantages of examination.

Would it be practicable to allow another hour for examination?—In regard to my class, the difficulties are two-fold: first, the business of the day is not the mere matter of lecturing; I have several hours' labour in superintending preparations for the succeeding day, and an additional hour would come to be a very great additional labour. But that is not all: the studies of the Medical students are so various, that there is no hour to be found from which a considerable number would not be excluded, which would not be fair. So satisfied, however, am I of the importance of examination, that during these last two years and the present year, my assistant has a class for examination which will meet twice a-week.

What number attends that class?—It has been very small, because my assistant extended its object rather too far; but this year he is to be limited to the small fee of half-a-guinea, and to the business of examination on the subject of the lectures.

Is that a private class entirely?—It is entirely a private class.

Is it not under Academical Regulations?—No. I have got the permission of the Senatus Academicus, and shall give the use of my class-room.

Is it a private class, with the formal permission of the Senatus Academicus?—With the formal permission of the Senatus Academicus.

Would the ultimate attendance of the students upon that class show the practicability of having a separate hour, and how many would be excluded from attending it?—It certainly would in some measure.

At what hour does that take place?—I believe that is to be regulated by the convenience of those who present themselves, and by an arrangement to be settled by my assistant with those gentlemen.

Has it not yet taken place?—This year, of course, it has not begun; last year it did, and there were two or three different hours at which he gave them an opportunity of attending.

What number attended?—To the best of my recollection, about 20; but that was connected with the farther matters of Practical Chemistry, which made it a little more costly, and of more minute attendance; but for the mere matter of examination, which is the object this year, I think the number will be increased.

Was it last year that you made the first experiment of this subordinate class?—No; it commenced three years ago under a different assistant, and was carried on also last year under my present one; both of them well qualified for the duty.

Is your assistant a scientific man?—Yes.

And have the students the benefit of your class-room and apparatus?—The examination class will meet in my class-room, and my assistant shall have the use of the apparatus for explanation, but not experiment. I would next mention, that along with the examinations in the junior classes, Themes and Exercises, within moderate limits, I should consider of very great importance.

Do you confine that recommendation, with respect to Themes, to the junior classes, or extend it to all the classes?—To the junior classes.

From your knowledge of the University of Glasgow, do you know if Professor Jardine examines his class regularly?—I believe he does.

Is his a numerous class?—It is; but he has more than one hour of regular teaching.

Is that practice confined to Professor Jardine in that University?—No; I believe it extends to all the Philosophical, as well as Literary classes.

Would you recommend that Themes should be made imperative upon students?—I would certainly have them imperative on all the junior classes; but in the Natural Philosophy and Moral Philosophy there is a description of attendants who would be driven away if those Themes were made imperative. They used to have an arrangement at Glasgow, by which there was what they called a public and a private class, though in part they were the same. There were individuals who attended the public courses, and who were necessarily obliged to go through the whole College discipline; there were others who attended the same lectures, but under the name of a private course, who were not obliged to go through the College discipline; and such an arrangement might be practicable perhaps in this University.

Would you propose that there should be a junior and a higher class, and that the examination should extend to all destined to any professional employment?—I would make it extend to those who are to obtain degrees in Arts, but I do not say that it should extend to all who are destined for professional employment.

In order to render that effectual, would it not be necessary to give a value to the degree in Arts which it does not now possess?—That is the next point I was going to mention. I should consider it of moment to encourage study by the distribution of prizes, and that in the most public manner—that every encouragement should be held forth to take the degrees in Arts. I certainly think that the method of examining for degrees at present is not so advisable as an examination in the presence of those Professors who compose the Faculty of Arts; but as that would be attended with great additional labour, some allowance should be made to the Professor for it. That every encouragement should be given to take that degree, and in the highest possible way, whether by future rewards or those rewards of fame, such as having their name

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stuck up on the wall of the library, or in having their names read out at the beginning of the session, or in some way or other that might be devised.

Would you recommend classification for honours, as practised in the English Universities?—Yes, by some distinct and public method. I was so impressed with this the last year, that I brought it before the Senatus Academicus; the Professors were very cordial in it, and a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the best mode of carrying such a view into effect. I brought with me several of the publications from the English Universities, to show that the questions that are put to the candidates, thinking that we might have something analogous, as far as the constitution and practice of the University would admit of its introduction. I can only say, all the Professors of Literature and Philosophy seemed to go very heartily into the measure.

Has any Report been presented from that Committee, which you say was appointed?—No.

Is it expected in the course of this session?—It is.

Are you in possession of the papers of the English Universities which you have mentioned?—I am possessed of them; they do not belong to me; they have been with me several months.

When you say that you hope a report, in consequence of these suggestions of yours to the Senatus Academicus, may be produced, do you mean to state that it is still under the consideration of the Senatus Academicus?—I do.

Does the matter under the consideration of that Committee refer to your suggestions, with a view to have the degrees conferred with more honour and more publicity, and accompanied with examination?—Yes.

Do you think that those degrees would be more sought after, merely from the circumstance of being attended with more honour, unless some advantage were to be derived from them, professionally or otherwise?—I think this advantage would result, that every young man who studied Divinity, or who was anxious to be a tutor in a family (and these compose a considerable number of the students who attend the Literary and Philosophical classes), would be very solicitous of such honour, as it would be, I think, a sure introduction for him into a family of consideration, and probably open a very fair road for promotion in the Church. It would also be gratifying to a gentleman, who has no profession, to acquire such academical honour.

Do you think that it would be likely to raise the value of degrees in Arts, that they should be given at one time—that the competitors should undergo a regular trial, and that they should be classed according to their different attainments, as at Cambridge, or that there should be any other form of distinction?—Certainly.

Do you think that it would raise the value of the degree in Arts, if graduates in this University were allowed certain academical privileges after their graduation; for example, if those graduates who put their names in the books, and pay a small sum, were to be allowed the privilege of using the Library, and of visiting the Museum, and so forth?—Certainly.

You have said, it might make the establishment more complete, if there were a Chancellor in this University; do you think it might be advisable if that Chancellor were chosen, as he is in the University of Oxford, by the Masters and Doctors?—Considering the description of those most likely to take the degree in Arts, and those who actually take the Doctor's degree, I think it would not be advisable.

If the value of the degree in Arts were raised in the way alluded to, so that most young men, whether educated for a profession, or in general young men of fortune, were led to aspire for the degrees thus rendered additionally valuable, might it not be advantageous to have the election of the Chancellor in the same way as at Oxford?—I should be very doubtful with regard to it; for our class of students, who take their degrees here, are of a totally different description from those who take them at the English Universities. They would be in a far inferior range of life, and I do not conceive it would be advisable.

Although you think it not advisable as degrees are at present taken, yet if they were taken with the honours just now alluded to, so as to induce the most of the young men of family in Scotland to take the degree of Master of Arts, and thus raise the value of the degree, do you think it might not then be advisable?—Even should it fortunately happen that the students in the higher ranks of life should take their degrees in Arts, still, considering the number of the inferior description, as well as the nature of such elections, I entertain the strongest doubt of the propriety of such a measure.

Is Dr. Hope aware that the great majority of the graduates in the English Universities are not such as are commonly called men of family and fortune?—I am aware there must be many educated for the Church who are not of that description; but I have always understood it was the rank and wealth of England that are educated at the Universities.

Dr. Hope having expressed a desire that a Chancellor should be appointed in this University, and a great doubt whether his nomination should be in the Masters of Arts, even if that degree were raised in character and honour, will he have the goodness to inform the Commissioners in whom he would vest the appointment in the first instance?—In a Rector, if such shall be established, and the Professors: and, in the absence of a Rector, in the Senatus Academicus alone.

When Dr. Hope intimates the opinion that it would be best to vest the election of the Chancellor in the Senatus, does he advert to his answer to a previous question, that he would place the control of the Senatus in the Chancellor and his Assessors?—I am quite aware of it; I see no incongruity in it.

Would you propose that he should be annually chosen, or for life, or for a term of years?—I suppose for a term of years.

Would you propose, also, that the Rector should be chosen for a term of years?—There should be a shorter duration for the Rector than the Chancellor.

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Do you propose that the Rector should be chosen by the Senatus?—I would not have it in the students, which is the case in some other Universities; for in my humble opinion very great evils result from it. I should think it safer to leave the election with the Senatus.

Of what nature are those evils to which you have now alluded, as being likely to arise from placing the election of that officer in the students?—The principal evil is the introduction of insubordination and disorder among the students, who, at the early age they are called upon to give their vote, I conceive to be altogether incapable of judging who should be a proper Rector.

With the functions which you propose to allot to the Chancellor and his Assessors, what use would there be, in your opinion, in having any Rector?—Principally to increase the staff of the establishment by the addition of an individual of consideration and weight.

What functions would you leave for him to perform?—The functions I would hold to be intermediate between those of the Senatus Academicus and the Chancellor.

Will you explain what the nature of those intermediate functions should be?—To have a voice in those matters of internal discipline which fall under the consideration of the Senatus.

Does Dr. Hope mean that the Rector should vote in the Senatus, or act as a Court of Appeal from the Senatus, in those matters of internal discipline?—I mean, in the greater arrangements, that he should have a vote in the Senatus Academicus.

Dr. Hope has stated he would have the Rector as well as the Chancellor elected by the Senatus; but as it might appear to many persons objectionable that those controlling officers should be elected by those whom they were to control, and as it appears to be objectionable, in Dr. Hope's opinion, that the students should have any voice in the election of the Lord Rector, or consequently of the Chancellor, would there be any objection, in Dr. Hope's opinion, to the Rector, at least, being elected by the Graduates of the University?—I think there would.

Are those objections of the same nature as you have stated to the Graduates having any voice in the election of a Chancellor?—Exactly the same.

Would you make the Lord Rector, according to your idea of this constitution, the Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor to perform his duties, and to take the place of Chancellor in the event of his absence?—Yes, within the College.

What does Dr. Hope understand to be the duties and powers exercised by Rectors in other Universities in Scotland?—I am not so well acquainted with the constitution of all the different Colleges as to be able precisely to answer that question. The Rector of the University of Glasgow forms a constituent part of some of their public meetings, and has a voice in the election of certain Professorships.

Does he not preside in what are strictly considered University Meetings?—In Glasgow the constitution is so very complex, that I find it difficult exactly to reply to that question.

Does the Rector or his Deputy preside upon the occasion of conferring Academical degrees?—I do not recollect who is the Deputy Rector. The Principal presided on every occasion which occurred when I was at Glasgow.

You have stated that you would vest in the Senatus Academicus of this University the sole power of framing regulations both of Discipline and Education, with respect to both Professors and Students, subject only to the controlling power of a new court, headed by the Chancellor and the Lord Rector; are you aware that at present the Patrons claim the power of appointment, suspension, and deprivation?—Perfectly.

Would you, under the new system for a constitution which you have suggested as an improvement to the Commissioners, recommend that the powers so claimed by the Patrons should be altogether suppressed?—I think so.

Would you also recommend that in the Senatus Academicus alone should be vested the power of appointing Examiners for degrees?—I would propose that it should originate with the Senatus, but have the sanction of that Court of Revisal.

By that do you mean the new court of the Chancellor, with his Assessors, including the Lord Rector?—Yes.

In the same manner would you recommend that the Senatus should be controlled in the authority they might exercise within the University?—Yes.

Of what nature should the assistant court of the Chancellor be, or of what class of individuals do you think that Court of Assessors should be composed?—I think it should consist of a mixture of men of high consideration and of learning.

Do you think it should consist of persons unconnected with the Senatus Academicus?—It should consist of persons unconnected with the Senatus Academicus.

How would you propose that the Assessors should be nominated or appointed?—I am not at present prepared to state my opinion on that.

Some time ago you stated that you thought it should not be allowed to any Professor to give additional lectures without the consent of the Senatus Academicus, did you mean that it should not be in the power of any Professor to have an additional hour in his class for examination,—for instance, the Professor of Logic,—without the consent of the Senatus Academicus? If it has not heretofore been usual, it ought not.

Has it been usual in this University for Professors to give additional lectures without the consent of the Senatus Academicus?—It has been sometimes done; and sometimes they have got the regular assent and approbation of the Senatus.

Will you have the goodness to state the reason why you think such additional lectures should not be allowed without the consent of the Senatus?—The new lectures may interfere as to the hour, or as to the subject, with existing establishments, of which I conceive the Senatus Academicus ought to be the judge.

Do you think it should be in the power of any Professor to lessen his lectures, or hour of duty, without the consent of the Senatus Academicus?—Unquestionably not.

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Has it ever been the practice for Professors in this University to lessen the number of hours during which they taught, without such consent?—I am not aware of the fact.

Is it consistent with your knowledge that in the Logic class there was a greater extent of time occupied in teaching formerly?—I have no recollection that it was so; at least I can answer for 45 years.

Will you have the goodness to pursue the thread of observations which you have to offer to the Commissioners?—There is one change which I would be glad to see effected, though there are many difficulties attending it. I conceive that it would be more befitting the dignity of the University were the business of the junior classes, *viz.*, the Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, to commence at a higher state of progress in those branches than they now do. The classes should be calculated for pupils who have already made greater progress, by which means they might be carried to a greater length in those studies than they are at present; but in the system of education over Scotland this must be a matter of great difficulty. With regard to the Greek in particular, in consequence of its not being taught generally in the country schools, I am afraid it would be impracticable without considerable inconvenience. I am also aware that it would tend considerably to reduce the emoluments of the Professorships, and if that were the case, some provision should be made to preserve their emoluments at a due pitch.

When you state it would be attended with very great inconvenience, if not impracticable, to bring about the improvement you allude to in the junior classes, would you have the goodness to state the nature of those inconveniences to the Commissioners?—The particular inconvenience in regard to the Greek class arises, I think, from this circumstance: Greek is an imperative class for Divinity Hall and for the Degree in Arts; and if a young man were desirous of entering the Hall, or attaining that degree, as he could not arrive in Edinburgh from the country sufficiently prepared in Greek, it would compel his residence in Edinburgh for one or two years more, and by that means his residence at the seat of the University would be extended a couple of years beyond the present course of study, and which would be more than a large proportion of those students who now attend the Greek could possibly bear.

When you state that a young man could not come to this University sufficiently prepared with Greek, supposing the alteration effectual that you now speak of, do you mean by that that the schools in the country are not such as to prepare a young man sufficiently with Greek previous to his introduction at this University?—I understand that to be the case.

Do you not think that if an alteration were effected in this University with respect to the junior classes, by which the elements of Greek and Latin and Mathematics were not taught here, as they are now done, the consequence of that would be the erection of schools and the introduction of schoolmasters in the country of a higher order and description than at present exist?—That is a matter attended with so many difficulties, and is such a change of the whole system of education in the country, that though I might think it probable, I think the Commissioners could not proceed upon that principle.

Are you of opinion that the state of the schools in the country, in Scotland, is at present such as to prevent the possibility, or at least probability, of a young man attaining those elementary branches of education sufficiently well to fit him for coming to this University, so prepared as you would wish him to be?—I am.

Is that your opinion with reference to the general condition of schools, not to particular ones?—To the schools generally.

Would you have the goodness to pursue any further observations you have to make?—There are a few observations I have to make respecting the Medical Department. It would be a material improvement in the system of Medical education were Surgery taught in a distinct and separate course of lectures, which is not the case at present. This might be attained, either by the present Professor giving a complete and entire course of Surgery, independent of his Anatomical lectures; or at the demise of the present Professor, or with his consent, by a separation of the two chairs.

At present, is the Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery united in one person?—Yes.

Which of those two alterations would you prefer,—that there should be two separate chairs, or that the individual filling the united chair should give two courses of lectures?—Were there a vacancy, I would not hesitate to say that there should be two distinct persons.

Then you think decidedly that two distinct persons, putting out of the question all personal consideration with respect to the present Professors, would be the best arrangement for the University?—Certainly.

Do you recommend that the Professor of Surgery should be a surgeon in actual practice?—I would recommend that the person should be educated as a surgeon, and have opportunities of practice.

Is Dr. Hope aware of any provision in the Commission of the present Professor of Anatomy, reserving to the Patrons a power, if necessary, to make a separation, if subsequent experience should require it?—My only knowledge of it is from a pamphlet sent to me the other day. I was not previously aware of it; but I should hold, even for the interest of the University, that where they have been so long conjoined that no separation ought to be attempted without the most ample indemnification to the Professor, who for 26 years has held that office. In relation to Surgery, I should hold it an improvement were an arrangement made with the Managers of the Royal Infirmary that certain wards should be appropriated for the purpose of Clinical Surgery. I have the satisfaction, however, of thinking that that matter has not escaped the consideration of the Managers.

Are there any other subjects in the Medical Faculty upon which you would wish to make any observations?—I feel a little difficulty in touching the point, which I am now going to allude to, that of the Medical Curriculum.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing, or hearing read certain notes which Dr. Alison, the

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, stated to the Commissioners, had been submitted to the rest of the Faculty; and if you have, do you approve of the substance of those notes?—I do. *University of Edinburgh.*

Have you heard them, then?—I have heard them; and conceiving they were delivered here as I heard them, I perfectly concur. Professor Hope.

Do you concur in that part of them which relates to the subject of previous preliminary education for medical students?—Yes, I do. 30 October 1826.

Dr. *Alexander Monro*, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Are you Professor of Anatomy and the Principles and Practice of Surgery in this University?—I am. Professor Monro.

Do you, therefore, combine two subjects of Medical Study in one class?—I do.

Have you seen the several Queries that have been sent to the Senatus Academicus, and the Answers to them?—I have.

Do you concur in those Answers?—I concur generally; the statement with regard to myself is not quite correct.

What statement is it to which you allude?—As to the duration of my lectures.

Is it a statement which is in the Appendix?—I believe it is mentioned in the Appendix, and it is mentioned in the earlier pages of the Report.

Was it not furnished by yourself?—It was; but I had no opportunity of revising the proof.

Do you refer to the statement which appears in the Appendix, giving the description of the lectures delivered by yourself?—What I refer to is this: it is stated that I give lectures on Anatomy only during four months, whereas I give lectures on Anatomy for four months and a half. I may state, that I frequently lecture much longer than the time stated in the Report, as during the demonstrative part of the course. Other Professors may shut their book, and stop; but I must go on until demonstration is completed. In many cases, the parts of the body will not keep, and it often happens to me, in showing the more minute parts, as the distribution of the arteries and nerves, that the students come down after lecture, and examine the body themselves, and in doing so injure the parts so much, that I must sometimes go on to lecture for two hours.

You stated that in the answer to the 18th Query sent by the Commissioners, there is an error with respect to the time in which you give lectures; and it is stated in that answer, that you give your lectures on Anatomy five days in the week, each lecture occupying an hour and a quarter, the whole course continuing for a duration of four months; is that correct?—It should have been stated, that they are continued for four months and a half, instead of four months.

Is that a correct Return which states that you give lectures upon Surgery for one hour once in the week for four months, and eight hours in the week for two months?—I may make the same observation with regard to that as the other, that I very frequently lecture for a longer period. I am obliged to do so on account of the state of the subject.

Do your lectures frequently extend beyond the hour?—Yes.

In the return to the 18th Query, in the column stating the separate hour for examination, it is remarked that there is one hour on Saturday, for six months, in which you lecture; and it appears by your statement now, that you only lecture four and a half months on Anatomy; would you have the goodness to explain whether that remark refers to Surgery only?—I examine on Saturdays upon the whole business of the week; thus, during the Anatomical part of my course, I examine on Anatomy, and during the Surgical part of my course upon Surgery.

Are the Commissioners to understand that four months of Surgery follow four months and a half of Anatomy, so as to make eight months in the whole, or that during a part of the time when you are lecturing on Anatomy, you are also lecturing on Surgery?—My whole course lasts six months. I give many observations on Surgery during the Anatomical part, as may be seen by consulting my text-book, entitled Elements of Anatomy, and afterwards proceed to the Surgical part of my course. My course of Surgery differs far from any other Surgical course, for during it I give no Anatomy. I inquired of Mr. Allan, who lectures on Surgery, wishing to know how many lectures on Anatomy he gave during his course. Mr. Allan has stated to me, in his letter, that his course of lectures on Surgery extends to about 115; twenty of which are Anatomical, and a portion of several of the others has reference to the structure of the human body, especially to the relative situation of parts. In my Surgical lectures I give no Anatomy; but having premised the Anatomy of the parts, and previously explained it, I refer to what I have said upon the subject before.

During the period of six months, are you lecturing for two hours a-day?—No; generally for one hour and a quarter, and sometimes for two hours.

So that in that way each course has lectures for four months?—I give about ninety-three lectures on Anatomy, and I give seventy on Surgery.

During a portion of that time, do you lecture on Surgery alone?—During the latter part of my course.

Do the lectures on Surgery embrace a separate period of about one month and a half?—Yes, except on the Saturdays, of the Anatomical part of my course; on Saturday next I begin my lectures on a course of Surgery.

In your early lectures upon Surgery, can you make any reference to your Anatomical lectures?—I have constructed my course so that in the first Surgical lectures there is very little reference to Anatomy.

Have you any thing that you are desirous of stating to the Commissioners in the way of

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improvement with regard to the education, discipline, or constitution of this University?—With a view to save the time of the Commission, I may say that I saw the notes of Dr. Alison and also of Dr. Graham, and that I will mention now only those things which they have omitted.

Do you concur with them so far as they go?—Yes, I do.

Are what you wish to state to the Commissioners some supplementary observations?—Yes.

What are the exact subjects to which the notes refer, and in which you concur?—A very great improvement in the Medical Department here would be to facilitate the acquisition of dead bodies.

Will you mention the particular subjects with regard to which you concur in the opinions expressed by Dr. Graham and Dr. Alison?—I may mention, I believe, that both Dr. Graham and Dr. Alison have stated that they thought it would be well, if some such office as Chancellor were instituted in this University.

Do you concur in the observations which Dr. Alison and Dr. Graham have made on that point?—I do.

Do you concur in the observations Dr. Alison made with respect to the previous education of students for the Medical profession?—Yes, I concur entirely on that point.

Do you concur in the observations made by Dr. Graham on the subject of Clinical Medicine?—As far as I recollect, his observations went to this, that it would be a very great improvement in giving Clinical lectures, if there was more than one Clinical lecturer officiating at the same time. I think that would be a very important improvement in the University. It occurs to me, that there are so many students attending the Clinical Ward, that they have not the opportunity of examining the patients in that minute way that is desirable.

Are you of opinion that the system of delivering Clinical lectures in rotation is a good system?—I think it is an admirable system.

Looking to the Constitution of this University, do you think the powers of the Senatus Academicus ought to be more accurately defined than they are at present?—I certainly think so.

Is it not a matter that is well understood, that their powers in the University, both with respect to discipline, as affecting the Professors and the students, are not so clearly defined as to be free from counter-claims and doubts?—I believe that to be the case.

Would you think it a great improvement to put an end to a doubt of that description, and have their powers clearly and accurately defined?—I do.

When you state that you concur in the propriety of the appointment of a Chancellor and his Assessors, which Dr. Alison alluded to in his notes, are the Commissioners to understand that you would make the Chancellor and his Assessors, and perhaps the Lord Rector united with them, a Court of Appeal from the Senatus Academicus?—I think that would be a very good plan.

Would you propose that the Senatus Academicus should have the exclusive power of enforcing discipline within the University, and of regulating the whole course of education?—I think so, with an appeal.

Would you propose this Court of Appeal should be elected by the Senatus Academicus; or how should it be chosen?—I think it would be better if it were elected by the Senatus, than by the students.

Would it be better to have a Chancellor nominated in any other way than by the election of students; or is that the preferable method, in your opinion, of appointing that officer?—I should have no objection to an appointment by the Crown or the Senatus.

Would you give the Senatus, under this altered system, the exclusive power of appointing Examiners for Degrees?—I should think so, as they do at present.

Are you not aware that at present a doubt exists with respect to the exclusive power of the Senatus of appointing Examiners for degrees?—No, I was not aware of that.

As you disapprove of the election of any superior Court by the students, such as has been adverted to, would there be any objection to the election of that high officer by the graduates of the University, as is the practice in the English Universities?—I do not see how that could be easily done in this University, for we have no resident graduates; we have no persons like tutors in this University.

If a system of graduation were established and acted upon, and degrees in Arts more especially came to be a considerable object, and to be much sought after, should you then think there would be any objection, provided the difficulty of finding the electors were thus removed?—Upon my word, I cannot well say as to that; I do not know what has taken place in the English Universities, having never been there, except upon an occasional visit.

Would you wish to offer to the Commissioners any observations with respect to the University at large, by way of improvement, beyond what has already been stated by yourself, or has been mentioned in the notes to which you have referred?—I think it would be useful if, on a certain day, the different Professors were to be convened, and if the Principal were to make a speech to the students, expressing the duties expected of them. At present, in consequence of the system pursued by different Professors, particularly by those of the Faculty of Arts, the students are ignorant as to the proper time of coming to the University; and they often arrive too late, and lose a valuable part of our courses.

Would you propose that every class, in all the branches of education, should assemble at one and the same time, and be opened by some kind of solemnity by the Principal?—Yes; and I think upon that day it would be well, that the Deans of the different Faculties should read the regulations relative to the particular Faculties.

Have you ever taken into consideration the propriety of public examinations in this Uni-

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versity, and the classification of students according to their merits or attainments at the end of a session, with a view of raising in their own minds the dignity of the University, and making a superior order of degree?—I have had a good deal of conversation with my colleagues on this point, whether, before giving a certificate to a particular student, it might not be well to examine him upon his knowledge. It seems to me to be the opinion of several of my colleagues, that, if it could be done, it would be a matter of considerable moment.

Do you hold the same opinion upon that point as your colleagues?—I do.

In that case, would you withhold a certificate from those whom you thought not sufficiently instructed to deserve one?—Certainly.

Would you not propose, by such a system, to class them according to their proficiency?—That might be difficult. We do it to a certain degree. When a gentleman wishes a certificate after our classes have been finished, we write upon the certificate he has been diligent, or very diligent, or that he has merely attended.

But is there no public classification by which something like honour might be taken by individuals?—It has only been private hitherto.

Would you recommend that examination to be so public as to produce a spirit of emulation among the students?—I am afraid, with our students, that could not be carried into execution. I have been engaged in examining students every Saturday for an hour, and sometimes for an hour and a half, for twelve or fifteen years; and when students enter with me, I frequently ask them whether or not they wish to join the examining class. Some attend my examinations; others will not, and say it is treating them like schoolboys. There is a circumstance as to my examinations that has not been attended to—that is, as to the fee. For that examining class, I charge a guinea for the course.

Does the observation you just now made, with respect to students, apply to your particular class rather than to other classes in the University?—I mean it to apply only to myself.

What portion of students may attend that examination class, compared with the general body of the class?—When I began about fifteen years ago, I had between sixty and seventy pupils; they paid ten shillings, which I gave to the door-keeper; but I found I could not examine them to my satisfaction, and it struck me I should diminish the number if I increased the fee. I increased it to a guinea, and for six or eight years past I have got a guinea for that course, and the number has been diminished to about thirty-five.

Are those examinations conducted under the authority of the Senatus Academicus?—They are not; they know that I carry them on.

Is it conducted by their order?—No. I may mention that sometimes these examinations are conducted in Latin and sometimes in English.

Under what authority is the fee paid by the students?—When I stated to the Senatus that I charged a guinea for my course of examination, they said it was a sort of extra work at an extra hour; it was a sort of private paction.

Is there no authority from the Senatus for demanding that fee?—None; they all know I do so; I have stated it to them over and over again.

You stated that you communicated to the Senatus your intention of asking that fee; did you state it to the Senatus as a body, or to the different Professors, individually, composing the Senatus?—To the Medical Professors individually.

That communication was not made to them when they were assembled as a Senatus?—No.

Did you only get their concurrence from them as individuals, as a matter of opinion?—As individuals.

Have you any other points, from the notes you are referring to, that you would wish to mention to the Commissioners?—Yes; relative to the Anatomical Museum. By a late arrangement between the Patrons and the University it was determined that the Museum, which was bequeathed by my father, shall be laid open to the public, and that it shall be very much extended, and put upon a different footing. The agreement with the Town is, that they are to pay £100 annually for the support of this Museum, and that all students who shall afterwards get a degree in Medicine, should pay a guinea towards the support of it: but I consider the sum as completely inadequate to the purpose; for I should suppose that the greater part of the sum would be exhausted in paying the fees of the servants who are necessary for it.

What would you recommend in the shape of an adequate remuneration for that purpose?—I should suppose, if there were about £400 a-year set aside for that purpose, it might pay the servants and keep the Museum in its proper state, and also lead to the extension of it; for we must have a person who is deeply skilled in Anatomy, and who understands the art of making and preserving preparations. My colleague, Mr. Jameson, may easily obtain a Conservator who can stuff birds, and take the charge of insects, &c.; but the Conservator of the Anatomical Museum must be a man who has been educated properly, who has gone through a complete Medical and Surgical education, and who is competent to enter upon the practice of Surgery, which he would do if he found it more lucrative; therefore we must give him a very considerable salary.

Do you think the whole could not be done with propriety according to the present arrangement?—No; I do not think it could be done under £400 a-year, at least. At the Hunterian Museum, at London, there are four Conservators; the son of the principal Conservator was lately in Edinburgh, and thinking I should probably have some questions proposed to me upon the subject, I asked him as to the salaries—I did not ask him as to his father's, but he told me that of the Under-Conservator's; he said he was now in quest of one or two, and that they were willing to give £100, or £120 a-year; and if they found a fit person they would give him £50 more, making £170 a-year.

Did he state what was the expense of the Hunterian Museum?—He did not.

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Is there any other remark you would wish to make as to the Anatomical Museum?—I think that the Conservator should have a house within the College, in order to receive anything that may be sent, and to be at hand to exhibit the Museum to any person who wished it; and it is material to the preservation of the Museum, that this officer should be at hand in case of fire. A Museum is composed of very combustible materials; we use a great deal of spirit of wine, wax and rosin, and oil of turpentine; and if a person were not always at hand, any trifling spark might lead to the destruction of the whole building.

Does the Conservator live in the Museum?—Not at present; he did formerly. Mr. Fyfe had for many years a house in the College, but his house was pulled down to make way for the new buildings, and the present Conservator lives in his own apartments.

Do you know if there will be accommodation for him when the new buildings are finished?—Perhaps a couple of small apartments might be obtained.

Keeping out of view any effect it might have on your own individual interest, would you recommend an additional Professor of Surgery, distinct from the Professor of Anatomy in this University?—As to that, I have already stated, that by the terms of my commission I am Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and that during the long period I have been so, I have been engaged in preparing materials for my lectures on Surgery; and though it may not be a common opinion that Physicians do practise Surgery, I may mention that there is no existing law in the College of Physicians of Edinburgh against it, and that during my life I have practised all the minor operations of Surgery, as well as many members of the College of Physicians. If I were to be deprived of the Surgical part of my chair, I should be obliged to make a number of other lectures to fill up the hiatus, to lecture during an equal number of days as my medical colleagues.

Do you mean with a view to enrolment, or for the benefit of students?—By the rules of the University, every Professor of Medicine must lecture six months; now, if I were not to lecture upon Surgery, I must make a great number of additional lectures on Anatomy to prolong that part of my course.

Do you mean that that would be necessary to fill up the period of six months which you understand the Professor is bound to lecture?—Yes.

Putting aside for a moment the consideration of what the regulations of the University may be at present, do you think, for the objects of science and for the benefit of the Medical department, it would be an improvement in the Constitution of the University to have a Professor of Surgery separate from the Professor of Anatomy?—As to that, I may mention that at present, as Surgery stands, it consists of two branches, the Medical and the Manual parts of Surgery. The Manual part of Surgery is considered as the least important, and I shall here read an extract of a lecture given lately by Mr. Lawrence on that very point, to show that the Medical part of Surgery is by far the more important. Mr. Lawrence, in one of his lectures upon Surgery (which are the most extensive in London, now given in Aldersgate-street) has stated, alluding to operations, that it is the boast of modern Surgery to have greatly diminished their number, and an improved knowledge of the nature and treatment of diseases will probably effect a still farther reduction. Many Surgeons, in considerable practice, operate but seldom, and it would require a large city or district to furnish operations enough for the whole employment of one Surgeon. It is stated, in the history of the Academy of Surgery at Paris, and in the first volume, "the study of Chirurgical diseases, which may and ought to be cured without having recourse to operations, should at all times be considered as the principal subject of a Surgeon's attention. Painful methods are always the last remedies in the hands of a man who is truly able in his profession, and they are the first, or rather they are the only resource of him whose knowledge is confined to the art of operating."

Do you think that it is necessary or beneficial that Medical Surgery should be united with the Professorship of Anatomy?—I think it might; but really on that question, as I am a party concerned, I would rather not give a decided opinion. As to the operative part of Surgery, I may remark that my father, during the whole course of his life, practised operative Surgery, and he is mentioned repeatedly in the works of a gentleman well known, Mr. Benjamin Bell, one of the most celebrated surgeons of the day; and from these quotations, it is not only obvious that he practised Surgery, but that he also improved it.

Laying aside all reference to existing circumstances, and supposing that complete provision were made for every interest which would be at all interfered with by any different classification of subjects than that which subsists in the University, and without the least reference to animadversions that may have been sent forth to the public upon that arrangement which exists in the University, would you, as a scientific man, think it expedient, even supposing that the Professor of Anatomy embraces a great deal of Surgery in his lectures, that there should likewise be a separate Professor of Surgery?—I reply to that question by saying I do not profess to have performed many of the higher operations of Surgery, and it perhaps might, on that ground, be advantageous that there should be a course with regard to them: such as amputation, for example; or cutting a person for the stone; or the greater operations, as we call them. But then these subjects are embraced already by my colleague Dr. Ballingall: in his course of Military Surgery I apprehend he treats very much at large as to all injuries and operations; for example, as to trepanning, cutting off their legs, and so forth, and all cases that fall under the cognizance of a Military Surgeon.

Looking to the peculiar character of that class, is it supposed to be one in which the Professor is properly conversant with the ordinary operations of Surgery, except so far as they are connected with the peculiar and distinctive duties of a Military Surgeon?—I really do not see any difference between Surgery practised upon a soldier, and Surgery practised upon another. A man in civil life is liable to have his legs broken, and to be wounded in the same manner as a soldier.

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Would the principles of Military Surgery embrace any of those operations which are performed upon women?—In answer to that I may say I do not know any operation, except those performed on the organs of urine and generation, that are performed upon a woman, that are not performed on a man, and the former are treated of by Dr. Hamilton.

Is it understood that Dr. Ballingall, in point of fact, or Dr. Thomson, considered a course of lectures upon Military Surgery to embrace the objects of general Surgery, such as Lithotomy for instance?—I really do not know whether Dr. Ballingall lectures on Lithotomy or not; it is a disease that is incident to soldiers.

Do you consider that his department would preclude him from it, if he chose?—If a Professor of Operative Surgery were appointed, Dr. Ballingall would have great reason to complain, for I suppose he treats of operations.

According to that view of the duties of the Chair of Military Surgery, would not the object at which some of the preceding answers were pointing, be completely attained by simply subtracting the branch of Military Surgery, and allowing Dr. Ballingall to teach a general course?—As I said before, I see very little or no difference between Military Surgery and Common Surgery.

Is it your opinion therefore, that a separate Professor of Surgery would not be necessary?—Not at present.

Does not the Professor of Military Surgery lecture upon gun-shot wounds?—He does.

Are not the soldiers much more subject to gun-shot wounds than civilians?—Certainly that must be admitted; but still we see many instances of them in others.

Does not the Professor of Military Surgery lecture upon wounds given by swords and bayonets?—Surely.

Are not soldiers much more liable to that species of injury than persons not in the military profession, though a man may be cut with a sword who is not a soldier?—The nature of wounds made by swords, or the scalpel of a surgeon, is very little different.

In point of fact, does the Professor of Military Surgery in this University, from what you know of his lectures, confine them mainly to that description of wounds to which soldiers are most liable; or does his course range into a general description of Surgery?—I cannot answer that question, for Dr. Ballingall told me two days ago, that he was going to publish a new projet of his course.

Does his old projet, which he has been in the habit of delivering at this University, embrace the general art of Surgery; or does it, upon a mere confined scale, point mainly, if not entirely, to the wounds and to the accidents which happen to a soldier in his military life, and to subjects connected with the peculiar duties of the Army and Navy Surgeons?—I believe it may be so; but I do not know, at this time particularly, the plan of his course.

Dr. Monro said, if it were not for the lectures he gives in Surgery, he would give a great many more lectures in Anatomy; would that not be an advantageous circumstance for the study of that important branch of medical science?—I really do not know; I give, as I stated before, about ninety-three lectures at present on Anatomy; I give a much longer course than is given in London.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that, in point of fact, four months and a-half enable Dr. Monro to give as complete and elaborate a course of Anatomy as he could give?—I could give a more elaborate course, by introducing more of the Anatomy of inferior animals, or Comparative Anatomy.

If you were to confine your lectures to a single hour, instead of an hour and a half or two hours, as you say you sometimes do, what length of time would your course occupy?—I think my course is equal to any six months' course, if I were limited to one hour, as is supposed in the question.

Are the Commissioners to understand from your last answer, that at present you have only time to refer to Comparative Anatomy as a necessary illustration of your main subject?—Exactly so; whenever any part of the structure of the human body is capable of being illustrated by that of the inferior animals, I always employ that illustration at present.

Are the Commissioners to understand that your course does not embrace a complete view of Comparative Anatomy?—Only in so far as Comparative Anatomy is illustrative of the structure and functions of the human body.

Do you lecture at considerable length on Physiology?—I frequently do.

Might your lectures embrace a greater share of that subject?—I think not; for another Professor of the University lectures on Physiology.

Do your lectures interfere with those of the Professor of the Institutions of Medicine?—We treat of the same subjects, and how far they interfere I really cannot say; but that deters me from entering so much into detail, as to Physiology, as I otherwise would do.

Do you consider a knowledge of Mechanics might be necessary as illustrative of Anatomy?—In some parts of Anatomy it might be of use.

Do you consider a knowledge of Mechanics of any value to a practical Surgeon?—I rather think of some, but not much value.

Would it be of use in the reductions of luxations and operations of that sort?—The mod of reducing luxations depends so much on the structure of the parts, that I believe machinery in general is not much resorted to in cases of dislocation, further than a table-cloth being put about the arm, and two or three people being employed to pull.

Is not a knowledge of the general principles of Mechanics useful?—A very elementary knowledge might be useful.

With a view to the improvement of Surgical Instruments, might not such a knowledge be of use?—I know it has been said so.

Do you not acquiesce in that opinion?—Not to any great extent certainly.

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Suppose you did not add to the number of your lectures on Anatomy, but divided that part which is occupied with Surgery, in examinations generally, do you think that would be a beneficial improvement in the class?—I do not know that that could be carried into execution; for, as I stated before, the majority of our students will not submit to such examinations.

Suppose they were not made separate by a private arrangement of the students, but made a part of the ordinary business of the class, might not examinations be introduced to a certain extent?—There is the difficulty of finding time to examine so large a number of students, besides the difficulty of doing it in a complete manner; and besides, the students will not submit to it.

How many days in the six months are now occupied in the Surgical course?—I give seventy lectures.

You have said the students would not submit to examination; but, supposing the value of the Medical Degree from the University of Edinburgh to stand high, do you think that the students would rather not come to the University than submit to examination, if it were made imperative on them?—I really cannot say. I think it would be very difficult, as I have stated, to carry into execution the examination of 250 students; it would be a very difficult matter for sufficient time to be given. The students might say, "Why should we be examined in one branch, and not in another?" and if all my colleagues were to examine their students, there could be no time for these extensive examinations.

Do you know whether it was, or was not, the practice in the class of Military Surgery, while Dr. Thomson lectured, to examine?—I really do not know. I may mention that I consider that it would be a very great improvement if some means were taken to get students to attend during the summer as well as during winter; at present there are very few lectures given during the summer session. I know that on the Continent, at Paris for example, there are a great number of lectures given during the summer session, as well as during the winter, and I think it would be a very great improvement if something of that kind were carried on at this University.

But you would not propose that the winter course should be thereby shortened or rendered incomplete?—Certainly not.

Would you propose it as an addition?—Yes, as an addition, if some *bonus* were held out to the students to attend during the summer session.

Could you not make it imperative, without attracting them to it, by reward or *bonus*?—I do not know how we could make it imperative. It has occurred to me that something of the kind might be done. At present, students who wish to obtain a degree in Medicine are compelled to study during four years: now I would propose, that if a student could show that he had attended two summer sessions, I would let him pass in three years; for he would have studied as much as one who had been idle during the summer months.

Then, though the student would not gain in amount more than he does at present, but would gain it in a shorter time by your giving him a course of two summer lectures equal to one winter course, would you, for that reason, render only three years' study imperative, whereas four years are now required?—Exactly so.

Would you think it a still greater improvement if you could make the one summer session, or two summer sessions, positively an addition to the whole course of his learning?—Certainly.

If the summer lecturer were to have the means of employing a student who did not choose to occupy himself with private study during the summer, might it not be an interruption to the student who was disposed diligently to occupy his private time?—That might happen; but at present the summer session is only of three months' duration: therefore, if the other three months were dedicated to private study, perhaps that might obviate the objection.

Which would Dr. Monro prefer for medical students: the interval between the two winter sessions being employed in private study, if he were sure that every student would so employ it; or the attendance on summer courses?—Why, as far as my experience goes, I am rather disposed to think that students, by having so long a recess, get into habits of idleness, and it would be a matter of great moment that they should study during the summer session. There is one thing more I would mention; if the system of Medical Education were altered, I think it might be improved.

What is the nature of that alteration you would propose?—I would propose that the number of Examinators should be increased: at present there are six or seven since Midwifery was added. I would take in the Professors of Military and Clinical Surgery. I would have the examinations to take place, not during the same, but during two different years; and, as in Paris and some other places, I would propose that after these examinations had taken place, the candidate should be entitled either to practise Medicine, purely so called, or Surgery: in short, that we should give Diplomas in Surgery as well as in Medicine, as is done in Paris, and as I believe the Faculty of Surgeons and Physicians, as they are called, do in Glasgow.

Are you quite satisfied with the present mode of conferring Degrees in Medicine in all other respects?—I am.

Would you prefer examinations in Latin or English?—Upon that point I believe a considerable difference of opinion has been entertained. To come at a man's real knowledge, I think it would be well if he were first examined as to his classical attainments, and required to read Celsus, or some other author, in presence of the Professors; after which he should be examined in English. Thus we could give a more decided opinion as to the extent and variety of his knowledge.

Do you think the Inaugural Dissertation furnishes any test of the knowledge of the candidate?—I believe that the greater number of the Theses are, in part, written in English by the candidates, but that they receive a great deal of help from others in turning those English dissertations into Latin.

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Do you think that the form of defending Theses, that is observed upon occasions of public graduation, is calculated to serve any good purpose?—It is a sort of test whether or not a man really understands the subject of his Thesis.

Is there any such strict public examination as to furnish a test, in your opinion, of the qualifications of the candidate?—We make it a rule at those public examinations to question the candidates upon any points we object to, and by entering into a conversation upon these, we upon some occasions discover the degree or extent of his knowledge upon that subject.

Has it ever been known that any one was rejected after appearing in public?—I believe not.

With respect to the language in which you would examine, do you give it as your opinion that it would be better to examine first with reference to the candidate's attainment in Latin, and next to examine in English, with a view to discover his professional qualifications?—I do.

Do you consider that the Theses are in general as well composed now as in former times?—I am sorry to say I do not.

Do you think they are declining in value?—Yes.

Both as to matter and language?—I do not exactly know; but I do not think the same pains are taken with them.

Do you apply that observation chiefly to the language?—To the language chiefly, and sometimes to the matter also.

Do you possess a series of Medical Theses that have been given?—I believe I possess one of the three most complete sets of the older Theses.

Do you consider many of the early ones, possessing much value, to be those that were published about the middle of last century?—I do so. Some of them are still the best treatises on the subjects.

Would you apply that character to the Theses published at the present time?—A few of them are so.

Do you think the literary attainments of Graduates in Medicine fully equal to what they were about the middle of last century?—I really cannot say that I am competent to answer such a question.

Do you think the Medical writings of authors formerly are equal in point of style to those of Medical authors of the present day?—That is a subject to which I have not directed much attention. We have no such writer of Latin in Scotland as the late Dr. Gregory, or the late Dr. Heberden.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, 31st October 1826.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Dr. *Thomas Charles Hope,* Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, called in and further examined.

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Have you had an opportunity of hearing the notes that were prepared by Dr. Alison, which he brought to the Commission with him, and which form a part of his evidence; he stated that they had been read before the Faculty of Medicine?—I was at two meetings, and they were twice read over. I had no opportunity of hearing them after the final correction was agreed to, and which immediately preceded Dr. Alison's appearance before the Commission; but I believe everything to have been stated as was understood at these meetings, to which I accede.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that you concur in all the views taken by Dr. Alison contained in those notes?—To the best of my recollection I do.

Are there any suggestions you wish to make to the Commissioners upon any matters regarding the Medical education in this College, or regarding the previous education of those who are to be candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—I am not aware of any views I have in addition to those expressed by Dr. Alison; and, though I consider a liberal education a very desirable object, yet I am not aware of any Academic arrangements that could be safely introduced in relation to that matter.

Do you consider that the average education received by gentlemen who come here to graduate, whether received elsewhere or here, has generally been found adequate?—I think so.

Have you any further suggestions to make on that point?—No.

With respect to the Medical Curriculum, have you any observations to make?—The only observation I would make in regard to that, would be, that if the class of Surgery were to be made a distinct and separate class, it should be rendered imperative; and, in the event of its being so, I would retrench some of the optional classes that have been introduced into the new Curriculum.

Would you retrench the attendance upon them?—I would strike out of the Curriculum the Clinical and Military Surgery, and, perhaps, also the other three, namely, the Medical Jurisprudence, the Natural History, and the Practical Anatomy; the last only because the University at present does not possess the means of supplying that class, to its proper extent, with subjects for dissection.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that Dr. Hope, in the event of a class of Surgery being established in this University, would not recommend that the attendance upon any of these classes should be imperative?—He would not; always excluding from this view Practical Anatomy whenever there are opportunities for that being duly taught. This restriction of the number of classes I consider to be of importance, as tending to confine the attention of the students more particularly to the essential and fundamental departments of their profession.

Have you any other suggestions to make with regard to the course of Medical education?—None; I would be glad, perhaps, to add, that I have always felt an aversion to extensive changes, in consequence of seeing that the Medical School has prospered in a very uncommon

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degree, and that its graduates have been, at least in equal, if not in higher estimation, than the graduates of any other British University.

In the event of the practice of Surgery being separated from the class of Anatomy, in what way would you propose that part of the course should be filled up by the Professor of Anatomy, it being understood that he gives about seventy lectures on Surgery?—First, by being more minute in the Anatomical Demonstration; and, secondly, by repeating the same Demonstration at least once oftener than is done at present; by which means the Anatomical course would be improved; and also by the interspersion of such Surgical observations as naturally arise from the subjects which the Professor has under discussion at the time.

Would it appear expedient to you, if possible, to add examinations to the present mode of conducting that class?—Dr. Monro has already a separate class for examination.

Which you think is proper and desirable?—Certainly.

Does that second class require the student to pay a fee?—Yes.

But in regard to the ordinary instruction of the class, might not examinations be introduced with advantage?—I entertain a great doubt if, in a regular course of teaching, it could be introduced with advantage.

Might it not be done by making use of a separate hour?—In a separate hour it may certainly be done with advantage, though it must be remembered that the examination of 200 or 300 students in an hour is not an easy task.

But if seventy hours were placed at the disposal of the Professor of Anatomy in the course of the session, even supposing that he had it not in his power, owing to the various arrangements of the University, to have a separate hour with convenience, might not a considerable number of these hours be devoted to examination?—They certainly might be devoted to examination; but I think they would be better employed for the instruction of his pupils, by extending the number of repetitions of each Demonstration, by the introduction of remarks on Morbid Anatomy, and such Surgical observations as naturally would occur, but which at present are left out in the Anatomical lecture that they may fall into the Surgical.

Does Dr. Hope think it would be beneficial, in case the Anatomy and Surgery were separated, that an additional number of lectures upon Comparative Anatomy were delivered?—I should consider it would be highly valuable to add Comparative Anatomy, but I think the best time to introduce it is when the Physiological Lectures are delivered.

In addition to the benefit to be derived to the University having a regular Professor of Surgery, is it your opinion that the course of Anatomy would be rendered more complete and efficient?—It is.

In several of the Answers, certain resolutions of the Scotch Universities, passed in 1803 and 1813, and some other years, are referred to as fixing certain points; can you inform the Commissioners where these resolutions are to be found, or is there a copy of them in the possession of the Senatus Academicus of this College?—Application ought to be made to the Principal or Secretary for this information.

Were these resolutions passed at meetings of any of the Principals or Delegates of the Colleges, or in what manner were such resolutions entered into?—Occasional meetings, at the time of the General Assembly, of Delegates from the different Universities take place; but, I believe, what is now alluded to was arranged by written correspondence.

When you say occasional meetings are held at the time of the General Assembly, are they for the purpose of making arrangements, in common for the Universities, in regard to the Curriculum for degrees, the course of studies, or for what objects are such meetings held?—To talk over generally the subject of University matters, and to have such measures brought before them as may seem to interest the whole of the Universities. I may instance for one, the Copyright Act; and another I recollect was a discussion respecting fees to be received by Theological Professors; but having attended only one meeting, or at most two, several years ago, I do not recollect any other topics that were discussed.

At whose suggestion was that proposal for fees being paid to the Theological Professors originated?—I cannot say.

Do you know if it was by Professor Jardine, of Glasgow?—I do not know.

Were you a Professor for some time in the University of Glasgow?—I was.

Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic?—I was Professor of Physic, including the Theory and Practice.

Are you aware whether any improvements have been suggested by the Chancellors of the University of Glasgow, or any superintendence in practice exercised by them at any time?—I am not aware that there have.

Is it your opinion that, in that University, the situation of Chancellor is considered as a mere compliment?—I believe it is.

Are you, or are you not, inclined to ascribe that result in part to the election of Chancellor being supposed to be vested in the Professors?—I should suppose not.

To what circumstance would you ascribe the fact that no sort of superintendence has at any time been exercised in the University of Glasgow by the Chancellor?—To the common usage attached to the situation, and the Chancellor believing that such superintendence is not a part of his duty.

Are you aware whether the same result has not followed the election of Chancellor by the Senatus Academicus in every instance in which such mode of election takes place?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the Constitution of the other Universities, to give a decided reply to that question. If that were understood to be a part of the duty of the Chancellor, I have no doubt he would faithfully perform it.

Do you not know that it is usual to consult the Chancellor of the University of Glasgow in important matters relating to the College?—That they consult with him, and often avail

themselves of his influence in matters beneficial to the interests of the College, I know well; and further, I certainly know that the Chancellor of that University, viz. Glasgow, does exert himself with great earnestness for the interests of the University.

But as to the superintendence of the Chancellor over the University, particularly in regard to its discipline, or any points relative to the institution of New Chairs or Courses of Studies; is there any such superintendence in practice exercised, or has there been, so far as you have been acquainted with the University, at any period?—I am not aware that he interferes, or has a right to interfere, with the internal discipline. In the establishment of New Chairs, as they are exclusively created by the Crown at present, I believe they all depend upon the influence of the Chancellor with his Majesty's Government.

Are you aware if, in the University of Glasgow, certain powers, such as the election of Professors, have been assumed by the foundation which were vested in the Chancellor?—I can only answer, that no question of that kind occurred when I was Professor, and I am not acquainted with the circumstance since that time.

During the time you were a Professor at Glasgow, or so far as you know the history of the University at any period, has the Rector ever exercised any superintendence further than that pointed out in the Act of Visitation, 1727, relative to the auditing of the accounts?—I believe the Rector has attended to various matters of College discipline at different periods.

Do you know whether any suggestions or improvements have ever originated with the Rector in that University?—I cannot pretend to say.

Do you understand the Chancellor to be the medium of communication with Government in Glasgow?—I do.

Does he appoint a Vice-Chancellor, or is there such a person in Glasgow?—To the best of my recollection, there is a Vice-Chancellor.

Is not the Principal generally appointed Vice-Chancellor?—I do not recollect.

Do you conceive, then, the non-interference of the Chancellor with the internal concerns of the University to arise from the mode of his election, or from the circumstance that it has never been conceived that it was an office in which such interference was expected or called for?—Entirely from the latter cause.

Is there an Anatomical Museum attached to this University?—Yes.

Is there an arrangement made by the University with the Army Board for the exchange for duplicates of their Museum?—I am not aware that the Army Board have a Museum; the College of Surgeons of London have a Museum, but I have no recollection of the Army Board having one.

There is a sum given to the University by Dr. Hope for the institution of a prize for Chemistry; have any regulations been laid down in regard to that prize?—Dr. Hope has not yet laid down those regulations.

Is there no allowance in your class for providing apparatus for the class?—No, none.

Is a very extensive apparatus necessary for teaching your class?—Certainly.

Is any allowance given from any quarter whatever for the purpose of repairing such apparatus?—None.

Looking to the present state of Science, and supposing a new Professor were called upon to teach that class, would it be a very serious and a very heavy outlay on his part to obtain an adequate apparatus?—It would require a considerable outlay.

Supposing a new Professor were to be appointed towards the commencement of a Session, could he possibly teach his class that year with any kind of success, without the aid of your apparatus being transferred to him in some way or other?—My apparatus would certainly be of great service, yet the Science is so generally studied, that from London or Paris, especially from London, he could be supplied with apparatus, sufficient to carry on his Winter course successfully, in the course of a few weeks.

The University of Edinburgh have not required attendance for more years than one, in some of the Medical Classes, from a desire to avoid the appearance of wishing to enforce attendance frequently upon their own Classes, in preference to the Classes of private Lecturers: setting aside that consideration, and supposing a regulation were made by an authority independent of the Senatus Academicus, is it your opinion it would be advisable to require the attendance of Medical Students oftener than once upon some of the Classes now included in the Medical Curriculum?—It is.

Would you prefer that to leaving them to the chance of obtaining, as at present, that instruction from private Lecturers?—As a University man, I would prefer their taking University instruction.

At present, while it is understood that most Students do obtain, by attendance on private Lectures, that instruction which you would desire to see secured by additional attendance upon some of the University Classes, is there any security that they shall so obtain such additional instruction?—None, excepting that derived from their fitness to go through the examination, to which they are subjected before they obtain the degree.

Do you regard attendance on private Lectures, in addition to attendance upon the University Classes required by the Curriculum, to be necessary, with the average run of Students, in order to enable them to pass such examinations?—I think so.

Do you understand that the consideration now adverted to is the only one that prevents the University from enforcing attendance for more years than one, upon some of the Classes included in the Medical Curriculum?—I know it influenced the Medical Faculty in their recommendations of particular Classes.

Upon what Classes would you recommend additional attendance?—Anatomy, the Practice of Physic, and Chemistry.

Is it understood in general that such subjects are studied by attendance on private Lectures,

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in addition to the University Classes?—I believe that many do attend some of these Classes beyond the walls of the College, though I believe that some of these are repeated within the walls.

Do you consider such a regulation as that now adverted to would be imposing any great hardship upon the generality of Medical Students?—I think it would not; and in former years it was much more generally the practice to attend each of the Classes named twice than it seems to be at present.

Supposing the character of the Senatus Academicus were not held to be at all involved in the arrangement, would you recommend it as an advantageous change in the present course of Medical Studies?—I would do so if I were not teacher of one of the subjects.

Was the opinion of the Senatus upon that point very much influenced by the reluctance expressed by the Medical Faculty to appear to be biassed by such an exclusive spirit?—I cannot pretend to say what actuated the breasts of my Colleagues, but certainly the circumstance was strongly brought before the Senatus, and I believe there was a general feeling in the Senatus on the subject.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that among the private teachers in Edinburgh there are persons of considerable eminence?—Yes.

Have you anything to suggest to the Commissioners upon the manner in which Clinical Medicine is at present taught in the University?—I would propose no change.

Are you aware of a proposal that has been suggested for subdividing the Students, and having two Professors teaching at the same time for a period of nine months through the year, instead of a single Professor as at present, to prevent so great a number of Students following the Teacher in the Wards?—I have heard some talk about it, but no regular plan has been proposed. The one I did hear of did not seem to me to be a practicable one.

To what proposal do you now allude?—The proposal of having four Clinical Physicians in activity, and getting two additional Wards to the Clinical Medicine.

Do you consider that plan impracticable?—It appears to me to be attended with many inconveniences, and upon the first blush I would not feel favourable to it; but I speak with hesitation, as I have not an opportunity of considering the matter.

Are those inconveniences to be ascribed to the Hospital?—They are both connected with the Hospital and with the Medical Professors.

Had you an opportunity of hearing Dr. Home's views upon that subject?—I have not heard what views he entertains at the moment. We had a hasty conversation, but no definite plan was mentioned to me. The accommodations for the Clinical Teachers have lately been improved, by appropriating to their use Wards of a larger size. The crowd of Students attending the Clinical Professors has of late years been greatly augmented, in consequence of its being now understood that any Student at the Infirmary may accompany the Clinical Professor, whether he is a pupil attending his Lectures or not; formerly those Students only were permitted to enter the Clinical Wards who attended the course of Clinical Lectures.

Upon the supposition that a student is not to attend the Lectures of the Clinical Physician, what benefit will such a student derive from following that Physician in the Clinical Wards more than by following the Ordinary Physicians of the house in their wards?—The reason is two-fold: first, the Clinical Physician has the selection of whatever cases may present themselves to the hospital; and, secondly, he is so minute in his examinations, and the reports of the cases are so full, that it becomes more instructive to attend the Clinical Physician than the Ordinary Physician.

Do you know whether those students that have the privilege of accompanying the Clinical Physician, though not of his class, pay anything to the Infirmary for it?—Yes, they do.

Do they pay anything to the Clinical Professor?—Nothing.

Has that proceeded from any regulation by the Directors of the Infirmary?—No; it has gradually crept in.

Was it formerly considered that the Tickets taken out by the students to attend the Infirmary did not give them that privilege?—Formerly it was understood that it did not.

Is it your opinion that Anatomy is at present sufficiently attended to by medical students in the prosecution of their studies?—I have no means of knowing what progress the general body of medical students make in Anatomy.

Do you know what is the general opinion of the Medical Profession upon that point?—I do not.

Do you think that there is an adequate provision for the study of Anatomy made in the Curriculum for those who are to take their Degrees?—I think that the Curriculum does not include an adequate provision for the study of Anatomy.

To what extent would you wish to see an alteration?—To that extent I would wish to see an alteration; but the alteration should not stop there. I have already said that the Curriculum did not embrace an adequate attendance on Anatomy, Practice of Physic, and Chemistry; and, were any change to be made, it should extend to all these classes.

Does it appear to you that the present mode of lecturing by rotation upon the cases of patients in the Infirmary is preferable to an establishment for a stationary Professor of Clinical Medicine?—I am rather disposed to think that the present mode is the preferable one, in so far as that the students who are already instructed in the general principles of practice have the opportunities of seeing the different modes in which those general principles are applied by different individuals.

Would you apply the same observation to the case of Clinical Surgery?—Yes; I am of opinion that the privilege of lecturing upon Clinical Surgery, if particular wards could be allotted for that purpose in the hospital should extend to all the Professors of Surgery at present existing in the University.

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Would you apply it also to the Professor of Surgery, if such a class were established?—I would. It has occurred to me that, for the Surgical Department, the best arrangement would be, that the Professor of Clinical Surgery should have the half of the course each year, and the other two Professors the alternate years.

Does it appear to you that there is any necessity for regulating the order of Medical Study more precisely than it is done at present?—No; though students do frequently take irregular Courses, I believe it is better to leave it as it now stands. There is one point as to the Curriculum which I beg leave to mention: I should consider it of very great moment if nearly a similar Curriculum were required for the Doctor's Degree in all the Universities in Scotland, in order, if possible, to get rid of the general complaint that has prevailed against Scotch Medical Degrees.

Do you consider Botany an essential part of Medical Education?—I consider Botany as a very engaging study, and useful to a medical man.

Do you consider it more essential than Mineralogy?—I do.

Or Zoology?—Certainly.

Do you not then conceive that all that is necessary to be known of Botany might be delivered in the lectures either of the Class of Natural History or Materia Medica?—If the Professor of Materia Medica were to give as much Botany as would be required, he would be under the necessity of leaving out of his Course much valuable matter; he certainly, in winter, could not do so.

Was it not the practice to illustrate an aphorism of Hippocrates by a commentary?—It was the practice: it is no longer so.

Was the aphorism given out in Greek or Latin?—In Latin.

Then did the aphorism require no knowledge of Greek?—No.

Would nothing be lost by doing away with that part of the trial?—No; it has been done away for some time.

Is Dr. Hope aware that the regulations of the Universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrews, with reference to the previous education, are different from those which subsist at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow?—I understand that some recent regulations have been introduced into these Universities, in which there is a difference; but what these regulations exactly are I do not know.

Is it not provided, by the recent regulation at Aberdeen, that the candidate for the degree of Medicine must have taken the degree of Arts?—I have not been informed upon any authority that that is the case; and if it be, I should doubt much whether it be a judicious regulation.

Do you think that it is convenient that the regulations of the Universities, with reference to previous acquirements of candidates for degrees, should be different?—I think they should not be different, either as to previous study, or as to medical qualifications. If any University exact more previous study than may be suitable, that unnecessary portion should be retrenched; and if any University require less medical study than is proper, the quantum of medical study should be increased; and I do not consider that either Aberdeen or St. Andrews, where there is no regular Medical School, as well as from other considerations, should be a model for Edinburgh.

In a Treatise upon Surgical Anatomy, by Abraham Colles, one of the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, are these remarks:—"On the necessity of classical information it is needless to dwell, because, in fact, no person can be admitted or registered a pupil of the College of Surgeons until he has undergone a public examination in Greek and Latin before a Court of Examiners; but as the course appointed to be read for entrance comprises little more than Virgil, Horace, and Sallust in one language, and Lucian, Xenophon, and Homer in the other, I would recommend it to you occasionally to recollect and extend your knowledge of the Classics at your leisure hours. The College of Surgeons of Ireland," he says, "has not yet fixed upon a Scientific as it has upon a Classical course." The author, therefore, recommends attention to Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c., and says, that "he who aspires to eminence in any particular science must first acquire the habit of philosophizing in matters of science in general." Does Dr. Hope concur with these remarks to the extent of thinking that such previous Classical and Scientific information would be desirable for those who are to graduate at this University in Medicine?—With the exception of the Greek I concur in the general sentiments expressed in that quotation. In regard to general science it should be remembered that the Medical Curriculum does include a wide range of science, equally fit to introduce habits of thinking, equally fit for extending the thoughts and opening the minds of youth as any of the other departments of science whatsoever. For example, the science of Matter is in one very important branch pretty fully discussed in the Lectures on Chemistry. The science of Life, so far as regards the Vegetable Kingdom, is discussed in the Lectures on Botany. The science of Animal Life is largely discussed in the Lectures upon Physiology; to which, if the instructions upon Natural History be added, it constitutes a range of science equal to that which the minds of most young men are capable of duly receiving along with their more particular professional study. Although I consider every department of a liberal education very highly desirable, yet it is not advisable to press a very great variety of branches upon the youthful mind; and I cannot help adding the remark, that in a very great number of cases, during the 30 years that I have had the honour of being a Professor here, those young men who had made themselves most remarkable for their extra professional acquirements distinguished themselves the least in their Medical Examination.

Does Dr. Hope think that, to the extent he has mentioned, proofs of previous acquirements in education should be demanded of candidates for Medical degrees?—As the first step in

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examination is or will be to be satisfied of a proficiency in Latin, which secures a certain amount of classical knowledge, I should consider that, though the delivery of testimonials of previous education be enjoined, such testimonials cannot well be introduced as absolutely essential.

What would be the disadvantage, in Dr. Hope's opinion, of requiring such testimonials being made indispensable, as is suggested?—It limits the mode of acquiring general information to public instruction, when as large a proportion of such knowledge as may be necessary may be acquired in private.

Does Dr. Hope think that the examination of a candidate for the Medical Degree should ascertain his having acquired such knowledge, whether by attendance on public lectures, or by private study?—I think that the examination should ascertain a due degree of proficiency of the Latin language; but it ought not to go beyond that point.

What objection would there be to requiring from the candidate for Medical graduation a moderate knowledge of the Greek language, however it might have been acquired?—I do not consider that the Greek would be of the least use to him in the prosecution of his Medical studies; therefore, I conceive that it would not be advisable to make any examination in a branch of literature which I do not consider of importance to him.

Although the Greek language may be of no value to him in his Medical studies, is not the possession of a certain knowledge of the Greek language a test or proof of more considerable classical attainments, generally, than requiring a knowledge only in Latin?—I hold the possession of the Greek language to be an ornament to a gentleman; but, holding the possession of the French language, and perhaps the German, to be of much more use to a Medical man, as so many works upon professional subjects are written in those languages, I should prefer, were it necessary, an examination in the first of those languages to the Greek.

Are you acquainted with the French Medical Dictionary that is in common use in France?—I am not.

Are you aware that, in that French Medical Dictionary, nearly every word, from A to Z, or from Alpha to Omega, is derived from the Greek language?—Not being acquainted with that dictionary I cannot answer that question; but I am well aware that by far the greater number of the terms used in Medicine are derived from the Greek; but, as medical men do not learn the meaning of these terms from the Greek etymology, but use them as arbitrary terms, of which they learn the meaning at the moment they hear them, and as many of the Greek etymologies suggest erroneous ideas, I do not consider it of any consequence that the Student should be able to trace the term to its Greek root.

Do you conceive that a person not acquainted with the Greek could make any use of a dictionary of that description?—Not knowing the dictionary I cannot, of course, tell.

Suppose it were understood that the Medical Schools abroad required evidence by examination as to the scientific qualifications of persons who obtain the degree, would you consider it to be prejudicial to the interests of the Medical School of Edinburgh if it were not required?—It would not. If an education necessary to take a degree in Arts should be required, I consider it would be highly prejudicial, because it would exclude from the profession of Physician a considerable proportion of those who take a Doctor's degree. I think it would be attended with injury to the inhabitants of this country, and with much detriment to the University, in so far as it would induce or compel many young men, who now take the degree of M. D. at this University, to be satisfied with the Diplomas or Licences to practise, which require a less extensive study, more especially in the scientific part of Medicine, than a Doctor's degree does; and the consequence would be that there would be less general medical information to be met with in practitioners over Great Britain, though, perhaps, they would be better Greek scholars than at present. The value of our degrees would not be diminished in the eyes of professional men, and still less in those of the public, who are to employ them, though such arrangements as may exist in foreign Universities were not adopted here. I believe that, in this country, there is no great demand for extra professional studies in Medical men: those younger physicians who have been most eminent for extra professional acquirements have succeeded in practice in general worse than those who have distinguished themselves for their professional acquirements only; nay, in some places, being distinguished for such extra professional attainments has been considered a bar to their success in their profession.

Supposing that extensive literary and scientific acquirements were exacted from Candidates for Medical degrees at other Universities, and not in this, would not the inference be that the Graduates at other Universities were learned men, whereas the Graduates at this University were not; and how would this operate upon the character of the University?—I believe that the character of the Medical School will depend more upon the acquirements that are professional, and which, I have already said, embrace a very wide field of science; and these will have more influence on the reputation of the students than their acquirements in general literature, or extra professional science.

Are the professional studies required for a degree in the University of Edinburgh of a higher and a more extensive order than the professional studies required in the foreign Universities, Paris, for example, or Oxford and Cambridge?—I believe the professional studies required in Edinburgh are higher than in the other Universities of Great Britain or Ireland. With respect to the foreign Universities, the whole plan of study is so different, and the whole system of Medical Education and Medical Practice is under such different regulations, that I do not consider a comparison can easily be drawn between them.

Although Dr. Hope would not recommend it as imperative that a more extensive course of previous education than what he has adverted to should be required of Medical Graduates, does he think that there would be any objection, that either in the manner of conferring the degree, or in some distinction in the degree itself, encouragement should be given to those who

are ambitious of giving evidence of superior learning, or a knowledge of general science?—I can see no objection whatever; and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy might be added to that of Medicine, so that, instead of being M. D. he would become M. & P. D.; to this I can see no objection.

Does Dr. Hope conceive that application to the study of Logic is less necessary as a preparation for the study of Medicine than for other learned professions?—I consider the study of Logic of very great importance to the study of Medicine, and of every other profession; and it is perhaps the only one that I should consider (did circumstances admit of it) of essential importance as a preliminary study.

Is there not a prevailing tendency among Medical writers to indulge in hypotheses, even without due regard to the strict rules of philosophizing?—As the science of Life is totally different from that of inanimate Matter, and cannot be brought under rule and measure as a science of inanimate Matter may be, those who think on the functions of life must necessarily indulge in hypothesis.

Might not that tendency be beneficially restrained by greater attention to the rules of induction?—Unfortunately, the rules of induction cannot admit of so rigid an application in the science of Life as in that of Matter, and therefore the deviation from them is more excusable.

Would it be possible to institute any Rules of Medical Logic distinct from those that are observed in other sciences?—The Rules for Reasoning in Medicine are founded on a different basis from those of most other pursuits, and therefore should be accommodated to the particular subject.

Might not the habit of mind formed by the study of Mathematics be productive of advantage to the students in Medicine?—The habit of close reasoning, wherever acquired, is certainly very valuable; but the most distinguished mathematicians have been by no means either the best physicians or the best reasoners on physic.

Will you have the goodness to state those circumstances which you think prevent the study of Logic being required of Medical students?—By the late Regulations the Curriculum of University study has been extended one year; and an extension to another year, for the sake of attending Logic in a University, would impose a heavy burden upon those who are to embark in the study of Medicine. Some doubt was entertained whether the extension to four years might not preclude the acquisition of a Doctor's degree to a number of able men in the moderate walks of life, and the addition of another year might have that effect in a much more decided manner.

Do you think that Logic should be taken during the first year of attendance upon Medical Classes?—I believe the present arrangement of hours entirely precludes it; but, were that not the case, I think it might.

Do you think the publication of a Thesis in Latin affords any test of literary acquirements?—None; unless the Thesis were entirely composed by the graduate.

Do you attach any importance to the forms observed upon the occasion of Public Graduation, or might they not be improved?—I am not aware of any improvement at this moment, but I would be very thankful to know how it could be made.

Is not the public defence of Theses, as it is called, a mere formality?—It certainly is.

Is any oath administered to the candidate before the degree is conferred?—There is.

Do you consider that an insignificant ceremony?—By no means.

Do you conceive it to be a great objection to the practice of conferring the degree in absence, that no such solemn obligation is taken from the graduates?—No Medical degree whatsoever is conferred in absence in this University, but if it is anywhere else I should think it an objection.

Is moral character taken into view before Graduation?—It certainly is; but it is only judged of by general report, and a knowledge of the person, no testimonials thereof being required.

Do the Examiners then judge of the moral character of candidates from their own opportunities of knowledge?—From such opportunities as have occurred to them.

Is there ever a rejection of a Thesis on account of heterodox opinions in Medicine?—I believe there is not; but there is frequently a rejection on account of imperfections. I would add, that heterodox opinions, if modestly supported, and free from absurdity, are rather approved of, marking originality and ingenuity than otherwise.

Are the Commissioners to understand that by the term heterodox you allude to speculative views?—Yes.

If the candidate were to recommend a practice disapproved of by the Medical Faculty, would he, at least, receive some salutary admonitions upon the subject?—A candidate seldom recommends a new practice without having had some experience of that practice, and the Medical Professor would receive such a recommendation with pleasure and satisfaction.

Are the Professors to understand that these Theses are read as sources of Medical knowledge?—Some of them are; those that are of eminence.

You do not conceive that they generally are?—No.

Have you any information to give, or suggestions to offer, with reference to your own Class of Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy?—I have really nothing to suggest with regard to improvement in the one branch or in the other.

Are you inclined to suggest that the Apparatus of the Chemical Class should be attached to it, the Professor receiving something to keep it up, or being bound to keep it up at his own expense?—I think it desirable that there should be an Apparatus attached to the Class; but the emoluments of late years have been so ample that the Chair is able to bear the expense of that Apparatus, unless the funds of the University become so abundant as to be able to assist the wealthy Chairs as well as the poorer ones.

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Did Dr. Black leave any Apparatus?—Dr. Black left a very excellent Apparatus, and a considerable collection of Mineralogy, which, from a private arrangement, became my property.

You have stated, among other improvements, that you think it would be desirable that students in Medicine should attend the Chemical Class twice; do you mean by that that you would divide the Course into two years, or that they should repeat their attendance upon the same Course a second time?—They should repeat their attendance upon the same Course a second time; because, from the very great length of the Course which I do give, I am enabled to go nearly as minutely through every part of it as I conceive, at a University, would be suitable. I would add, that those who are to make further progress in the science must work themselves in the laboratory, and both in the University and out of it. Such opportunities of practical Chemistry have, for several years, been afforded.

In that portion of your Course which is devoted to Chemical Pharmacy is as much of that branch taught as is necessary for the attendance upon the Medical School?—I pay very particular attention to the subject of Chemical Pharmacy; and, as the subject is itself a limited one, I can overtake the whole of it.

In the other part of your lectures do you explain to the students the application of the different principles you teach to the different arts of life?—Yes.

Your class last year consisted of 505 students; and, it appears by the returns, that there are small dues paid by the students of 4*s.* 6*d.* each, which make a considerable sum; will you be so good as to tell the Commissioners to what purpose those small dues are applied?—Those small dues go to the furnishing of fuel, and chemical substances used in experiments, to servants, assistants, and apparatus, which, together, consume much more than the amount of those small dues.

Do many Medical students attend your Class twice?—A considerable number.

Of those who do not attend your Class twice, do you suppose that they either attend Chemistry in other Universities, or attend another Course given by a private lecturer?—Several of them do; but I believe the number is not very great.

Might the office of Professor of Chemistry be filled by a person who is not a Physician?—Not well.

Has it ever been so filled?—Never in this University.

Is any considerable part of a Course occupied with subjects not essential to the Medical profession?—The Course embraces a wide field, of which a great part bears no relation to Medicine; but in the science of Chemistry all the parts are so linked together that that portion most essential to the Medical profession would not be duly understood without a knowledge of the whole.

Do you then conceive that all the branches of it must be useful to a Medical man, though not immediately subservient to the exercise of his profession?—Yes, certainly.

Do you conceive that the Professor of Materia Medica is entitled to treat of Chemical Pharmacy as well as the mechanical part of the study?—As I believe that in his commission the term Pharmacy is included, I conceive that Pharmacy, in its widest stretch, may be treated of by him.

Do the Professors of Natural History and Materia Medica both lecture, at considerable length, on the same subjects which occupy part of your time as Professor of Chemistry?—Having never attended the lectures of those gentlemen I cannot pretend to say whether they do or not.

Is there no concert among the different Professors to prevent the peculiar province of each from being encroached on by the others?—There is no peculiar concert. I have understood from Dr. Duncan, the Professor of Materia Medica, that he dwells more especially upon those branches of the subject of Pharmacy which fall less particularly under my view, and more lightly upon those that more especially engage my attention.

Do you think that the science of Natural History and Materia Medica can be studied to advantage without a knowledge of Chemistry?—I should consider that Zoology might be studied with very little knowledge of Chemistry; but Mineralogy certainly could not, nor Hydrography, nor Meteorology: Materia Medica could not possibly.

Would you recommend that Chemistry should precede the study of Materia Medica in all cases?—I would.

Would not a Professor, for his own sake, and for the sake of doing justice to the other branches which more particularly belong to his course of lecturing, rather avoid encroaching upon the province of another Professor?—I believe he would, unless the debateable land were a very favourite field with the Professor.

Do you consider yourself restrained from supporting theories which are probably opposed by other Professors in the University?—Certainly not. I hold it my duty to give my sentiments faithfully and honestly, whatever those sentiments are, upon the subject which I am discussing.

Are there any other suggestions which Dr. Hope would wish to make to the Commissioners?—No others.

James Russell, Esq., Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery, called in, and examined.

Professor Russell.

Are you Professor of Clinical Surgery in this University?—Yes, I am.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing the Queries that were sent to the Senatus Academicus, and their answers to them?—Yes, I have.

Do you concur with the answers so returned?—I cannot say that I concur with the whole of them.

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Have the goodness to state what those points are from which you dissent?—There is one about the Medical Faculty. I am one of the few who think the Medical Faculty should not be confined to a certain class of persons, but that all those who are called Medical Professors ought to belong to it. I believe a memorial has been given in to the Commissioners to that effect.

Is it a memorial which you gave in, and to which you adhere?—Yes.

Have you anything to add to the suggestions which are offered in that paper?—Certainly: in that we only gave in our claim, but we did not enter into a discussion of the merits of the question. What we felt was this: the Medical Faculty consists of six Professors; there are three others, Mr. Jamieson makes four; there are Dr. Christison, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; Dr. Ballingall, Professor of Military Surgery; Mr. Jamieson, Professor of Natural History, and myself; and we felt that we were quite kept in an inferior station upon all Medical questions. For instance, if a question were referred by the Senatus to the Medical Faculty we were not consulted about it, but the Medical Faculty reported upon it, and the other Professors were not supposed to be very well acquainted with it, though they were disposed generally to concur with the report. The Medical Faculty consisted of the number of six; and in that way we always felt that we had very little weight in their deliberations, though, from our situation, and professional intercourse with Medical people, we suppose ourselves equally qualified to judge upon all those points.

Do you mention this with reference to the addition of Chairs you have named to the Medical Faculty?—Yes.

Are you Regius Professor?—I am.

In the statement to which you have alluded, you have stated that it is contrary to the practice of other Universities to exclude these Chairs from the Faculty; can you point out any other University where they are added?—I am not so very well conversant with other Universities to be able to point them out, but we understood it was so: the gentlemen who drew up that statement are more connected with those points.

It is stated that that is among the causes why some of these classes have been so much neglected by students of Medicine?—That is what some of the gentlemen thought, that some of the classes are not attended, and they are not recommended by the Medical Faculty. As to my own class, it is more numerously attended than the class of Clinical Medicine; it is going on as prosperously as Mr. Allan and I would wish; but it would be more attended if it were protected: however, that is a matter of consideration. Some of the other Professors are very poorly attended. I know they explain the matter themselves, and they thought the gentlemen were so fully occupied by attending other classes that they were prevented from attending theirs.

How long has your Professorship been established?—Since the year 1803.

With the exception of the matters referred to in this document, are there any other points in which you disagree with the answers given to the questions sent to the Senatus Academicus?—I do not recollect exactly; there are so many of them: I do not remember any specially that I disagree with. I read them all over.

Have you any suggestions to offer with respect to the state of the University generally, or as to its Discipline and Course of Study?—What occurred to me was, that it would be an improvement if the lectures upon Anatomy and Surgery were separated: I would consider that as an improvement. I believe I am not singular in that opinion.

Would you propose that the Professor of Surgery should be a practical Surgeon?—Most unquestionably. I do not see that it can be so well done unless the Professor be a practical Surgeon.

Are there any other suggestions which you have to make?—Yes; I was going to state that it appears to me, from the nature of the profession, that it is very much a practical one, and the education should be as practical as possible; and I conceive it would be of the highest importance that the gentlemen should have the advantage of Practical Anatomy and Practical Chemistry, and of the Clinical Lectures, both Medical and Surgical, as they come to be the fundamental and essential points, and would make them the best qualified to exercise their profession. It appears to me Practical Chemistry and Practical Anatomy are auxiliary classes. I do not think they could well be properly taught by the Professors themselves; for they would occupy too much attention, and would be too much drudgery: the drudgery of attending a dissecting-room exceeds all belief. They are perfectly well taught by the Fellows of the College of Surgeons. There is one dissecting-room in the College, and there are four dissecting-rooms taught by Fellows of the College of Surgeons, and the Fellows of the College of Surgeons have begun to teach Practical Chemistry.

Would you enjoin attendance on those classes on Medical Graduates?—That is a difficult point. My view was that the gentlemen should be particularly examined upon them; and perhaps they should be enjoined to attend them. I cannot conceive that a gentleman can be well informed in Anatomy and Chemistry without putting his hand to them, and seeing the things himself. Mere lectures are insufficient to give that knowledge which is requisite for the exercise of their profession with certainty and advantage.

Would there be no difficulty in enjoining attendance on Practical Anatomy?—I cannot answer that: I am not a teacher of Anatomy.

Will you have the goodness to pursue any suggestions you may have to make with respect to the Course of Study in this University?—I would certainly think it of great consequence that the students were better informed before they begin their Medical studies. I know that from my own situation: as my father was Professor of Natural Philosophy, I attended to that subject more early than is generally done. I have found the very greatest benefit from it during the whole of the latter part of my life. I consider it as in a manner essential to be well informed of it. A student cannot so well understand the economy of the human body as one who is sufficiently acquainted with the general principles of Natural Philosophy.

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Do you consider that a previous knowledge of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics is essential to any person who proposes to practise Medicine?—Certainly I do.

Are there any other suggestions you have to offer as to the previous education, either for the highest branches of the profession or the more ordinary ones?—I would speak of Practical Chemistry as being necessary, and Practical Pharmacy, which is included as a branch of Practical Chemistry. It is taught at present by a gentleman under the superintendence of Dr. Hope; and it has begun to be taught out of the University by Fellows of the College of Surgeons and Physicians. It is plain, that with such a numerous attendance as Dr. Hope has, a Professor would not have time to conduct a course of Practical Chemistry himself.

Are those lectures on Practical Chemistry given under the authority of Dr. Hope?—In the University they are. As to the advantages attending Clinical instructions of every kind, it would require a regulation of the Hospital to make them complete: it would be a great object if there were more connexion; but, indeed, that has been mentioned in the paper to which I have referred.—[*The Memorial of the witness presented to the Commission read.*]

Are you both a Clinical Lecturer in the Infirmary, and a Professor of Clinical Surgery?—Yes.

Are those situations naturally combined?—No; I could easily explain the manner in which they came to be united in my person.

It was from special favour to you for long and distinguished service?—It was conferred upon me by the Managers of the Royal Infirmary.

In the event of your decease would those two situations be separated?—They would necessarily be separated. The Professor of Clinical Surgery has no title to enter the Hospital as Professor of Clinical Surgery: indeed, the regulation of the Managers is, that the two attending Surgeons are expected to give Clinical Lectures, and I am put in as one.

In the event of a separation of those two situations, in what manner could the Professor of Clinical Surgery perform his duty?—I do not know that he could do it unless he were provided with patients in an Hospital; it would be necessary to have some arrangement of that kind.

Would it be necessary to connect that Professorship with an attendance upon some Hospital?—Yes, it would.

Are the Commissioners to understand that it is your opinion that it would be of great consequence that some such arrangement should be made at some time or other?—Certainly it is of great consequence that the Professor should have an Hospital; for this reason, because a Surgeon who is only four years in attendance may not find it worth his while to take the trouble of making lectures; and the fact is, that I went on many years without any assistance. I think it is about 12 years since the last arrangement was made; and till Mr. Allan began to lecture along with me, two years ago, none of the Surgeons who had a right to lecture would undertake the duty; so that if there are to be Clinical Lectures upon Surgery (and you find by the report of all Medical people that Clinical Surgery and Medicine are a most useful instruction), it is of great consequence that there should be a permanent lecturer; and the more he is employed about the Hospital so much the better. There is one thing of consequence which I should mention, namely, the opening of the public Museums to the students. There is one to be opened in the University in December, and there is one opened, which the College of Surgeons have been at the expense of £6,000 in procuring. It has been opened to the public, and has contributed very much to support the character of the Medical School; but it will not supply the want of subjects: it is a very useful auxiliary to illustrate particular diseases, and is useful to the students in general.

Will you be good enough to assign the reasons why you think a permanent lecturer a more beneficial institution than allowing Surgeons in the Hospital to lecture?—It is a different trade. A man may be an excellent practitioner, he may have had a great deal of study, without having learned the mode of communicating his information; and, unless he has an object in it, none of the Surgeons might think it worth their while to take the trouble and risk of coming forward as a public lecturer.

Why does Mr. Russell think that the establishment of a permanent lecturer would be better than a rotation of lectures by the different Professors of Surgery in the University?—Because the permanent lecturer will turn his attention more completely to the subject; his mind will be exerted continually upon it, and he will be improving himself; nothing is so improving, as I know from experience, as the giving of Clinical Lectures.

Would not the same observation apply to the lectures upon Clinical Medicine?—I did not attend to that so much; very likely it might, to a certain degree. I know, in my own case, that, though I attend the Wards regularly, the attention which I pay to cases when I am bound to explain them is different from the attention I pay to understand the case when I merely walk the Hospitals.

Do certain students receive gratis tickets from the University of Edinburgh?—The Medical Students do not; some of the classes do not pay at all; they do not pay at the Divinity Hall; the Church History, and some classes of that kind, do not pay.

Are there certain young men attending the Hospitals who have the privilege?—We grant them tickets, but it is no privilege. We are in use to grant gratis tickets to the clerks of the Royal Infirmary; that was formerly the case at the Medical Clinical Lectures, when they were delivered at the Hospital; when they were removed to the College the Professors suspended that right, and every person I have spoken to on the subject is of opinion that the change has had a good effect.

Is it not the understanding in all the Faculties that no Professor takes a fee from the son of another Professor?—Yes; I have stated that is understood perfectly, but they form a very small proportion of the Students. I do not think I have given a dozen of tickets for years.

Would it not be for the advantage of Students to see the practice of different Surgeons in

the Clinical Wards?—I think it would be of advantage, before a Student had any variety, that he should know one system well, and have some fixed principles in his head, which I would make him acquire by attending one man at once. After a student is well qualified in his own country, and goes abroad to see the practice of other countries, he then knows what he has to observe; but if he sees too great a variety at first he would scarcely form any fixed system of opinions. It is a point I have not attended to so much as other medical subjects.

Has Mr. Russell any other suggestions to make with respect to the education of Medical Students?—Nothing particular occurs to me that is connected with it; there is one thing I would mention,—I do not know if it belongs to University education,—I find all Surgeons consider drawing as a very useful accomplishment. I mention it incidentally. I myself was fond of drawing. I amused myself in that way, and I have found it of the greatest use in giving instructions. I find that Dr. Monro adopts something of the same idea; and I find many gentlemen at the Infirmary who regret that they do not draw. There is a great School of Surgery begun in London under Messrs. Wardrop and Lawrence, who wrote down to me to know the principles on which I made these illustrative drawings; for they thought they might illustrate all the doctrines of Surgery by them.

Do you know if there is a class for the purpose of teaching the Art of Drawing for purposes of Anatomy in Paris?—I do not know that there is, but it is not necessary; if one knows the general principles of Drawing, he can at once draw any subject he likes. I was going to mention another subject: I think a Physician should be a man of high character, and very much respected in society. The Degree was more esteemed here 50 years ago; the Members of the College of Physicians were looked up to as quite a superior class of men to other practitioners. Now I look on that as a matter of great consequence, and therefore I think it of much importance for the credit of the University, and the profession in general, that they should all be highly qualified; and therefore they should be advanced farther in life before they get a degree. For these reasons there has been a question agitated and mentioned in the Senatus Academicus, whether there might not be two ranks of degrees? Now, with respect to Scotland, I can speak very accurately as to the mode in which the practice of Medicine is carried on; but with the remuneration which the practitioners receive they could not afford the expense of a very long and tedious education. A good many years ago, when Dr. Finlayson was alive, and who was very much the leader of the Church, and understood every thing about it, I had a conversation with him, in which he admitted that a Country Minister was a much better situation than a Country Surgeon. Since then the situation of the Clergy has improved, and that of a Country Surgeon has rather fallen off, for two reasons: first, the Act which was obtained making £150 the minimum of the allowance for the Clergy, and then it has happened that the number of practitioners in Scotland has increased to such a degree, that you may say the country is overstocked with Country Practitioners; the consequence is, that none of them make anything considerable. This exists to a degree that I could hardly believe. I had to go to St. Mary's Isle, the seat of Lord Selkirk, and I found settled at Kirkcudbright a gentleman who had been there eight years: when he first settled there was not above one or two in his range of practice; when I was there, there were about twenty. There was another young man who was bred with me: he came home after the war, he had been at Waterloo, and he settled at Melrose; but he found that in every village there were many Practitioners, and thought he had much better join the Army; and he preferred going to a dangerous station upon the coast of Africa rather than remain here, and there he died. And I can say the remuneration in many cases is so small, that I have been applied to by most respectable practitioners, in very considerable county towns, to explain their situation to patients, that they could not afford to remain if they did not receive more liberal encouragement. Then another thing should be attended to: this degradation of the Profession, by its being overstocked, will increase, and produce a great evil in a short time. The country is well provided with practitioners at this moment, in consequence of a number of retired officers in the army and navy, who retire upon a pension of about £100 a-year, and if by their practice they can make £100 or £200 more, they can go on very well; but if this generation of Practitioners were to become extinct, I do not see what would become of the country if more encouragement is not given. There is no conception of the difficulty which exists to get respectable persons to settle. In Wigton Lord Galloway applied to Mr. George Bell, and Sir John Heron Maxwell applied to me, to know if we could not get a person well qualified to settle there, which we could not procure.

From what has fallen under your observation, do you think that at present those who enter the Medical profession could not afford the expense of a longer continued course of education in literature and science?—I think it doubtful: that is a question; but if I am permitted, I would tell how the fact is according to my conception; though the qualifications are made higher for those who are entering the army, yet there is no want of candidates there.

Does the evil seem to be, that the supply is infinitely beyond the demand?—Yes, it is so far; but there is an encouragement given for people of very inferior qualifications to settle.

Are you not of opinion that the number of Practitioners in the country is greatly occasioned by the diminution of the demand for them in the Military and Naval service of the country?—There is no doubt of it.

But, notwithstanding this great excess of the supply over the demand which exists for them, does the number of Medical Students continue to increase at the University of Edinburgh?—In general; they are not increasing this year, so far as we judge.

How would you attain the object which you think desirable of raising the qualifications of those who take the degree of Physician?—The only way of doing it is to have two ranks of degrees. If it would be thought proper to be done or not, is another consideration.

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Do you mean to say there are a number of persons settled in the country who have the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and yet are not sufficiently qualified?—I would not say that they have all degrees of Doctor of Medicine.

Have they licences from the College of Surgeons, or some such qualifications?—They have qualifications, for they pass examination.

Is it your impression that country Practitioners are in general better or worse qualified than they were about 50 years ago?—I knew very little about them 50 years ago, for I was not carried out of town to see patients at a distance.

Or 30 years ago?—There has been great improvement in Medical education; there are more Classes, and perhaps better taught. One of the causes of the state of Medical practice is, that the Practitioners are not sufficiently respected by country gentlemen. Practitioners are often sent for from Edinburgh to a great distance, in consequence of want of confidence in the country Practitioners. The critical period of the case is frequently over before the Practitioner from Edinburgh arrives, or he is too short a time with the patient to be of much use to him. But if the country Practitioner received better encouragement, and were more trusted by the country gentlemen, the case would probably be better managed under the assiduous care of a resident Practitioner, than from the hurried visit of a Practitioner from Edinburgh. Distant visits put persons to a most enormous expense, which might be saved if they were more liberal, or gave more encouragement to the resident Practitioners.

May not that proceed from the high character in which Practitioners in the metropolis stand?—That should not exist.

Must it not always exist that the greatest talent will be found in large cities?—Yes; but not to so great an extent as to occasion the difference which I have known.

Would you recommend, that to qualify a gentleman to become a Doctor of Medicine, he should have a previous education of a higher sort than that which is now exacted from him?—Yes, I would; there is nothing at all exacted from him now.

Do you mean in the way of literature and science?—Yes.

What is it you would propose?—I think a gentleman should know Greek and Latin, as I have mentioned, and in general Natural Philosophy, connected with Mathematics. He would also be better for Logic and Moral Philosophy: the state of the mind sometimes comes to be treated of by Medical men. He would also be better for Natural History; that is as much connected with Medicine as Botany or Chemistry. I likewise think well of attending a Course of Medical Jurisprudence.

Do you not apprehend that to require such an extent of previous education would have the effect of deterring persons from coming here to take their degrees?—Why that leads to a question I cannot well answer; for if the degree is made higher, or a longer time is required to get it, no doubt it must diminish the number of the pupils.

Do you think that, provided those who did take the degree were of a higher class in point of attainments, it would be a misfortune to the country, or injure the reputation of the University?—No; I should think not, neither one nor the other. There is another point I may mention; there is a set of people here who go by the quaint name of Grinders; I think they are very useful and respectable men. These men are at present employed in a way that is not very serviceable. The way in which the thing is done is, that if a gentleman has not studied enough, or if he has been very idle, he gets a Grinder, who crams him with as much knowledge as he can hold for the course of four or five months, and teaches him to speak what he calls Latin; and, under this kind of tuition, he goes in and passes his Examination. Every body knows information gained in that rapid way cannot be the most accurate or permanent. It would be a matter of infinite consequence if these Grinders (who are many of them respectable and well-informed men) were placed upon a footing with the Private Tutors in the English Universities, and if those gentlemen who come here to study Medicine were put under the direction of these persons, who would tell them what books to read, and make their information much more regular.

Are the Commissioners to understand that those Private Teachers are by no means under the control of the Professors?—They are neither acknowledged nor known by the Professors as Professors.

Do you think it would be advisable that such a change should be made?—Certainly; for the Professors would then know whether the Students wrote their own Theses or not; but now they avowedly get these people to translate for them. These people have a regular table of fees for making translations.

By what means would it be possible to connect these gentlemen with the University, according to the existing system?—I do not know; it does not appear to me attended with any practical difficulty. They have all attended the University; many of them have degrees; some of them belong to the College of Physicians.

When the preparation under these Private Teachers begins with a view to the passing the Examination, is it within your knowledge that the Students do not pay the same regular attention to the Lectures as they did in the previous part of their studies?—I am not acquainted with the fact at all; I have heard of it.

Do you then consider that the Theses are any test of the qualifications of the Graduates?—It depends upon whether they are written by themselves; if they are, they are very good tests; some of them are very good productions. It might be of advantage if the Theses were in English; in that case they would not be involved in a language which is not so well understood, and in which their ignorance can be better concealed. Let them be put in English, and it will be an improvement.

Would it be of advantage if they were required to write something on the spot, and were put into a room for that purpose, and if the Theses were made much shorter?—It would be

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an advantage if those gentlemen who intend to graduate were examined once a-year, or once in six months; it would be an advantage in that way, so that we could know more what they were doing. The Professors have a good deal to do; and whether we could impose more drudgery I do not know.

Would it be possible to introduce such a particular examination without an increase of the number of Examiners?—I do not see how that could be done.

What method would you recommend for ascertaining the literary qualification of candidates?—I do not know any other way but by subjecting them, as it is proposed in St. Andrew's, to an examination before they are allowed to enter the Medical Class. Some of these regulations take place in Ireland.

Suppose these Students were to come to this University to attend the Medical Classes, without having previously attended the Literary Classes here, would you, in that case, recommend an examination at the commencement of their Medical career?—Yes; I should think that very desirable, provided they were candidates for a degree.

Would you approve of that regulation for previous examination?—Yes, there are practical difficulties; and I do not say I know how to surmount them. In the next place the vacation is very long; and if by any contrivance it could be devised that the students should have their time more occupied in the vacation, it would be an advantage to them. It is a great hardship to gentlemen coming from America, or a distance, if they have a vacation for six months, although their time may be occupied by some Summer Courses, such as Botany and Natural History.

Would you think it an advantage if the Professors of Medicine gave Summer Courses?—There is one thing must be considered, that is, the labour of giving Courses, and how far a Professor may go without being exhausted. I think it will appear by the Report, in answer to some of the questions, that the Professors had given a great many extra Lectures. In that case they would have no extra lectures, but their regular ones longer continued, or with a subordinate course. There is another thing with regard to the crowded lectures, such as those of the Professor of the Practice of Physic, and the Professors of Chemistry and Anatomy. For instance, Dr. Monro gave eight lectures a-week at one time. If the student has three extra lectures to attend in a day it oppresses him very much, he gets tired of them, and they cannot have any good effect. I am satisfied the Christmas holidays are attended with disadvantage. Young people get habits of industry, and if they are broken in upon they do not always begin to study again as they did before.

Have you any other observations to make with respect to the course of study here?—I believe not.

In the letter which was sent by you and the other three Professors to the Commissioners, do you claim to be admitted to the privileges of the Faculty?—No, that was left open for discussion. When that question was moved by Dr. Hamilton, I said, as I have since, that I claim the privilege rather for my chair, and that nothing may be forfeited by my neglect; but for myself I do not want anything. What I claim is as to the privileges; I have no desire to participate in the emoluments to be received as a reward for the trouble of examination. The other question was left open for discussion. Some years ago I published a paper with my remarks upon the subject.

[*The witness laid upon the table copies of Remarks for the Improvement of Clinical Lectures on Surgery, published by himself in the year* 1824.]

You stated in answer to the 31st question, transmitted to the Senatus Academicus, that from some circumstances connected with your private lists, you must begin by giving the number of students that attended your class in the Summer Course of 1815; will you explain that statement?—The fact is, I lost them; but it appearing that there were some of them given for other years besides 1815, I would state I had them irregularly, and I gave them as I could.

Edinburgh, Wednesday, 1st November 1826.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Robert Christison, Esq., M.D., Regius Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Professor Christison.

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Are you Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in this University?—I am.

Have you seen the several queries which have been sent to the Senatus Academicus, and the answers which have been returned to them?—I have.

Do you concur in the various answers which have been given to these queries?—Yes, I do concur, with the exception of such variations as may be gathered from the subsequent remarks which I have to make; but they are trifling I believe.

Generally speaking do you acquiesce in them?—Generally speaking I acquiesce.

Do the remarks which you are desirous of making refer to the state of the University generally?—They refer to the subject of Medical Education, and likewise to my own department more particularly.

Previous to entering upon those remarks, are there any suggestions you would wish to offer to the Commissioners respecting the education or discipline of the University, independent of the Medical Faculty?—No, I do not think there are; I believe I concur very much with the opinions entertained by other Professors, who are much more qualified to judge of these matters than I can be.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing some notes, which were referred to by Dr. Alison (Dean of the Faculty of Medicine), before the Commissioners, and which he stated to have been either read or alluded to before the several Professors in the Faculty of Medicine?—

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Professor Christison.

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No, I do not belong to the Faculty of Medicine; that is one of the subjects upon which I would wish to say a few words.

Have you not seen those notes?—No, I have not.

Have you any observations that you are desirous of offering to the Commissioners with respect to the general education and discipline of the University?—Nothing whatever, except that I wish to state my concurrence with the opinions I have understood to have been stated very generally by the Professors with regard to the general jurisdiction of the Senatus. I conceive that, with the exception of the articles of patronage, fees, and funds, in no other body can the jurisdiction be so well vested as in the Senatus Academicus; but there ought to be a power of appeal from them, and that certainly not to the Town-council, but to some such body as a Chancellor's Court.

By a Chancellor's Court, do you mean that there should be a Chancellor and Assessors appertaining to it?—I cannot say that I have turned my attention particularly to what ought to be the constitution of this Court, and I do not pretend to give my opinion on that matter; but I should conceive the appointment of a Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, and Assessors, is the mode in which such a Court would be constituted.

Have you turned your mind to the consideration of the question, in whom it would be best to vest the nomination of the Chancellor, or the election of that officer?—I cannot say that I have considered it particularly, but I should think it might be very properly vested either in the hands of the Crown, or in the hands of the Senatus itself.

Would there not be a great objection to vesting it in the Senatus, if the Chancellor's Court became the controlling body over, or a Court of Appeal from, them?—If the Chancellor's Court were to be appointed *pro re natâ* to try any special question, it might be wrong if the Senatus had any such power of election; but if the Chancellor's Court is to be a standing court for trying such questions as may occur, I do not conceive there could be such an objection to it. At the same time I must say that a number of my colleagues believe we should keep out of the Senatus Academicus, as much as possible, all questions of election; and in that idea I concur.

You have stated, that, with certain exceptions, you would vest the whole regulations of the University in the Senatus, subject to the control of this Court of Appeal?—Yes; but I would designate those as being regulations confined to the internal discipline of the University.

Would you wish, therefore, that the powers of the Senatus Academicus should be clearly defined?—Most certainly: by all means.

Would you wish to see the doubts that at present may be supposed to exist as to the powers of the Town-council completely set at rest?—Certainly.

Would you recommend that that body should be excluded from making any internal regulations respecting the education or discipline of the University?—Certainly.

Have you any other remarks to offer upon the general question of the University at large?—I believe I have no more.

Would you now have the goodness to make any observations you are desirous of stating to the Commissioners respecting the Medical Department?—I would do so if I might be allowed to refer to some notes: I should wish to be as short as possible. The matter I mean to refer to, relative to Medical Education, is the change projected by some in the Medical Degree. I presume I may refer to the opinions expressed by various individuals of the propriety of raising the degree given at Edinburgh much higher than it is now, by requiring a previous education in Arts and Philosophy, besides an improvement in the medical part of it. Now, I confess, this might be very desirable; but, at the same time, it would be right to consider, in the first instance, whether such a degree is conformable with the state of society as to medical practice at present. I believe the Commission will find upon inquiry that almost all the physicians in good practice in Edinburgh, and other great towns in Scotland and England, with the exception of London, have commenced as general practitioners; that is to say, as family practitioners, practising indifferently Physic and Surgery, and of course on a much smaller fee than proper physicians usually receive. In consequence we can trace, I think, throughout the whole country, a gradual tendency to assimilation between Physicians and Surgeons. I may mention one fact which, however, I dare say, has been laid before the Commission already, showing this tendency and the necessity of it, namely, that in Ireland, by an Act of Parliament, Surgeons, as general practitioners, are the persons who alone are entitled to be made the Medical officers of the prisons; that is a very serious injury to those who practise as general practitioners, with the title of Physician. So much are Physicians and Surgeons now approximating in the nature of this practice, that, as is consistent with my knowledge, the young physicians of this place do now all act as general practitioners; and, unless they do so, I am satisfied they have not the slightest chance of coming into practice at all. I consider the system now to be very deep-rooted; and I question very much whether any alteration we could make in our degree would get the better of it. If the Commission consider the way in which true physicians are thus bred, it is the most rational way, perhaps, in which they can be made. There is no education which can possibly qualify a man so well as that which he undergoes while he serves several years as a family practitioner, seeing his patients at all times, and throughout the whole progress of their diseases. This being the case, therefore, I consider, if we wish to retain the number of our graduates, and by consequence the numbers of our students, our degree should be made to meet the state of society; and therefore it should qualify the graduates to be general practitioners. The question then, with me, would come to be, whether a very high degree, such as some propose, would not be exacting too much, considering the very small return that would be received by such graduates as general practitioners, during a considerable course of years, for the great additional expense of their education. So much am I satisfied that a high degree would not be much called for, that I

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am sure our numbers, both of students and graduates, would diminish very considerably; at the same time I concur in thinking, with a number of my colleagues, and a great number of medical people generally, that a higher degree might be given by this University, provided care be taken that the inferior degree shall retain its present value in the eye of the public, and that it shall qualify practitioners to practise as they do now.

In reference, however, to this inferior degree, as now given, I have to suggest that I think it is susceptible of some improvement. In the *first* place, I think there is too little attention paid to the Surgical part of education. I know the title conferred by our University is that of Physician; but, at the same time, throughout England and Scotland generally, nay in this very city, persons practise, as I have already said, upon our degree as general practitioners. I may mention I am not a Surgeon; I have nothing but the degree of this University; and I practise the minor operations of Surgery just as well as I do strict Physic. Before mentioning any special alterations I would wish to say a word or two as to the state of our degree, in reference to the degrees of other countries. I know it has been thought by many that our degree still stands very high on the Continent. It does still stand very high; but I question very much if it stands so high in relation to the degrees of other countries as it once did; and simply because it has not, like the degrees abroad, followed the progressive improvements in medical science. I am well acquainted with the state of the medical graduates of Paris, and likewise with the state of the medical graduates of some of the German Universities. I have been at Paris, and I know many of the German graduates; and I must say, that, in regard to scientific acquirements, they are upon the whole a-head of our students. In regard to pure practice, however, and common sense, I may say that our students are a-head of them. By pure practice, I mean that privilege which qualifies students, in short, to be tradesmen; but, as men of science, certainly our graduates are not upon a par with the graduates of Germany and France; I mean as to medical science.

In point of practice,—as Physicians who are called in to sick persons,—do you think ours are superior to theirs?—I certainly would rather trust my own health in the hands of an Edinburgh graduate than in those of a Parisian. The departments I allude to, as those in which the Edinburgh graduates are inferior to the graduates of the Continent, and particularly Paris, are Physiology, Morbid Anatomy, and Chemistry, but particularly Physiology and Morbid Anatomy. There is likewise another, as the Commissioners will of course understand from my Memorial—I mean Medical Jurisprudence. If I am permitted I shall now mention the improvements which I think might be made in the course of education for graduates here. And, first, with regard to the preliminary education in Arts and Philosophy. Though I am certainly one of those who think that a preliminary education in a University, in Arts and Philosophy, cannot be safely exacted of graduates in Edinburgh, I am satisfied, nevertheless, that better means might be taken for ensuring a little higher knowledge in those departments. As to Latin, it is needless to say anything, for every medical man must know it; and the question comes to be, What means are to be taken for ascertaining their knowledge of it? Upon that subject I have nothing to say, for the Medical Faculty has referred to it, as well as I could possibly do, perhaps much better. With regard to Greek I must confess I have my doubts, and I shall mention my own case, as I believe it is that of most graduates who have paid attention to the language. I studied Greek a little for three years at the High School, and a good deal for three years at the University. I have had so little occasion to apply this knowledge, that, amidst the multitude of other more important pursuits, I have almost entirely forgotten it. If languages are to be insisted upon, and if any desire exist to require more than the Latin, I think it of much greater consequence for a graduate to know something of modern languages, particularly the French, and perhaps the German. There is not the least doubt that the occasions upon which a graduate would find benefit from languages, must be more frequent in the case of those two languages than in the case of Greek. I consider that no man who studies his profession scientifically ought to be ignorant of the French language.

Do you think, of the modern languages, that French is more important than German?—I think the French are further forward in many departments of Medical science than the Germans; at the same time there is a great deal of information to be got from works in the German language. In my own department they are far a-head of every other country. This is all I have to say in regard to preliminary education. Upon the proper Medical subjects I have likewise a few words to say; and, first, as to Anatomy. I believe I concur in opinion with almost every one you have heard, who has not some special interest in the question, that the subjects of Anatomy and Surgery should, as soon as possible, be lectured upon by distinct Professors. They are two subjects of far too great importance to be lectured upon by a single individual.

Will you now have the goodness to proceed with any general remarks you may have to make upon the subject of Chemistry?—Of course the Commissioners will understand that anything I have to say on that subject must not be taken as meaning anything disrespectful to the present Professor of Chemistry, to whom the University is most deeply indebted for the popularity that he has given to the science, and for his liberality in a public and private way; but I think a little more attention might be paid, as in the case of Anatomy, to practical instruction in Chemistry. Dr. Hope has lately encouraged his assistant to give practical instruction in this branch; but I confess I should like to see something more, and that there should be not only encouragement given by the Professor himself, and by the University, to the study of Practical Chemistry, but likewise encouragement given to the better students to prosecute their studies further. This view has been suggested to me by my visit to Paris, where I found the graduates much better acquainted with Chemistry; and this arises from the immensely greater opportunities they have of practical instruction. In Paris the laboratories of the Professors of Chemistry are open to a certain number of students. These laboratories

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are pretty numerous, and there the superior order of the students engage in the very highest departments of Chemical investigation—even in the department of discovery.

By graduates at Paris, do you mean Medical graduates?—Yes, Medical graduates. Besides the laboratories of the Professors of Chemistry, almost all the Apothecaries (who are not like the Apothecaries in England, but properly Chemists, and many of them Chemists of great celebrity) have laboratories open for the instruction of gentlemen. I availed myself of this opportunity when in Paris; and I found in the laboratories of one of these *Pharmaciens*, as they are called, that I had the complete command, for a fee of £4 a month, of a perfect apparatus in all the very highest departments of Chemistry. If encouragement of this kind were given to students here, it would be of great consequence. Few might avail themselves of such an opportunity, but I am satisfied some would; and I know if any such opportunity had occurred when I was a student in Edinburgh, I should most certainly have availed myself of it. It is only within a few years that any attempt has been made to give the students instruction in Practical Chemistry. It was begun by Dr. Fyfe, and has been continued by him, and adopted by Dr. Turner, and likewise by Dr. Hope's assistant. I consider, if some means were fallen upon to enable the advanced students to study the higher departments of Practical Chemistry in the University, it would be of very great importance. I do not know whether it is owing to the want of practical instruction in Chemistry, or some encouragement to the superior class of students to enter into the path of discovery; but certain it is, that if, unfortunately, the present Professor of Chemistry were to be lost to us, there is but one man in Scotland, and hardly one in Edinburgh, who, in the public eye, would be accounted worthy of being his successor. This being the case, I think it well becomes the Commission, and the University generally, to consider what has been the cause of it. There is a great deal of general chemical knowledge in Scotland, but there are very few Chemists.

Do you rather ascribe that to the want of Practical Chemistry being so largely taught in the University as you could wish?—Of course it is impossible for a student to pursue Practical Chemistry alone; the expense of procuring apparatus is enormous, and there is no way in which it can be pursued but under the patronage of a Professor or a Lecturer.

Was anything of the kind you recommend done in the time of Dr. Black?—I am not aware that there was.

Are there very few of the keepers of laboratories, or Chemists here, who keep chemical apparatus, or prepare many of their own drugs?—Very few.

Do the Apothecaries at Paris practise at all?—Not at all.

Are they entitled to do so?—They are not. So far as regards their trade, they are strictly Chemists and Druggists, such as the London Chemists and Druggists.

Is it frequently amongst them that the science of Chemistry in Paris is taught to the utmost extent?—Almost universally amongst the better order of them.

Are the several editions of the Journals conducted by them?—Yes; there is a *Journal de Pharmacie*, and another, the *Journal de Chimie Médicale*, conducted by the same gentlemen. The gentleman with whom I worked is one of them,—Monsieur Robiquet.

Are they manufacturers also?—Some of them are. This gentleman has now become a manufacturer. They all make a number of their own medicines, at least of those which are difficult to make.

Are they engaged in Manufactures for the purpose of the Arts?—Some of them are. I do not know if I have made myself clearly understood, but I shall be if I just state how matters were conducted in M. Robiquet's laboratory. He gave instruction in Practical Chemistry to a class of 6, 7, 8, or 10; besides this he had 7 or 8 young men, who were working in the region of discovery; and those researches which were made by them, with his assistance, were published by himself. It is this practical department which I consider it would be of great consequence to introduce into our University.

Must not such a system result from the efforts of individual enterprise and individual capital, rather than from any regulation?—Yes, regulations are out of the question.

Would you propose that there should be a chair of Practical Chemistry, or what method would you recommend to attain the object you have in view?—There is a method pursued by Dr. Thomson, Professor of Chemistry at Glasgow. I am not aware of the particulars; but he does give encouragement of this kind, and has several young men working in his laboratory; some in the lower department of Practical Chemistry, and some, I believe, in the highest.

Do you think that if the Professor of Chemistry were to encourage a certain number of the best of his students in such undertakings, that it would be very beneficial?—Yes; but of course regulations are of no use in such a matter: it could only be opened to a few of the best students.

Would you annex additional assistance, with a view to the prosecution of Practical Chemistry, to the Chemical Chair, in some way or other?—Yes.

Was the chemist at Paris, to whom you referred, a person possessed of Medical knowledge?—Very little.

Do you not think that, for the benefit of students in Medicine, it is desirable the Professor of Chemistry should always be a Physician?—It is desirable that the Professor of Chemistry should always know Physic; I mean that it is not absolutely necessary that he should have the title of Doctor of Medicine, but he must be strictly acquainted with the relations of Chemistry to Medicine, and should be a person well educated in Medical science.

Are there any other observations you would wish to suggest?—The next subject is Clinical Medicine; and I concur entirely with the present system. I do not think any system is so well adapted to teach so large a class of students Practical Medicine, as the present system pursued at this University. The proposition of some, to attach the course of Clinical Medi-

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cine to one Professor, I certainly do not approve of. There is one peculiarity in Edinburgh graduates which I have remarked, comparing them with those of other places, and which peculiarity I am disposed to trace very much to the present system of teaching Clinical Medicine; namely, the total freedom from the trammels of authority. I believe it would be difficult to say to what particular school of Medicine Medical graduates belong who are educated at Edinburgh; for they see so many kinds of practice that they are led to think for themselves at an early period.

You think that is an advantage which would be lost if the lectures upon Clinical Medicine were confined to one Professor?—I think nothing would be more likely to destroy this advantage than the teaching of Clinical Medicine being vested in the hands of one Professor, more particularly if that Professor were a man of great eminence.

Is it not quite possible that the persons who are entitled to give lectures upon Clinical Medicine may have had very little experience in practice?—It is quite possible, unless the Patrons, in electing Professors, look to this among their qualifications. There is one difficulty with regard to the Professors who are likely to take their turn as Clinical lecturers; I believe there is no absolute necessity for any Professor to lecture on Clinical Medicine, and there may not always be a sufficient number ready to take up this department.

Is it not a fact that some who are entitled to take up a course of Clinical Lectures do at present decline?—Dr. Monro, for one.

Would you apply the observation you have now made to Clinical Surgery as well as to Clinical Medicine?—Yes; if it were possible to put Clinical Surgery on the same footing it would be desirable; but that is difficult on account of the want of a sufficient number of Surgical Professors in the University.

Supposing a separate Professorship of Surgery, were instituted in this University, do you think it would be desirable that the system of teaching Clinical Surgery should be participated in by all the Surgical Professors?—I think it would, if it were as in Paris, where there are several Professors in the Surgical department; such as the Professor of Anatomy, of Operative Surgery, and some others; if there were several Professors of that kind it would be very proper. As it is, we have only the Professor of Military Surgery, and the Professor of Clinical Surgery.

If there were a Professor of Surgery, would it be necessary to keep up the Professorship of Military Surgery?—On that point I do not consider myself very well qualified to judge. I am not well acquainted with the peculiarities of it, not having studied the subject much. I should think strict Military Surgery but a limited field.

Do the lectures which are delivered by the Professor of Military Surgery relate to the Surgical art generally, or more exclusively to those casualties to which military men are exposed?—I have understood the present Professor directs his attention as much as possible to the peculiarities of cases in Military and Naval life; at the same time, it is absolutely necessary for him to give a great deal of discussion upon General Surgery. There is likewise a valuable department which he adds, I mean the diseases of hot countries, which cannot be so well taught by any person as by one who, in his youth, has been in those countries, and who lectures on the subject of Military Surgery; for the other Chairs under which those subjects could be brought are already quite overloaded.

Are there not several branches of the Surgical art, looking at it generally, which the Professor of Military Surgery might leave out of his lecture without impropriety, such as Lithotomy, and other branches of that kind?—Lithotomy need not be taught in that class; he might give his own views of the general principles of Surgery; and these, united with the Medical and Surgical specialties in the case of Military and Naval service, are, I should suppose, quite sufficient to make a most excellent course.

Would such a course, though excellent in itself, be sufficient as a course of Surgery generally?—No; for if you lecture upon the whole of Surgery, and also upon the military specialties of the Medical as well as Surgical department, you would make a course much beyond the present one.

Would it embrace all the subjects which a course of pure Surgery ought to take in?—No. Of course, it must be understood that it is quite possible for the Professor of Military Surgery to introduce everything relative to General Surgery; for whatever is Military Surgery is General Surgery, and *vice versâ*.

In your opinion, does the existence of the Chair of Military Surgery supersede the propriety of the institution of a separate Professor of Surgery?—No.

You think it would be better for the University to have the two Chairs?—Yes.

Do you think the Professor of Military Surgery is entitled to lecture upon those operations which are necessary in certain states of the female system?—I believe the Professor of Military Surgery has very little to do with these; at the same time, many Military Surgeons may, and do, practise those operations.

Are they understood to have any charge of the health of the wives of the soldiers?—Yes. When they go to the East Indies, of course, Military Surgeons are practitioners in the case of civilians whom they may meet, male or female.

Has Dr. Christison anything further to observe on the subject of Clinical Medicine?—There is another point, which is correlative only—the possibility of procuring, under the system of Clinical instruction, proper Hospital reports. I consider it a great loss to science in this place that, while a system of Clinical instruction is kept up upon such an admirable foundation, and since reports are kept of all the cases in the Hospital, and most of them very full, I consider it a great loss indeed that these reports are not published in some shape or other. I do not say how this should be done, but it would be well, if possible, to call the Managers' attention to the subject, as I know it has been called repeatedly before. It would be of great

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consequence indeed; for, with regard to the public, the valuable cases that occur here are almost lost, for very few of them have ever come to publication. I know it is a difficult matter, but I do not conceive it one that is insurmountable. That, however, is not directly connected with the University.

Would you be desirous of enlarging the number of Clinical Lectures, or the number of those who lecture on that branch of Medical Science?—I should think it would be a good plan to have two Clinical courses; for the students attend in such numbers as to be a great inconvenience both to the Professor and to each other, and, no doubt, to the patients also. If the Clinical course were divided into two contemporaneous courses it might be desirable.

Do you think that the number of courses of Clinical Lectures, which students are required to attend, is sufficient for the instruction of such as have had no previous opportunities of witnessing the practice of Physicians?—That is a question very difficult to answer, for a student can hardly see too much of Clinical practice; but when it is considered that he has many other objects to attend to of nearly, if not quite equal importance, I think there is as much attendance now as can be well exacted; for, the Commissioners must be aware, that this particular subject of study requires a very great deal of time to be devoted to it to study it well.

Are there any other general observations which you are desirous of making?—Clinical Surgery should, at all events, be put so far, I think, upon the footing of Clinical Medicine, that it ought to consist of a course by the Professor upon cases of his own, upon which he gives reports and lectures, just as the Clinical Physicians do. The course should not consist of lectures upon the patients of other people.

Is it the practice at present that the lectures are given on the patients of other people?—They are the patients of the Ordinary Surgeons of the Hospital; their cases are lectured on by Professor Russell, who is not their Surgical Attendant, but merely a Consulting Surgeon of the Hospital. The lectures of the present Professor are, I am satisfied, just as valuable as lectures of that kind can possibly be made. But it is impossible that they can be so valuable as a course consisting of reports given at the bedside, and lectures upon those reports, as in the case of Clinical Medicine.

Would you, therefore, wish to see introduced, with respect to Clinical Surgery, the same principle of regulation which now takes place with regard to Clinical Medicine?—I confess I should wish it very much.

The next article I have in my list is the subject of my own Chair; but before proceeding to that I may mention a few other suggestions I have to make. The first is with regard to the finishing of the Courses of Medicine. I am not aware what is the custom now, but when I attended the classes there were two courses which were not completed in the session, the course of the Practice of Physic, and the course of Materia Medica. I consider it is of great importance that every Professor should get through his course every session. I conceive, for my own part, that I must very much and repeatedly have missed those lectures of Dr. Gregory, which he did not deliver in the session of my attendance, and which it was impossible for me to attend the next year, in consequence of other pursuits; I have no doubt students must often encounter inconveniencies on this account. The next subject is as to Examinations: I think examinations of students in classes, under proper restrictions, would be very desirable.

Do you mean previously to taking the Medical degree?—Yes, previously to taking the Medical degree; their examination, merely as students of the class, would be very desirable, but it must be under certain restrictions. Some have proposed that only those should be examined who give up their names to the Professor as being willing to undergo examination. Perhaps the contrary of this rule might be resorted to, namely, that all should be understood to consent to be examined who did not give up their names to the Professor as being unwilling to be examined. There are a number of persons, advanced in life, who could not certainly with propriety be examined in a large public class of young men. With regard to examinations for degrees I confess I have my doubts of the value of the present system. I have known students pass whom I certainly did not consider very well qualified. I do not know if the Commissioners have been informed of the method of examination pursued in practice at Paris, but I consider it a very good one. It throws, indeed, a much greater burden on the shoulders of the Professors. The examinations are divided into four stages, with the interval of a month between each, but at the close of all their studies. At the interval of a month before each examination the students are told what sciences they are to be examined on; there are three or four examinations; the student is much better able, in this way, to look back through his notes to refresh his memory, and to come prepared for the individual branches of examination; whereas, at Edinburgh, a student is expected to come prepared in all the immensely varied departments of Medicine. I cannot conceive how the students get on as they are said to do.

Is not the latter mode a greater test of the student's skill, when he does answer, than by having the subject given to him before-hand?—It may be a better test of his promptness, but not of his actual knowledge. In order to answer fluently, the candidate must take, soon before his trial, a general survey of the subjects of examination, in order to fix in his memory the minute parts which occur in the course of it. This he can easily do if the subjects are taken up successively and at intervals. But it is difficult or impossible if he has to undergo examination on the whole range of the Medical Science at once; at least, I remember I found it so, and accordingly gave up altogether express study for examination for more than a month before, and trusted entirely to my previous general studies. Very few candidates, however, could pass their trials in this way unless they had, which few of them have, the same opportunities of practical instruction in all the sciences as I pursued. I would not propose that such a system as that practised at Paris should be adopted at this University altogether, but

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I think some useful hints might be got from it. I would be for adopting this mode so far as to divide the examinations into two, and have them in separate years. One great advantage from this change would be, that, instead of the students grinding for one year, they would grind for two—they would study for both examinations. I know many of the candidates live very idle lives during the first and second years, and then work very hard afterwards; of course, it is very proper that such a method should be fallen upon as would compel them to work hard during all the years of study.

While this process of grinding is going on are not the students very apt to desert the classes?—I do not know. By grinding I mean merely study—not grinding, properly so called. I do not approve of the system of grinding; I tried it myself, and finding it of little use, gave it up.

Do you think, when you passed your trials for your degree in Physic, that it might have happened that a candidate might have been examined upon heads which he had never heard lectured upon in a University?—I should think it possible. I remember I was examined upon a disease which I had never heard of before: when I was questioned upon that disease I certainly did not remember to have heard of it. It is exceedingly rare.

Would you think a subdivision of the Examination into two parts would lead to the students carrying on their studies more steadily during the whole course of their residence at the University?—They would study more steadily.

You would propose to make them study for the first examination as well as the second?—Yes.

As you say, if this recommendation were acted on, that it would throw a considerable additional burden on the Examining Professors, would it not be necessary to add to the number of Examiners some way or other?—I think it would be very proper that the load of examination should be taken off the shoulders of the present Professors to a certain extent; I certainly know it to be an irksome, a laborious, and ill-paid duty.

Would you propose to enlarge the fee?—I fear that would be hazardous.

Would you propose that any one should examine who did not participate in the fees?—It would be hard to compel a man to do so without compensation, particularly as examinations are conducted here, for they take up a great deal of time; at the same time, I should not wish to see that compensation made at the expense of the present Professors, for I think they are perhaps insufficiently paid—certainly they are not over paid.

But if this improvement were to be acted upon, which you have suggested, would it not be actually necessary to have additional Examiners?—I think it would be very necessary.

To whom would you extend that duty?—To the Professor of Surgery, of course; because, if there is a Professor of Surgery, his class ought to be made imperative for graduation. I consider it of far greater consequence that the Professor of Surgery should be an Examiner, and have his class made imperative, than the Professor of Midwifery, who was lately added.

You mean that such an addition would be proper if the separate Professorship of Surgery were established?—Yes; but if there is no other Professor I see no other Medical Professor so directly concerned with the studies of a graduate as I am. Of course, I conceive I am much more directly connected with the studies for graduation than is conceded by some of my colleagues.

If there were a separate Professor of Surgery established would you also include your Chair among the Examiners?—If the Commissioners were of opinion that the subject of Medical Jurisprudence should be studied more than it is by the students, then certainly its Professor ought to be an Examiner. If the students are expected to possess Medical-legal knowledge, in whatever way they are left to acquire it, it is proper that the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence should be an Examiner. If the Medical Faculty and the Commissioners are of opinion that such knowledge should not be expected from the students, I do not see what claim the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence has to be made an Examiner, unless the Commissioners, finding the burden too great for the other Professors, should single him out as a Medical man most directly connected with the subjects of study necessary for Physicians.

Would it not be advisable, also, to add to the Examiners, in that case, any other Medical gentleman, being a Professor, besides the Professor of Surgery, supposing that Chair to be established, and the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence?—The object of increasing the Examiners is to divide the duty into two parts; the Examiners should be equal in each; there would be four in each division if only one were added to the present number of Examiners; but, of course, that would make an even number, and it might be difficult to decide in regard to the merits of particular candidates. Ten, I think, would be a proper number; and in that case another Examiner, besides those two, would be requisite.

Which of the Chairs would you propose to add, so as to make 10?—Clinical Surgery.

Is the present examination of graduates conducted in the Latin language?—I am not aware how the Professors examine just now. I believe the laws of the University permit them to examine the student upon his knowledge of Latin, and then to question him in English, which I should consider certainly a better plan than the former system of examining in Latin.

Do you understand that the actual practice of the University now, in examining for the Medical degree, is to examine partly in English and partly in Latin?—I understand they are empowered to do it.

Which do you think the better plan—to examine in Latin in order to ascertain the knowledge of the student in that language, and afterwards in English, for the purpose of ascertaining his attainments in Medical science; or would you recommend examination partly in Latin for the latter object as well as the first?—I think the first plan the best. I can say, for my own part, and from my acquaintance with graduation, that according to the state of knowledge of Latin among graduates, the best Latin scholars have the greatest difficulty in speaking it,

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for they know when they are wrong, but they cannot always find words to express themselves correctly; therefore they are much more embarrassed than those who do not know when they are wrong, who just put a Latin termination to their English words, and dash through thick and thin.

If examinations were conducted in Latin, in order to ascertain the proficiency of a young man in Medical science, might not the individual who is the most able by that means come worst off in his examination?—I think he might run that risk, as the knowledge of Latin goes now among good graduates.

Might that mode of Latinizing English words by the student pass as satisfactory?—I do not know what is the rule of the Medical Faculty; but I know, from the state of the knowledge of Latin among most of the graduates, it is quite impossible they can speak classical Latin.

Do you think the examination into the students' proficiency in the Latin language ought to be conducted by the Professors of the Medical Faculty, or might the Professor of Humanity be called in on that occasion?—It might be well to have the aid of the Professor of Humanity, if the objection did not occur, how he is to be paid; he cannot be asked to do this without receiving a fee. I see no difficulty in obtaining a knowledge of the students' proficiency in Latin by the Medical Professors, who must all know Latin sufficiently well to be able to examine upon it.

Have you any further observations to make previous to entering on the subject of your own class?—There is a project I have often thought of as likely to be very useful in the University; I mean the establishment of Prizes for the Medical students. I do not here refer to the establishment of such prizes as are given in the classes of Arts and Philosophy; the students there are much younger, and the prizes must be arranged in a different system. The prizes I allude to are Prizes of greater value; they should be few in number, and given only to those of the very first merit. In the Universities of Gottingen, Tubingen, and, I believe, in some of the other foreign Universities, there are several prizes given to the best graduates of the year, and these are ascertained by a Prize-essay on a subject assigned for the Thesis. Several very valuable dissertations, particularly on Physiology, have been published in consequence of these prizes. I have often regretted the little attention paid by the more advanced students in this place to the higher departments of their profession; and I think nothing would tend to make them study the higher branches more than the establishment of a few substantial prizes, which would at once mark them out, in the eyes of their fellow-students and the public at large, as the best graduates of the day. At present there are no means of distinguishing a man who passes his examination superficially and with difficulty from one who passes it triumphantly. One science will now be very much encouraged in this way, namely, Chemistry. It would be of great consequence indeed if even one prize only were to be given to the best graduate of the day, he being determined by the delivery of essays upon a particular subject, and that subject being one upon which the graduates could make original researches; such subjects are easily found in almost all the departments.

Would you propose that that subject should be prescribed by the Examiners?—By the Medical Faculty, and the prize should be conferred at graduation; one would be of great use; I never would wish to see more than two.

How would you secure against the possibility of the prizes being assigned to persons who did not themselves write the essays?—I think it might be secured very well, by the subject being such as no one would undertake for them; it would cost a great deal too much trouble. I am convinced there is no chance of the prizes being given in the way that is feared; they would require a great deal of research; and no man would submit to this, and be willing to transfer the reward of it to another person. I would, of course, exact from every person who delivered an essay a declaration that it was his own.

Is it not probable that the research would be so laborious as rather to divert the attention of the students from their professional studies at that particular session?—With some sanguine minds it might have this effect: I do not know, however, that this would be of great detriment; for, of course, it would be understood that the graduate must pass his examination besides. I do not know if any of the Professors have alluded to the legal rights of our graduates when they pass into England or Ireland. These are not defined; and since the Commission is engaged in investigating into all matters, it might be well if this were attended to a little more than at present. The reason why I say this is, that during the last 15 or 20 years repeated attempts have been made by the Apothecaries' Company in London to have the unlimited sway in the licensing of general practitioners—such practitioners as are sent from this University. They at last succeeded in procuring an Act, in 1815, in their favour; and, I believe, by the terms of this Act they can prevent Edinburgh graduates from practising as general practitioners in England. This has been a matter of serious annoyance to the Scottish Universities, and still more to the College of Surgeons. I have heard (I do not know if it is absolutely correct) that gentlemen licensed by the College of Surgeons have been interfered with in this way; and, from the terms of the Act, as far as I understand them, the Apothecaries' Society is entitled to demand of an Edinburgh graduate by what right he practises; and I should think an Edinburgh graduate would have some difficulty in satisfying an English Court of Law on the subject. This matter, I think, ought to be attended to.

Have you any remarks to make with respect to the order of Medical study?—Simply, that I think it might be very well if the Medical Faculty were to publish a programme of the order of study which the students should observe, if possible; but no compulsory rule should be laid down on the subject. The students have free access for information as to the proper course to be followed, by consulting their medical acquaintance in Edinburgh. At the same time, I think that the Medical Faculty should interfere so far as to give the public a recommendation regarding the order of study.

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You have stated that if a higher previous education were required for Medical graduates, that it would have the effect of diminishing their number in this University, and also of diminishing the number of the Medical students; would the diminution of the number of Medical students be greater, in proportion, than the diminution of graduates?—I am not prepared to answer that question: my reason for saying a diminution of the graduates must be attended with a diminution of the other students also, arises from the fact, that a great number of students commence with no defined intention of becoming graduates, and actually do not graduate; but, nevertheless, looking forward to the possibility of their graduating, prefer the University lectures to private lectures. Many such students then would desert the University if the degree was made too difficult of attainment.

Do you know if the expenses of studies necessary for graduation be greater at Paris or at Edinburgh?—It must be much greater at Edinburgh, for there are no fees charged for classes at Paris; there is merely a general subscription four times a-year, about £1 each time, making £4 a-year, which admits the student to the whole classes.

Are there no fees for graduation there?—I am not sure.

Is not the number of classes that must be attended in the University in Paris much greater than here?—Yes, the number of classes is greater. I do not remember the actual number.

Is it not necessary they should attend four sessions of nine months each, and sixteen classes, and in nine of these twice?—I have not seen the recent code of laws of the Parisian school.

Is the expense of living at Paris much smaller than here?—Not for a Scotchman. I do not know how the French may contrive. The expense is very much the same as at Edinburgh.

You were understood to say, that Medicine, as a science, had greatly improved in France and Germany; have you any knowledge of the state of Medical Practice in Germany, so as to know if that also has improved?—I have no distinct knowledge of the state of Medical Practice in Germany. It must have improved of late years. I question much if it is on a par with the practice of this country, I mean Medical Practice. Surgery is in a state of great advancement. If I had taken any serious disease in France, I would much sooner have been under the hands of my companion than under the hands of any French graduate—by graduate, I mean young graduate. At the same time, I must mention that, for his standing, he was one of the very best practitioners that could be found.

Do you know if the University of Vienna requires attendance for five sessions of nine months each, and 18 classes?—I believe the students attend five sessions. I do not know the specialties.

Do you think the students have an opportunity of seeing much of Medical Practice?—From what I understand of the system pursued there, they have.

Would it be a great hardship to require an equal degree of attendance in this University?—Considering the expense of education here, and the relative return which a young man receives for a great many years after his graduation, I think it would be a hardship.

Is it not very possible for a young man to graduate here with a very incompetent knowledge of Latin?—I should think very few of the graduates of this University deserve the name of Latin scholars; and I certainly have known men graduate who would have had some difficulty in reading Latin authors even in their own profession.

Would it not be very desirable to improve this state of things?—I think it very proper that some means should be taken to let the public understand, that, before lads came forward as Medical students, they should know Latin better; if that were sufficiently understood, the requiring a better knowledge of Latin would be no hardship, as there would be no difficulty in the student making himself an adequate master of the Latin tongue, in whatever part of the country he lived.

Would not the requiring of a moderate knowledge of Greek ensure a considerable share of scholarship in Latin?—Of course: there is no man who could study Greek that would not know Latin better for it. But I doubt much the propriety of requiring Greek from Medical graduates, on account of the great variety of pursuits in which they have to engage, which are of much greater importance; and there are also other subjects which would be of more importance to them than Greek, and which they do not study. I allude particularly to the modern languages.

Has it ever been proposed in the Medical Faculty, so far as you know, to make it necessary that candidates should be acquainted with the modern languages, French and German?—Never, to my knowledge, has it been talked of; it may have been, but I never heard of it. A man, who, after graduating, possesses a sufficient knowledge of French to read it fluently, and lives in town, where he has access to French books, has a prodigious advantage over others.

For the purpose of procuring a more competent knowledge of the Latin tongue, would you wish that any previous examination should take place of the students when they enter the University, with respect to that particular department of knowledge?—There is a great difficulty in that, for many students may commence with a very inadequate knowledge of Latin, but feeling this deficiency, they may, by strenuous exertions, make it up. That students can do this, and carry on their professional studies at the same time, I have had repeated proofs. It would be very hard, therefore, to compel those students, who, at the time they might have been learning Latin, were not acquainted with the rules of the University, to spend several years more in learning Latin before they commenced their Medical studies, when, by this additional exertion, they could make themselves masters of it before they came forward to be examined for graduation.

Could any method be devised, by which those who are not sufficiently competent, at entering the University, might be encouraged to make that additional exertion, in order to render themselves sufficiently learned in Latin before they commence, or, at least, before they take their degree?—I may allude, as I have done frequently, to my own case, and it will illustrate

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to the Commissioners, better than any general answer, the hardship of a rule requiring proofs of attainments in Latin, before the commencement of the Medical Curriculum. Until I was of the age of 18, I never thought what profession I was to follow. At this time I had studied Latin thoroughly; but if a student were in my situation, who had not paid the requisite attention to Latin, he would be thrown very far back. As it was, I could not by any possible exertions, have passed sooner than in three years, and I actually did not pass till my fourth year. I have no doubt there are many students in the same predicament, particularly among those who live in town, and whose parents' circumstances leave them the power of looking around them before they fix upon a profession.

But, though individual hardship arises from a system of regulations on that head, would it not probably lead to the benefit of science generally, and to Medical schools in particular?—I certainly think it might be of advantage, if such an examination were made before they commenced their Medical studies. If these hardships could be guarded against, which, in the first instance, would be very severe indeed, in consequence of young men and their parents being ignorant of the rule till it was too late to follow it, I have no doubt it would.

Is it your conviction that Medical students are generally very ardent and assiduous in the prosecution of professional knowledge?—I think the Medical students of this University are; that a number of them are very idle, cannot be denied; but the better description of graduates certainly study very hard.

Is it not a fact that many of them attend a much greater number of classes than are required by the Statute, both within and without the University?—Yes, certainly. One reason, perhaps, why compulsory rules requiring an additional course of attendance at the University should not be made is, that in that way the private lecturers would be discouraged, who are of great use to the University, and to science generally.

Do you think that the course of Medical education, as well as the other branches, ought to be completed within the walls of the University?—Yes, certainly. I beg to add here, that I am decidedly hostile to the exaction of University attendance for anything else than professional knowledge. I do not mean to say that the rules for compulsory attendance should include what may be called a perfectly complete course of Medical education. I think that would be hard on many students, and would be unfair to the private lecturers, considering that they are of so much use to us. It is of great importance that students should receive different views upon different subjects, and many of the private lecturers are of equal eminence with the Professors. It is very proper the students should have opportunities of attending out-of-door lectures, which they would not have, if these high compulsory regulations were enforced.

You would regret if a system were adopted, by which these private lecturers would be much discouraged?—Yes; I should be sorry that any system should be adopted that should throw the Medical students entirely on the University, and render it impossible for them to study elsewhere.

Will you specify what number of the Medical classes you consider indispensable previously to graduation?—I shall mention them in the usual order of study: Chemistry and Pharmacy, Anatomy and Morbid Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Physic, Theory of Physic, Materia Medica, Midwifery and Clinical Medicine: these are the classes that are rendered imperative just now.

What others would you recommend?—Then, of course, I include the subject concerning the addition of which I have still to give my opinion, my own class, Medical Jurisprudence. If it were possible to do so, or if it can be done without overloading the students, but that I very much doubt, I would also require a Course of Clinical Surgery, only, however, on the improved system I have mentioned, and likewise a Course of Natural History. I forgot Botany. I would also add Natural History, and even Natural Philosophy, if it were possible to do so without overloading the students; but I doubt if we could do so at present. If the degree were raised by the addition of one or two classes, it might be proper to consider after that, whether others might not be added; but if a large number were at once added, I should fear, considering the state of the country, the institution of a rival University in London, and the hue and cry which would be raised by other rival schools, I should fear that the numbers would fall off very considerably.

Will you state what number of these classes should be attended oftener than once?—I think none; for if you compel students to attend any of them oftener than once, you prevent them from attending out-of-door lectures on the same subjects, which ought to be avoided. If any are to be exacted twice, I should have a difficulty in saying which ought to be chosen; certainly not the elementary classes, for these can be taught very well out of doors. If any were to be exacted twice, they ought to be what I may call the classes of application, those in which the elementary classes are applied, such as the Practice of Physic, the Materia Medica, or Clinical Medicine. I might likewise add, though its being attended twice is out of the question in the present state of matters, that the class of Medical Jurisprudence must also be considered as one of application; it is one in which, more than in any other, the student requires a knowledge of all the previous classes.

Is that the case in foreign Universities?—Yes.

In the enumeration which you have made, do you proceed upon the understanding that a more extended course of Anatomy, occupying the whole session, should be going on, or that Surgery should be separated from Anatomy?—I think either Anatomy or Surgery can occupy a Professor during the whole session perfectly well. Anatomy, with its correlative topics, and its bearings on Surgery, Physiology, and Morbid Anatomy, is amply sufficient to occupy a whole session.

You have stated just now what additional classes you would render imperative, prior to gra-

duation in Medicine; would you recommend that the present classes that are imperative should remain imperative, or that there should be any diminution of attendance in those classes for the present degree?—No; I do not see that any should be cut off. I know some have talked of cutting off the Professorship of Botany; but the Professorship of Botany is of great use, and should be retained as an imperative class.

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Would you make the same remark as to all the others that are now imperative?—As to all the others there cannot be a doubt.

In the event of its being made practicable for Medical students at this University to take a higher degree than any at present known in practice here, would Dr. Christison think it very essential that an improvement should be made in the existing degree, and that it should be understood that its value was in no way considered to be diminished?—Certainly.

Dr. *Alexander Monro,* Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, called in, and further examined.

Professor Monro.

The Commissioners, having understood that you were desirous of offering some additional observations to them, request you will now submit whatever you wish to add to your former evidence?—I will do it with as great brevity as I possibly can. I omitted to mention, when I was last before the Commissioners, that, in consequence of a conversation with my colleagues regarding the extension of my course, I had intimated by letter to the Principal and to Dr. Hope, that, in consequence of their desire, I am quite ready to give as extended a course of Surgery as is given in Britain.

Do you mean that it should be in connexion with your course of Anatomy?—Separately. I wish also to state that some questions were proposed regarding general study: I consider it to be of very great moment that students should have attended twice the more elementary branches.

By the elementary branches, do you mean the elementary branches of Medicine, or of instruction in general?—I mean the elementary branches of Medicine. The grounds of my opinion are, because I have observed and believed, as well as Dr. Hope and Dr. Home, that our students now-a-days are not so well prepared in the elementary branches as they formerly were. Dr. Hope, Dr. Home, and myself, have been Members of the Medical Faculty of Examiners for 28 years, and I believe that is the result of our observations, that the students have declined rather than advanced in instruction in the elementary branches. There is another circumstance I will mention: I think it might be of great moment that there was a good draughtsman connected with the University; for there are many preparations illustrating diseased structure, the colour, form, and texture of which go as soon as put into spirits; it would be a matter of very great moment if there were some person who could represent these appearances; besides he might teach students drawing, which, I hold, might be of great importance to Medical students. I know that such a person is to be found.

Do you think that a draughtsman of that description ought always to belong to the class of Anatomy?—I think so. The next observation I would make relates to Clinical Surgery. I think that, in its present state, it might admit of much improvement; the present Professor, Mr. Russell, has no patients to lecture upon. By the regulations of the Hospital the ordinary Surgeons of the House have a right to lecture upon Clinical Surgery; but it might happen that the person nominated to be Professor of Clinical Surgery might not be Surgeon to the Hospital. The last circumstance I would wish to throw out to the Commissioners is, that it strikes me it will be a matter of considerable moment to the University, if there was a retiring pension given to Professors far advanced in life. It cannot be supposed that an old man's mind is as vigorous as that of a younger person, or that he will keep up his lectures in the present state of science.

Do you mean that there should be a retiring pension for the Professors?—Yes, with a view to induce a Professor not to go on beyond the strength of his mental powers.

Would the granting of such a pension, in your opinion, do away with the necessity of having conjunct Professors?—I am not aware of that; perhaps it might to a certain degree. I recollect an instance in this University, which was the case of Mr. Robison, who was in bad health for three or four years; Professor Greenfield acted in the mean time; and after having ceased to give lectures for four or five years, Mr. Robison resumed his duty, his health being much better.

Was Professor Greenfield appointed conjunct Professor?—He was not appointed: I believe it was a private understanding between the parties, in consequence of the bad health of Mr. Robison.

Would there not be a difficulty in having a retiring pension, considering that the chief emolument of a Professor is derived from fees; so that to make a retiring pension lucrative, it might be a great deal higher than the salary of the original Professor could afford?—It would be so. My own salary is the same as my grandfather had 100 years ago, £50. Some Professors have no salaries.

Do you think the present system leads to Professors continuing their lectures beyond the age when they are really capable of being of use to the University?—I do: indeed, I think when a Professor is unable to introduce all the modern discoveries into his lectures, and his mental powers fail to a certain degree, it is high time he should retire.

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Dr. *George Ballingall,* Regius Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Are you Professor of Military Surgery in this University?—I am.

Have you seen the several Answers that the Senatus Academicus have sent to the Commissioners?—I have.

Do you concur in them?—I do generally.

Are there any remarks you would be desirous of submitting to the Commissioners with respect to them?—There are some remarks relative to the granting degrees in Medicine, and also to my own Class, which I took the liberty of laying before the Commissioners, in the shape of a Memorial.

Is that a Memorial which you delivered in about the 5th of October?—It is.

Does that Memorial contain all the observations that you are desirous of submitting to the Commissioners, not only with respect to your own particular class, but with regard to degrees in Medicine, to which you refer?—No, it does not contain the whole of the observations I was desirous of laying before the Commissioners, particularly with regard to degrees.

Would you have the goodness to state to the Commissioners those observations with regard to the degrees in Medicine which are not contained in that Memorial?—The best way will be to read some papers which I had occasion to print when the subject of the Curriculum was under discussion two years ago.

Would you have the goodness to make such observations upon that printed Memorial, or upon such parts of it as you think would be of service to the Commissioners as conveying to them your ideas in regard to Medical degrees?—In regard to the requisite qualifications for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, I differ widely in opinion from several of my learned colleagues; and being sensible that, in this instance, I differ from some of those whom I respect as my professional instructors and personal friends, I am therefore desirous of giving in detail my views of this important question, which I cannot do more concisely, nor more distinctly, than by reading the following extract from a speech which I delivered at a meeting of the Senatus Academicus on the 13th of October 1824, when the Medical Curriculum was under consideration.

"Mr. Principal,—Aware of my very limited experience in Academical matters, there are very few questions on which I feel disposed to trouble the Senatus with my sentiments; but on a subject so purely professional as that now before us, I must, with all possible respect, crave permission to be heard.

"In looking over the regulations for degrees submitted to us by the Medical Faculty, the first passage which arrests my attention is in the second page, where the candidate is required to lay before the Dean of the Medical Faculty, 'a statement of his course of studies, both general and medical.'

"Now, Sir, upon the subject of general studies, I could wish that something more specific had been said: the want of a provision for insuring a preliminary course of classical and scientific education appears to me to constitute one of the principal defects in the manner in which graduation has hitherto been conducted. Looking, Sir, to the liberal and philosophic views which medical men in the present day are expected to possess, I cannot think that there is any thing unreasonable in requiring those who aspire to the *chief honour in Medicine*, to give proof, not only of a competent knowledge of Greek and Latin, but to evince an acquaintance with the principles of Mathematics, of Natural Philosophy, and of Natural History.

"In contending, Sir, for this extended preliminary education, I am conscious that I contend for qualifications, which I myself possess but in a limited degree. That, however, Sir, is attributable to my own idleness and inattention in my earlier days, and not to the want of opportunities; and, although this may render me more indulgent, it does not render me more blind to the still greater defects of others. Of these defects, several very remarkable, and some very recent instances have fallen within my own observation. I am told that six months have not yet elapsed since two gentlemen, who had not indeed obtained their degrees, but who had passed their first and principal examinations before the Medical Faculty, were subsequently rejected at Surgeons' Hall, and remitted to their studies; one of them, *inter alia*, for an incompetent knowledge of the Latin language. But, Sir, it is not only of the Latin, but of the English language, that some of our graduates are ignorant. A short time ago, when Dr. Hennen was at the head of the Medical Department of the Army in North Britain, he showed me several official communications from the surgeon of a regiment, then stationed in the west of Scotland, which were so defective in point of grammar and of spelling, that Dr. Hennen, with a forbearance, a liberality, and a kindness, which he was but little called upon to exercise, withheld these communications from the head of the Army Medical Board, and forwarded the substance of them in his own language: the gentleman from whom they came was, I blush to say, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh! I consider it unnecessary to occupy the time of the Senatus longer, by enumerating more cases of this kind. I believe I have the general voice of the Profession and of the public along with me, when I say, that the elevated degree of Doctor of Medicine ought not to be hastily bestowed on men destitute of literary and scientific acquirements. I have been told, Sir, that, by insisting on a preliminary course of education to the extent I wish for, many able candidates will be deterred from coming forward, and the number of our graduates greatly diminished. I am by no means sure, that such will be the result: Reasoning from an analogous case, we have no right to expect it. Certain it is, that the number of candidates for diplomas at Surgeons' Hall has been greatly increased since the qualifications required there, have been more extended. But, Sir, I am disposed to enforce this preliminary education at the risk of diminishing the number of graduates; for it does not follow, that, because the number of candidates for degrees is less, the number of our pupils must equally diminish; on the contrary, Sir, it is an unpleasant truth, but there is no disguising it, that Edinburgh stood higher in the public estimation as a school of Medicine when the number of graduates was less. I do not mean to connect the two things as cause and effect, but such is the fact; a fact which I would not willingly dwell upon out of doors, but which, in the bosom of this family, I state with confidence. I, Sir, for one, have no sort of ambition to see 100 or 120 boys graduate here annually, but I have an ambition to see the reputation of the Medical school sustained, and the character of our degree enhanced; to see it made an object of desire to men of literary attainments and of professional stand-

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ing. Let the characters of the Medical school, Sir, be upheld by the individual merits of its teachers, and not by its becoming an easy passport to professional honours. One word more, Sir, upon the mode of insuring this preliminary education, on which I have so much insisted. This might be done, I think, most effectually, by requiring the candidate to submit to an examination before the Faculty of Arts, provided he has not previously obtained the degree of Master of Arts from this or from some other University. I know, Sir, that some of my colleagues consider it hard to compel a man to attend a University for the purpose of acquiring that information which he may get more economically and more expeditiously elsewhere; but, Sir, I hold it as a general principle, that those who are ambitious of *Academical honours* must be content to seek them by *Academical means*. I can, therefore, see no hardship in requiring those gentlemen who are ambitious of the chief honour in Medicine, either to produce their diplomas as Masters of Arts, or, in the event of their not having attended the requisite classes for this purpose, to subject themselves to an examination before the Faculty of Arts, on those preliminary topics which I have enumerated,—Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History. We all know, Sir, that a Doctor's degree is by no means necessary to enable a man to gain his bread in our profession; nor is it at all desirable that every Medical man who aspires to anything beyond the spreading of a plaster, or the weighing of a dose of jalap, should be furnished with such a testimonial. But, Sir, if a man's ambition leads him to covet this Academical distinction, let him, I say again, subject himself to Academical rules.

"I come now, Sir, to the classes enumerated in the Curriculum, an attendance upon which is required of the candidate for a Medical degree: these are, Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Theory of Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Clinical Lectures, and Midwifery. Now, Sir, from this list I have nothing to take, but something to add. One of its most important defects appears to me to be the want of a provision for enforcing the study of Practical Anatomy; a branch of education which I hold to be essentially requisite to the accomplishment of every Medical man, whether Surgeon or Physician. We are all aware, Sir, of the obstacles thrown in the way of prosecuting this branch of study, and it is the standing objection in the mouth of every one who excepts to the present state of the Edinburgh School; but, Sir, when we hear private lecturers boasting of their being able to instruct in Practical Anatomy twenty, forty, ay even sixty pupils annually, we cannot believe that the Professor of Anatomy (with that countenance which he has a right to expect from the public authorities) can have any insurmountable difficulty in teaching the number of candidates who may appear here annually for graduation. But, Sir, if the Professor of Anatomy avows his inability to teach it here, let it be studied elsewhere; but let us not dispense with a branch of study so essentially necessary; and above all, let us be cautious how we give countenance, by such an act, to an opinion of the inefficiency of the Edinburgh School. So much, Sir, do I consider the difficulties in the way of prosecuting Practical Anatomy as the leading objection in the minds of the public to this Seminary, that I am persuaded, were we enabled to hold out opportunities of affording competent instruction in this respect, it would do more to support the character of our School, and to increase the number of our pupils, than all the Curricula we can devise.

"Besides the classes already enumerated, there are three other classes connected with the Medical Profession, on which I beg the Senatus will indulge me with a very few words. These are, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Surgery, and Military Surgery.

"An acquaintance with Medical Jurisprudence I hold to be essentially necessary for every accomplished Physician. How far I consider that branch of Medicine capable of being studied with advantage in private, or how far I consider an attendance upon a public class necessary to attain a competent knowledge of it, I am not now called upon to say; but a class having been instituted in this University for instruction in Medical Jurisprudence, I am clearly of opinion, that every graduate should be compelled to attend it.

"With regard to Clinical Surgery, I would observe, that if a knowledge of Surgery is considered essential to the education of a Physician (and there is every good reason why it should be so) I hold that Clinical instruction in this department is peculiarly necessary. Of the importance in which it is held by a very competent judge, the present Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, I cannot give a better proof than by stating, that that learned gentleman was himself for one or more courses a pupil of the present Professor of Clinical Surgery.

"With regard to Military Surgery, I entertain an opinion perhaps somewhat peculiar. I have been repeatedly told, that Military Surgery differs in no respect from common Surgery; and I have even been pressed by my friends to model my course, so as to render my tickets admissible at Surgeons' Hall, as equivalent to a full course of Surgery: this I have hitherto declined, and still decline, doing. Considering, Sir, that while it is my duty to embrace, in my course, an extensive range of important Surgical subjects, it is more peculiarly my province to dwell upon those Surgical diseases and accidents to which soldiers and seamen are more particularly exposed; and to point out those peculiarities of practice which Military and Naval Surgeons are often compelled to adopt, from the singular and unforeseen circumstances in which they are placed. The view I take of my subject is already known to you, and to my colleagues of the Medical Faculty, from the printed prospectus which I had last year the honour of putting into your hands. The plan of my course, I am proud to think, has the unqualified approbation of the highest authority (the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Army), and to that plan I shall adhere; but insomuch as my course differs from a common course of Surgery, insomuch is it unessential to the education of a Physician. I do not therefore urge any claim in favour of the Chair which I have now the honour to fill; and however unpleasant it may be for me to be the only Medical Member of the Senatus whose class it is not considered necessary for graduates to attend; still, Sir, I will rather, infinitely rather, stand alone, than press forward a claim which my judgment does not dictate, and in which my conscience does not support me.

"With regard to the mode of conducting the Examination for Degrees, whether in Latin or in English, I hold this to be a matter of very inferior moment, provided the preliminary education I have ventured to recommend is insisted on. I am still, however, disposed to lean to the Latin examination, as calculated to uphold the literary character of the University and of its graduates, as well as to facilitate the acquisition of our degree to foreigners, most of whom express themselves more fluently in Latin than in English.

"There is some little ambiguity in the wording of some parts of the proposed regulations, on which I do not choose to dwell; and it now only remains for me to apologize to the Senatus for having occupied so much of its time, and to thank you for the polite attention with which I have been heard. The sentiments which I have now expressed may appear to some Members of this learned body as crude and undigested; they are the sentiments of one extremely inexperienced in Academical matters;

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but they are the sentiments, Sir, of a practical Surgeon, upon a professional subject,—they are the sentiments of one who, as an apprentice, a student, a practitioner, and a teacher, has now been for upwards of four and twenty years a member of his Profession; and who, during that period, has been incessantly occupied in some of its busiest scenes."

In addition to the above, with a view of making known my ideas on the Curriculum, I would wish to state the substance of a speech which I delivered before the Senatus Academicus, upon seconding a motion for the addition of the class of Clinical Surgery to the Curriculum for Medical degrees. [*Dr. Ballingall stated, that at a subsequent meeting of the Senatus Academicus, he enforced these ideas in a speech which he then delivered; the speech was read.*]

Have you had an opportunity of seeing some notes which Dr. Alison has made out, and which it is understood he read to the Faculty of Medicine, though you were not one of that Faculty?—No, I have not.

Are the Commissioners to understand that you would wish to make the Professorships of Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Surgery, and Military Surgery, imperative classes, previous to graduation in Medicine?—The classes of Medical Jurisprudence, and Clinical Surgery, and Practical Anatomy most especially, but not Military Surgery.

Would you wish to see introduced into this University a separate Professor of Surgery apart from the Professor of Anatomy?—I think it would be beneficial to the School. A branch of so much importance as Surgery should be taught separately; having it connected with another Professorship seems an anomaly.

Supposing a Professorship of Surgery were established separate from the class of Anatomy, would you make it imperative on students to attend that?—Yes, I would; I think it is a branch of much importance, and that every Medical man should attend it, whatever line of practice he may afterwards adopt.

Is there any other suggestion you wish to make to the Commissioners as to the general education of the University, independent of Medical Studies, or with respect to its general discipline or constitution?—I am not so competent to judge of these matters; I think preliminary education ought to be enforced upon men who aspire to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. I have given my views of that in the papers to which I have alluded.

Would you wish to suggest anything in the way of improvement as to the constitution of the University?—I have nothing to suggest particularly on that subject.

Have you turned your attention as to whether it would be an improvement to have public examinations previously to granting degrees; if there were a classification of the Students at that time, with respect to their proficiency, in the shape of honours or prizes; or any other form that might be best adapted to create emulation?—I am rather disposed to think it might be beneficial.

Have you thought upon the propriety of establishing essays, with prizes to be annexed to the best of them?—I am in favour of that measure; I cannot say I have thought much upon it; as a general measure I should rather be in favour of it.

Are the Commissioners to understand that anything in the shape of improvement with respect to Medical degrees in education, may be said to be contained in the observations which are in the papers you have read?—Yes.

Are there no farther remarks you would be desirous of making verbally?—No, none.

Would you consider the establishment of a separate Professorship of Surgery as interfering with your particular department?—Not at all; I think there is quite room for both. According to the view I take of my subject, I confine myself to a particular course of instruction, which is not adapted to a general course of Surgery. There are many subjects which come *à propos* to my class, which are quite out of a course of general Surgery; and I omit several subjects, because they are not so common among Military and Naval men, as among the other classes of the community. Soldiers and sailors are a select class of people, who are inspected previously to going into the service, and are ascertained to be free from disease.

Do you think that it is the duty of the Professor of your class to confine his lectures to the casualties and accidents which are incident to the life of soldiers and sailors, and not to embrace the whole subject of Surgical operations?—Certainly, I do show most of the Surgical operations; but many of them are comparatively rare in Military and Naval life.

Would you think it of advantage if the several Professors of Medicine were to examine their students particularly upon subjects of practical importance in their classes?—I think it might be useful if there were occasional examinations; I do not know that any continued or systematic course of examination would do, but I think occasional ones upon practical subjects would be of advantage.

In which of the classes do you think examinations might most properly be introduced?—Why I think in all the Medical classes occasional examinations might be instituted with advantage; the only difficulty that would be found would be in those classes where the numbers would be so great, that they could not be conducted without a great waste of time, and without omitting material parts of the course, unless the time were prolonged. Where the numbers are limited, I think the introduction of occasional examinations would be beneficial.

What do you think is the chief use of them?—To fix the attention of the students upon those points which are of most importance, and to see if they comprehend the Professor's views of these subjects.

Might not very short questions be put, which would enable the Professors to ascertain how far the students had attended and received benefit from the lectures?—I think so.

Do you think there would be an indisposition on the part of the students to submit to examination?—I do not think so.

Are you not convinced that many of them would consider it a great privilege?—I judge

very much upon that point from the conduct of my own apprentices, who, I find, are all eager for it. I examine them once a month, or oftener, and I find them eager for examination, and that they consider it a great advantage. I believe the disposition extends more widely, and that the students would be all pleased with it.

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Might not examinations revive in the memories of those students many essential parts of their instruction?—That is another point of view in which I think it would be exceedingly useful.

Has anything also occurred to you on the subject?—Nothing particular.

Might it not give them a facility of expressing themselves upon Medical subjects?—These are all collateral advantages accruing from it, which I think would render it useful. In fact, I think the chief objection to it is the numbers of some of the classes.

Would you think it desirable to have any previous examination of Medical Students when they come up to the University, as to their knowledge in the languages particularly, or in any other branch of literature?—I think that exceedingly desirable. I think the proposal specified in my Memorial meets that; they should be compelled to produce the degree of Master of Arts, or submit to examination before the Faculty of Arts.

Would you think it desirable, therefore, that a power of rejection should be lodged with the Faculty of Arts?—Yes.

Might not the members of the Faculty of Arts feel a delicacy in rejecting the students, by reason that the patrimonial interests of others might be supposed to suffer?—I do not know; I do not see that they should have any such delicacy. I think if they were held responsible to see that no man should be admitted into the profession without sufficient literary and scientific attainments, it would be their own concern to conduct themselves accordingly; I would hold them entirely responsible for the literary and scientific qualifications of those gentlemen who come forward as candidates for Medical degrees.

Supposing the alterations were effected, which you and others think would be an improvement in the University, would you propose to increase the number of examiners for Medical degrees, or would you keep them as they are?—I think the Professors of all those branches that are made imperative on students should be made examinators also.

In whom would you vest the appointment of examinators?—In the Senatus Academicus as a body.

Edinburgh, Thursday, 2d November 1826.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Dr. *James Hamilton*, Junior, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Are you Professor of Midwifery in this University?—Yes, I am.

Professor Hamilton, junior.

Have you read over the Queries which were sent to the Senatus Academicus, and the Answers which have been returned to them?—I have, but rather superficially; they were left in the Senate Hall here, during the forenoon, and I am in general so occupied about that time, that I have had only an opportunity of glancing them over.

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Do you agree in the sentiments contained in them, so far as you have had an opportunity of reading them?—There are several little points, which seem to me to be inaccurately stated; but they relate to matters at present under legal discussion, and, therefore, perhaps it would be better not to allude to them.

The Commissioners wish you would have the goodness to state what those inaccuracies are?—Why, really, it is difficult, from the very short view I took of the Report, to do so.

Could you not, in substance, mention any remarks which you may have to offer, in order to explain the inaccuracies to which you allude?—Not easily, without my notes, which I took at the moment; but they related entirely to matters which are at present *sub judice;* with respect to the power of the Senatus, which they claimed and have exercised, there are several inaccuracies.

Have you those notes with you at present?—No, I have not.

What would you wish to remark upon the third answer?—That several interferences of the Patrons, in respect to the regulation as to Graduation and College Discipline, have been totally overlooked and disregarded, particularly the transactions of 1703 and 1704.

What are those transactions to which you allude?—Relating to, the discipline, to the laureation, for example, and to the laws and regulations of the students, and of their studies, and to the privileges of the Professors. They were summoned before the Patrons, on account of their having assumed powers to which they were not entitled at that period, in 1703 and 1704. And again, if I recollect correctly, about 1736 and 1737, there was also an interference by the Patrons, vindicating their rights to regulate the whole affairs of the College.

Does your observation under this head apply merely to that having been left out in the Return?—Yes; it alters entirely the view of the subject, or would make a change in the answer.

Is there any observation you would be desirous of making on any other answer?—There is an inaccuracy in respect to the Faculties, but it completely corrects itself.

What is that inaccuracy?—It says, the Senatus Academicus claimed the power of instituting Faculties; yet previous to that, it specifies that there are no Faculties which have any privileges, or something to that purport; it appeared to me to be an inconsistency, or that the one corrected the other.

Do you recollect any thing, in the notes to which you have referred, that you are desirous of communicating to the Commissioners?—No; I did not think it necessary to make out a list of what appeared to be inaccuracies, as I trusted to the papers of the Town-council explaining them.

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Independent of correcting any inaccuracies, are there any observations you would wish to suggest to the Commissioners, with regard to the University in general, previously to taking into consideration your own particular class?—I certainly think that both the Literary and Medical department require some alterations.

Will you, in the first instance, have the goodness to suggest any alterations you wish, as to the Literary department?—It appears to me, the young men who attend the literary classes are not obliged to follow any particular course of study, which must be extremely injurious to their acquisition of knowledge. I think I can almost explain that there is a great difference between the students who attend the literary classes, and the medical students. The literary students are natives of this place and the adjoining counties; they come from school, and neither they nor their parents can be the proper judges of the best mode of conveying Academical instruction to them. In every other well regulated University, the course of study is prescribed; for example, no student at St. Andrews is allowed to attend Logic, the first year of his attendance at the College. The consequence of the want of such a regulation here, is, that we seldom send away good scholars from this University; most gentlemen who wish to give their sons a liberal education, send them to private tutors, or to some seminary, after leaving College.

Do you think that deficiency arises, in a considerable degree, from there not being a course of education prescribed?—Very much. I can give one or two strong proofs of this. There was not a more eminent nor more zealous teacher, ever in any University, than the late Professor Dalziel: his lectures, which he read to his pupils, have been published since his death; and they could scarcely now be delivered to the boys of the fifth form of an English school. He was obliged to accommodate his lectures to the capacities of his hearers. I had a still more interesting instance of it individually, in a young man in whom I was very particularly interested. He acquired all the first prizes here for Languages and Mathematics; and the late Professor Playfair came to me, and requested that I should give him an English University education, in consequence of his acquirements. I did so; and he found himself below all the Freshmen of his years in Trinity College, Cambridge. It required thirteen hours' study a-day, for two years, to make up for his deficiencies, which he did; and he acquired a Fellowship accordingly.

How long had he attended this University?—I suppose four years. He had the prize for Mathematics, the prize for Greek, and the prize for Latin, and the prize for Latin poetry.

Do you think that, besides the want of a course being specifically prescribed, there must be something else vicious in the system of the University of Edinburgh, to produce such consequences as those which you have just mentioned?—Probably the students are sent too young.

Do you recollect at what age this young gentleman, to whom you have alluded, was sent?—At fifteen, I think, as far as I recollect. He was nineteen when he went to Cambridge; so that, I think, just makes out the four years: but there have been several young gentlemen who have gone since then to Cambridge, under similar circumstances, who have not made any progress. They have despaired, and given up; and it may be further mentioned, that when this young gentleman showed Professor Playfair the Mathematical exercises which the Freshmen of Trinity College, Cambridge, had gone through, and the questions which they had answered, he declared that there must be some trick in the matter, until he was convinced, upon very full investigation, that the knowledge was fairly and painfully acquired.

Do you think it would be an improvement in this University, by any arrangement or regulations that could be devised, to take care that young men should not attend the classes here in Literature, until they have arrived at a certain degree of proficiency in their several pursuits; so that, in commencing their University career, they should have a certain stock of learning *previously to entering*?—There is no other than refusing students under a certain age, and that would be very inconvenient to the majority of the parents of the students here.

Do you think that the inconvenience which would arise to the parents here, to which you allude, or the evil which arises to the education of the children, by the existence of the present system, the more objectionable?—It is extremely difficult to answer that question; there are a number of young men, who make up at a future period for the superficial education they get when they come first to this University, and all young men of true spirit and moderate talents do so; and many of them attend the Logic and Ethics afterwards, at a future period of life; many of them learn Mathematics subsequently to leaving this University, and after having been at a profession.

Do you not think that if pupils were prohibited from entering the University until they reached a higher age, the consequence of that would be the establishment of a better order of schools throughout this country?—Certainly. In Trinity College, Cambridge, they do not receive any young man without his being previously examined by a Fellow; and a testimonial of his qualifications to go through their course of study is given.

If a better order of schools were the consequence of such a regulation, would not the inconvenience which parents would meet with, in consequence of a change in the system, be removed?—Decidedly.

Do you conceive that fifteen is too early an age to enter the University?—In England they do not receive them so soon by a great deal; it is not customary there.

Do not many enter here much earlier than fifteen?—A great many.

Do you understand that a considerable portion of the young men at the Language classes enter below the age of fifteen?—I should rather think so from what I recollect; but I have not been attending to it lately. I was so satisfied with the first experiment, I did not make a second; my son was educated altogether in England, so that I have had no opportunity of making inquiries since.

Supposing a better order of schools were established in this country, and consequently that the necessity for such young persons coming to the University for these branches of education

was done away with, should you think the age of fifteen too early for a young man to enter College?—I think the age of fifteen might do, with a very good foundation of Latin and Greek.

Do you think, in point of fact, that the University system is adapted to boys of an earlier age than that?—I should think not, for they are left at liberty very much. There is only a paltry fine to pay, or something of that kind; but there is no compulsion upon them for getting their tasks; and when I inquired into it, I found there was scarcely any emulation.

Do you think it possible to induce most boys of that early age to study, without the stimulants of apprehension on the one hand, and reward perhaps on the other?—It depends very much, I should think, on the method of teaching.

Does it occur to you, as an inconvenience in the present system of teaching such young boys, that the session is so short, the whole summer is a vacation?—Certainly; every student who has not a private tutor during the summer, must lose what he has got during the winter.

But if the system could be altered, do you not think it would be better that the branches of elementary education should be taught and learned at schools rather than at the University, with the discipline that might be annexed to a school, rather than with the imperfect discipline which can only be followed at a University?—Logic and Moral Philosophy, I suppose, could not be properly taught at schools. As to Languages, no doubt it would be better if they were taught at schools, but not the very higher attainments in Greek and Latin.

Supposing the Professors did not teach the elementary branches of Greek and Latin in the University, would not some time necessarily elapse before the establishment of such schools, as have been supposed in the previous question?—I understand that they have improved very much in the mode of teaching in the High School, and the lower schools, particularly in the teaching of Greek, which must save the Professors a great deal of drudgery. When I attended, the Professor taught us the alphabet.

Without referring to the High School, but to schools in the country generally, would not a considerable time elapse before so material a change could take place, as that which has been supposed in the question that has been put?—I am not competent to judge of that, as it has not been brought particularly under my observation. I understand that in many branches there is a great improvement in teaching of late years; but in the schools here, the object is, to teach what is immediately useful, and not ornamental; therefore, they never go to the depths of languages in schools.

Is Dr. Hamilton aware that of late years, since the improvement to which he alludes has taken place in the system of teaching schools, the number of those attending the first Greek class has nevertheless considerably increased?—I have had no opportunity of knowing that; I dare say it may be so.

Would you wish to offer to the Commissioners any further remarks upon the Literary classes?—No.

Have you any thing to suggest as to the degree in Arts?—No; I think, that if there were proper encouragement held out for the degree in Arts, it would be taken as a literary honour, and contribute very much to encourage young men to study: it is quite neglected here, whereas it is an object of great interest in the English Universities.

Would you therefore wish to see established a system of public examination, at the end of a session, or some particular period to be fixed, where what are called, in the English Universities, honours might be granted, or a classification might be made?—I think it would be a very great improvement, if properly conducted.

Would you wish to see the degree of Master of Arts, in consequence, much raised in the public estimation?—Decidedly.

Do you think that would have a beneficial effect in this University?—In time.

Having stated these observations, with relation to the Literary classes, would you have the goodness now to proceed to offer any which may occur to you, regarding the Medical classes?—The first circumstance that strikes me, which requires alteration and improvement, is the mode of examining for Medical degrees.

In what respect do you think that faulty, or how would you improve it?—I consider it to be equally injurious to the students and to the public, and likewise inconvenient to the professors.

In what respect?—The examinations are in Latin; they relate to a great variety, and, we may say, an indefinite variety of subjects; the young men occupy the last year of their study, almost exclusively, in getting by rote certain questions and answers in Latin, from certain private tutors, who are vulgarly called grinders; the consequence of which is, that from the middle of the session every year, all the young men who are to graduate that year desert the classes, and lose half of their studies that session.

Is that the case, without any exception?—There may be exceptions, of course, but there is a prodigious diminution of students, from the 1st of February, in every class.

How would you obviate that objection?—By following the same mode of examining as at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin; which is, by collecting the young men in the hall, placing before them certain questions printed under secresy, and requiring them to answer these on scribbling paper, in writing, within four hours each day.

Would you have those queries in Latin or English?—Partly in both, as in those other Universities. I have brought with me the account of a medical examination for a Bachelor of Medicine at Cambridge, which must convince certainly every competent judge, that by a method of that kind the qualifications of the candidate can be truly appreciated, without much trouble to either party.

Are those examinations in Latin or English?—Partly in both. I have the account here, which a gentleman sent to a friend without his knowledge that it was ever to be used; that

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gentleman sent it to me, and it is a most perfect specimen of the mode of examination. It is dated in November :—

"Your letter arrived on the day I set off to Cambridge, to submit to a professorial examination *ex Cathedrâ Medicâ*. I returned to London on Wednesday night; and as you may like to know something of Cambridge Medical trials, I shall give you the questions. An under-graduate was my colleague, candidate for M. B. degree. The Professor Haviland gave us, on the first day, each a paper, containing the following questions:—1st. What Arteries are given off by the Aorta on its passage through the Abdomen? 2d. Describe the structure of the Kidney? 3d. Describe the Ciliary Ligament and Petitian Canal? 4th. What is the nature of the Bile? What are its uses in the Animal Economy? 5th. What is the composition of Biliary Calculi? 6th. Describe the descent of the Testes in the Fœtus? 7th. From whence does the Gustatory Nerve take its origin?

"After giving answers to these questions on paper, we had to translate ten Aphorisms of Hippocrates, beginning at the 20th in the 4th book.

"On the second morning, he gave us the following:—1st. What are the general symptoms which indicate the presence of Fever? 2d. Describe the principal symptoms of Hydrocephalus Acutus; what is its predisposing and exciting cause, and what is the proper mode of treatment in this disease? 3d. In what class does Bateman place Psoriasis? 4th. What is the proper treatment in Cholera Morbus? 5th. What is the nature of Fusible Calculus? 6th. What symptoms are produced by taking Hydrargyr. Oxymurias as a Poison, and what tests show its existence? 7th. How is Hydrargyrum Precipitatum Album produced, by the directions of the London Pharmacopœia?

"Translation of a part of the third Book of Celsus.

"I think this was a very fair examination, embracing a good deal, and sufficiently trying without being vexatiously puzzling. The Professor was pleased to say he was very well satisfied with the result. I go down again on the 22d November, with my Thesis; and, on the subject of it, he will give me a paper of Latin questions or objections, to be answered in Latin; and I then get my degree on the 24th.

"At the end of two years, and not before, can I get my licence to practise, from the University. For this licence, I have again to be examined; and it is only on presenting myself, with this licence, before the College, that I can claim to be there examined as an Inceptor Candidate, and it will only be then that I shall be really entitled to take a fee, if I can get one."

Do you consider what you have stated to be a more strict examination than a student undergoes here for the Medical degree?—It must be; for it embraces both practice and theory in every part of the profession: it sifts a man most completely.

Are they not completely sifted here, without having notice of the questions that are to be put to them?—There is some difficulty when questions are put in Latin, and the answers in Latin, between Scotch and English. If 120 candidates are examined individually, many of the questions must be repeated, how much soever the examinator may wish to vary them; and a young man, who has been four years at this University, can learn from his companions, from the beginning, the questions that were asked of them; and he gets it by rote, and forgets next year everything he has said; and a great many of the graduates here study after they have got their degree—they actually attend classes, to learn what they could not do when they were under the anxiety of grinding, or preparing for a degree. Now, by an examination of this kind, we secure knowledge. No man can possibly say, whatever may be the talent of the teacher, that his pupil is to be able to recognise measles, or scarlet fever, or the small-pox, or the chicken-pox, if he is brought into a sick room; but he ought to be able to tell the distinction before he goes in. By a method of this kind, the whole graduates could be passed every summer, in the course of three or four days, with a perfect certainty that they had attended to their studies, and without the possibility of its being alleged that there was partiality; for the examiners would previously settle that every question should have so many marks. Thus, every person answering questions, amounting to so many marks, would be entitled to pass. Hence, the candidate goes in with a certainty that neither A, B, nor C, can take a prejudice against him, or puzzle him; there he is, with his scribbling paper before him, and instead of having an inducement to stay away from the classes, he is induced to attend and take down notes, and study every subject that is prescribed for him; and the improvement, in consequence of the new mode of examining at Cambridge, within the last twenty years, and in Dublin, is incredible. With respect to the acquisition of knowledge by the candidates, the Commissioners will find that stated in Lardner.

Is Dr. Hamilton aware, that a very great improvement has taken place at Oxford, in the course of the last twenty years, as to its system of education?—I have heard so.

Were those questions, which were referred to in the letter that has been read and given in, previously known to the students?—Not at all, until they entered the Hall for examination; and the examinators are bound, under an oath of secresy, to communicate them to no man. One of the Fellows is a superintendent of the press. I have a collection of the Cambridge Calendar for the last ten or twelve years, since my family has been connected with the Trinity College, and the improvement in the Greek and Mathematical knowledge is incredible.

If the examinations in this University, for candidates for Medical degrees, were conducted in English, would you not consider that to be superior to the method pursued at Cambridge?—Certainly not. I still object to *vivâ voce* examinations.

Upon what ground would you object to them, if they were conducted in English?—Because many young men get so embarrassed, they cannot recal to their memory what they have learned—they lose their memory completely when under *vivâ voce* examination; whereas, if they have pens, ink, and paper, and are left to themselves, they have time to recollect. Besides, it has been alleged, I do not know with what truth, but it has been stated, that a number of young men have received the Medical degree here, who could not write English. Now, by making them write their answers, that would be prevented.

Does not Dr. Hamilton think, that a *vivâ voce* examination affords the means to the exa-

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miner of a much more complete and varied inquiry into the qualifications of his students than the other mode recommended by him, supposing always that the young man was sufficiently master of himself to answer?—*Vivâ voce* examination would be more favourable to a candidate, in one respect, that the Professor would have it in his power to break down his question into two or three parts, to find if the student really had the knowledge or not; but, on the other hand, there are so many conveniences from printed questions and written answers, that I should certainly prefer that method in every respect.

Might not a combination of both systems be better than a rigid adherence to one or the other; much, of course, being left to the discretion of the examining Professors?—It might. It is so in the early classes in the first and second years at Cambridge; it is partly *vivâ voce* examination.

Are there any other objections which you have to the mode of examination for the Medical degrees in this University which you can state?—Yes; I consider the preliminary education of the candidates is very defective.

Do you mean the preliminary Medical education, or education generally?—I mean preliminary general education.

Are you therefore desirous, that previous to graduating in Medicine, persons should have a more enlarged general education than they are now bound to possess?—Certainly. I consider no man, for example, can understand Anatomy or Chemistry, without the elements of Geometry; and no man is fitted to reason upon a disease, who has not acquired a sufficient knowledge of Logic. The languages, of course, Greek and Latin, are of the greatest importance.

Do you affix any importance to the knowledge of the Greek language?—Decidedly; all our terms are from the Greek.

Are there any other branches of literature, besides those you have mentioned, which you deem essential to a person, previous to taking the Medical degree?—I consider the various branches, taught under the name of Natural Philosophy, should be most completely known to the graduate.

What alteration would you make on the prescribed course, looking to it with a view to an additional course; or, is there any retrenchment that you would propose?—With respect to addition, I consider, that in this University, we want very much a Professor of Surgery, who is in actual practice, who really uses the knife, and attends Surgical patients to teach the phenomena of Surgical diseases; because I consider that no Physician can practise with safety, who does not know the phenomena of Surgical diseases, and who has not had a general idea of the mode of treating them.

Would you then make the Professor of Surgery distinct from the Professor of Anatomy?—Decidedly.

Do you think any of the Chairs, which are not now added to the Curriculum for the Medical degree, should be added to it?—It is very difficult to answer that question; because, the students here are upon a very different footing from those in many other Universities, and it must depend altogether on the view of encouraging or discouraging Medical graduation. The late Dr. Monro, with whom I was for many years intimate, agreed cordially with myself, that honours should not be made too cheap, and that we ought to discourage Medical degrees as much as we possibly can. It appears, from the practice lately, that a different notion now prevails; and the consequence of it is, that certainly the honour has become a little too cheap. There are a great many individuals in Edinburgh, who have "Dr. ——— ———, Surgeon," upon their door. No such thing could happen in England; no person, who has the degree of Doctor of Medicine, from a University in England, would practise Pharmacy and Surgery. In contemplation of coming here, I looked over the list of our graduates since I was appointed Professor, which is twenty-six years, and I think there are 600 Scotch, 627 Irish, and 500 English. Now, a very large proportion of Scotch and Irish are poor men, who cannot afford to pay what is absolutely necessary: it is with difficulty it is scraped together; they sink their degree; they go into the Army or Navy as Hospital Mates and Surgeons' Mates; they take up laboratories in different quarters of the kingdom, or keep druggists' shops, with the degree of M.D. in their pocket. That is destroying the proper distinction there ought to be; and the more classes a graduate is obliged to attend, previously to getting his degree, the more will its respectability be secured. I have always considered that a medical man who is in difficulties and straits, has temptations, which not many can resist, to become a rogue—much more so than in any other profession. I would have none admitted who had not the education and principles and manners of a gentleman; consequently, everything that can add to the difficulty in taking the Medical degree at this University, I consider useful to society, as well as tending to the credit of the University.

Does Dr. Hamilton think that, in order to make the Medical degree what, in his opinion, it might be in this University, attendance on the class of Medical Jurisprudence ought to be added to the Curriculum?—I have had to express my opinion on that subject, and I will furnish the Commissioners with my observations upon it. In answer to that question, I would say not, if the candidate has attended the other classes, which I should consider necessary classes; for, in every particular department in which Medical Jurisprudence can be useful, in this part of the world, better information might be got from individual Professors, certainly, than can be given in the general course. I would not say that the course is not useful, but I do not think it should be imperative upon a graduate. For example, he gets from the Professor of Anatomy the signs by which he can distinguish strangulation from drowning or hanging, much better than he can get from one who has to refer to previous Anatomical knowledge: the Professor of Anatomy has the organs before him; the student is taught the structure, and he can easily comprehend the derangement, with its different causes. The Professor of Chemistry,

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in the same manner, must show the deleterious effects of metallic oxydes, and the tests by which these may be distinguished. The Professor of Midwifery can show the marks by which the violation of chastity, abortion, child-murder, and a number of other cases, may be distinguished, better than a man who has not been in practice at all. For example, there are questions before courts of law, every now and then, respecting the age, after conception, at which the infant is thrown off: that can only be explained by a teacher of Midwifery, who has preparations before him, who has embryos, from the moment they are visible, up to the period they are capable of living independent of the parent. At the same time, I think it is a very useful thing to have a general view of all those subjects brought back to the recollection of the student.

Do you think that attendance on the classes of Military and Clinical Surgery, one or both of them, ought to be required in the Curriculum?—There can be no doubt whatever, with respect to Clinical Surgery, that it ought to be added. If I were breeding a son of mine to Physic, I should teach him Surgery before Physic; for the phenomena of surgical diseases come under observation. A Clinical Professor of Surgery has it in his power to direct young men to the knowledge of those phenomena to which he should attend; it is one of the most important courses of lectures I know.

If there were a Professorship of Surgery established in the University, and rendered imperative, would you still exact attendance on the class of Clinical Surgery?—Most undoubtedly.

What would you say as to Military Surgery?—With respect to that, one can scarcely believe how much one branch of the Medical Profession illustrates another: in the lectures of the Professor of Military Surgery, there may be a number of very important facts, with respect to wounds and bruises in battles, which may suggest to the practical physician a great deal of important information. At the same time, as the Professorship is for a particular set of students, those who are to be attached to military duties, perhaps it might be thought hard at present to make it imperative, except by way of recommendation.

Should you think it right that Natural History should be added to the Curriculum?—Certainly.

Looking to the wish, which you have expressed, that every Physician, upon acquiring his degree, should have been educated in general literature, as well as his own profession, in a superior manner, what other classes in the Faculty of Arts, besides Natural History, would you recommend to be added to the Curriculum, and made imperative?—Natural Philosophy certainly, Logic certainly, and Mathematics of course: no man can doubt that.

Did the Commissioners understand you to say, that it was a proof that the young men who take degrees here were not sufficiently educated, because, after having taken their degree, they very often went to other places to complete their studies?—They do not go to other places; but they often attend here a year or two after.

You stated, that at Cambridge, after the young man had got his degree, a certain number of years must elapse before he could get his licence from the College of Physicians; do you know if the intermediate time is occupied in improving himself, by attending other places?—Clearly.

Is a Bachelor of Medicine, in the English Universities, entitled to practise?—After he gets his licence, which is two years after he gets his Bachelor's degree.

May he have that before he is Doctor of Physic?—Yes, several years; but he must have been eleven years at the University, from the time of his entering, before he gets his degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

Is it your opinion, that in order to qualify a gentleman to become a Doctor in Medicine, he ought to have had a thorough previous education, both literary and scientific?—Yes; he should have a liberal education, in every sense of the word.

You have adverted to a circumstance, which you say is common in this country, of gentlemen with Medical degrees sinking them, and practising as Surgeons, and often as Apothecaries; is that very generally the case?—Pretty much so.

Would no practical inconvenience take place, if that system were to be very extensively or suddenly interfered with?—None; for I consider the Medical Degree as merely a literary distinction: it is not, at present, in estimation with the world, as marking a man's qualifications to practise Physic. Considering those upon whom it is conferred, it is looked upon as a mark that a man has gone through his academical exercises; but it is no evidence of his talents as a Physician at all.

Does it not afford an evidence, that he has passed the examination necessary for taking the degree of Doctor in this University, and that he has a very competent knowledge in the art he professes to practise, and which evidence he could not easily give, except by having taken it; and does not that ensure a set of very competent practitioners generally over the country?—I cannot say that; for there are so many who practise in the lower departments, who never mention their degree, after they have had it. It is only lately they have put "Doctor" and "Surgeon" on their doors; there never was an instance of that sort, until within these three years, but now it is beginning to be fashionable: the public have made up their minds; but still there are a number of young surgeons, who have originally graduated at this University, who put "Mr." on their doors.

Can a gentleman who takes his degree of Doctor of Medicine, practise as a Surgeon, unless he has passed as a Surgeon?—Yes, he may: by a new regulation of the College of Physicians, they admit a graduate of Edinburgh to be one of their Fellows, though he practise Surgery; and he may practise Surgery under their licence, without belonging to the College of Surgeons; there are a great number who practise Surgery in Edinburgh, unchallenged, without belonging to either College at all.

Are there not some such persons in great practice?—There are several men who are in

very popular practice, who belong to neither College, and were not in the Army or Navy; they are cheap practitioners, who go through a great deal of business, and one or two of these men have carriages.

Although you object to a graduate of the University practising as a Surgeon, yet, at the same time, is not a better education thereby secured, than if he were allowed to practise upon the inferior diploma of a Surgeon, or without having, perhaps, any licence at all?—The College of Surgeons have required more qualifications from persons passing before them, than the University of Edinburgh have done, and a greater range of study.

Do you mean the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, or all the Corporations of Surgeons?—The College of Surgeons in Edinburgh I can speak of positively. Within these twenty years they have, in an extraordinary degree, extended the knowledge required for their candidates whom they pass.

Do you know if the same is the case in the College of Surgeons in Glasgow?—I believe so; and also in London.

In what particulars is the course of study, prescribed by the College of Surgeons, more extensive than that which is required at the University of Edinburgh, for graduation in Medical degrees?—They make all the same classes necessary for their diploma which the College of Edinburgh direct for the degree; and, in addition to that, they make them attend Practical Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Dissections, and they generally require longer attendance upon an hospital also, than has hitherto been required by the University here; and they are very particular with respect to the preliminary education.

Is any preliminary education actually required?—No; but they put questions, and make them read Latin before them, to secure the knowledge that they have got a literary education.

Is there any examination as to the attainments of the candidates in Greek?—I do not believe so.

For what length of time is attendance on classes required by the College of Surgeons?—I do not recollect precisely just now, but it strikes me that they are fully as long as those of the graduates of the University here; they generally have served an apprenticeship for a certain number of years, but I cannot charge my memory with that.

Do you consider that an apprenticeship is an equally good mode of acquiring knowledge, as attendence at the University?—I consider it to be quite invaluable, and there is not one day in my life I do not feel thankful for having served a regular apprenticeship; it makes one, at an early period, conversant with the phenomena of disease, and acquainted with the number of little trifles of great importance to the comfort of the sick, which cannot be taught from a Chair in the University; and in particular, it makes one ready in knowing the doses of medicine, and the form in which they can be retained upon the stomach, and so forth.

Do the College of Surgeons take apprenticeship as a sufficient qualification, without attendance upon classes?—Not at all; they enforce all the attendance fully the same in the event of apprenticeship; I believe they spare them one year, that is all.

How are the examinations conducted by the College of Surgeons?—*Vivâ voce;* but at the same time they have Celsus and the Pharmacopœia before them; and they make them read a few sentences, if they feel it necessary, out of some part of Celsus; and they take up the Pharmacopœia and make them translate it, to be quite satisfied of their knowledge in making drugs, and reading physicians' prescriptions.

Are the examinations in Latin or in English?—In English.

For what length of time does the examination last?—About half an hour, I fancy. Unless a young man is very stupid, they find out in half an hour what he is. Accordingly, they pass eight or ten in three or four hours, as I understand. I speak, however, generally, for I have no precise information.

Are you aware if many persons practise in the country in Medicine and Surgery, who are merely Apothecaries?—No.

Is not that the case throughout Scotland?—In general, there are four counties in the West of Scotland, where the Faculty of the Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow have control; and they allow no man to practise without their licence.

Is there any control enforced in any other part of Scotland?—Not that I am aware of; but public opinion does a good deal in that respect. There are few men who now practise without a licence.

Do you consider, in general, that the education upon which persons practise as Surgeons throughout the country, is fully equal to that which is received by the person having taken the degree of Doctor at this University?—Whenever gentlemen practise with a licence of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, I can say, I consider their education and qualifications to be fully as well established as by a Medical degree from this University.

In addition to the class of Clinical Surgery, what are the other alterations by which you would propose to raise the value of the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—I have mentioned already the course of Practical Surgery. I am quite satisfied of the importance of having a separate Professor of Clinical Medicine, instead of having that taught by different Medical Professors, according to the present system.

For what period would you enjoin attendance upon the Professor of Surgery or Clinical Medicine?—The usual term is six months at least.

Is there any other alteration by which you think your object could be accomplished, of raising the degree?—I have always considered, that first a Bachelor's degree should be granted; and afterwards, upon a man showing that he has been a moral and an industrious and respectable practitioner, he should get his Doctor's degree at a future period, as they do at Cambridge, Oxford, and other Universities.

After a second examination, is a distinction conferred according to his existing character

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and practice, or is it given as a matter of course?—I should propose that he ought to begin with his Bachelor of Medicine's degree; and, after two or three years, that he should produce a proper testimonial of his character as a man and as a practitioner; and that then he should have the degree as a matter of course.

If a degree were so granted, as a matter of course, upon testimonials, would it not become like the degree formerly given in St. Andrew's and Aberdeen?—No; for they have already taken the degree of Bachelors of Medicine, and gone through all the necessary examinations and studies.

If a Bachelor's degree is to entitle him to practise, and the degree of M.D. is afterwards to be given to him upon testimonials of good character, what is the use of the further degree of M.D. to the public?—The degree of M.D. stamps the character; but if it be given at first, it cannot afterwards be withdrawn. Now, when it is given to a man of twenty-one years of age, it is impossible to know whether he is to become a respectable member of society or not. For example, when I studied here, a young gentleman, of the most unexceptionable character and excellent acquirements, took his degree; he began practice with a very handsome patrimony, and he finished his career as a ballad-singer in the streets of Dublin. Now, if that man had been Bachelor of Medicine first, at the end of three years he never could have been made a Doctor of Medicine, for the testimonials in favour of character would have been wanting.

Is it your opinion that, according to such a system as you propose, it is likely the degree would ever be refused?—Decidedly, where a man's character was notorious. When I was President of the College of Physicians, Dr. Brodum was understood to intend petitioning to be made a Licentiate; and if he had produced his degree from Aberdeen, (which he had actually got,) I meant to have made it a question before a court of law, whether we were bound to license a notorious quack. I got leave from the College to do so, but fortunately the man had lost his diploma, and the University of Aberdeen would not grant a certificate of having given one.

There being no Faculty of Surgery here, is there any diploma for Surgeon granted by the University?—No, for there is no practical teacher of Surgery.

If there were a practical teacher, would you think it of advantage that such diploma should be granted?—No, it would interfere with the vested privileges of the College of Surgeons, who have a charter empowering them to grant licences for Surgeons.

Supposing there were no such impediment, would it be advantageous for the public and the profession in general?—No; I consider the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh have established most admirable regulations for the studies and qualifications of their candidates; they have improved them almost annually for the last twenty years.

Upon that account, does it supersede the necessity of granting such a diploma in the University?—Yes; they have got a Museum, and every thing that can be desired to qualify a surgeon.

Dr. Hamilton, having stated that in many respects public opinion operates as a compensation for the want of authority, which may be exercised by Medical Corporations or Universities, with respect to persons practising; does he confine that remark to greater towns and communities, or does he make it generally, with respect to the whole country?—Generally speaking, now-a-days, the public require some testimonials of a medical man's qualifications, before they employ him; and accordingly, in almost every part of the country, men who have not served in the Army and Navy, produce a licence from the College of Surgeons of London, or Edinburgh, or Dublin, or the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow.

Is it not notorious, in almost every part of the country, that the common people, upon whom the practice of a country practitioner so much depends, give a constant preference to an ignorant and illiterate quack, over, perhaps, a respectable practitioner?—I have no opportunity of knowing that, I am so complete a resident in town.

In speaking of preliminary education, you said, as a matter of course, you would require a knowledge of the learned languages; do you consider a reasonable knowledge of Greek essential for a surgical practitioner?—I consider a surgeon can scarcely recollect the names of the different parts of the human body, or the names of many diseases, without a knowledge of Greek; but still, by means of a good memory, a surgeon may not require to have a knowledge of the Greek language; but a physician is different: there is not a study in which the physician is engaged, in which he does not meet with some word of Greek origin. In consideration of that, I last night looked over one of the little French Dictionaries upon Medicine. I saw above 2,000 words that are radicals of the terms that are used in Physic and Surgery. Then, with respect to Botany, no man can learn Botany without a knowledge of Greek, if he have ever such a memory. I should suppose that is impossible. Besides that, as I have stated already, a Physician should have the liberal education of a gentleman; and Greek, of course, is one of the most essential parts of it, in the present estimation of the world.

Are you aware of any evil or inconvenience, which would arise to the public, if a competent knowledge of Greek were required absolutely, before the granting of the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—Not in the smallest degree,—not by the possibility of conjecture.

Is a knowledge of Greek generally required by the foreign Universities?—In all, according to my belief.

Will you mention some of them?—I do not recollect; but if there had been any exceptions I should have remarked them. When I attended the classes here, I think that one or more Aphorisms from Hippocrates were always written upon by the candidates for graduation; but that is many years ago.

Do they give it out in Greek?—Yes, I think they do; but I may be mistaken on that point. There may be a change now; but I believe that it is so in all foreign Universities.

Will you mention some of them?—I do not recollect. I do not know an exception. There

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is an article in the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales* respecting medical education, where there is an account of the different qualifications required in different Universities; and it would have struck me very strongly indeed, if I had seen a knowledge of Greek omitted.

Do you speak rather from impression than from any positive knowledge you have of the practice in them?—Yes.

In respect to Greek, do you consider the regulations of the College of Surgeons to be defective?—I consider that a man may be a very good Surgeon without a knowledge of Greek; I do not say that he may be a Physician without the knowledge of Greek. I suspect that the apprentices are obliged, like the apprentices to the Writers to the Signet, to attend both Greek and Latin.

Did you not state that the College of Surgeons did not require any previous knowledge of Greek?—I cannot say that I was stating that; I considered a man might be a very good Surgeon without a knowledge of Greek, for if he has a good memory, he will remember the terms; but he could not be a proper Physician without it.

In a former question you were asked whether the College of Surgeons required any knowledge of Greek; did you not say they did not?—They did not when I knew about them; I rather think they did not; but I speak that again without positive information.

If, in your opinion, it is only a person who has a remarkably good memory, if a Surgeon, who is likely to remember the names of the different parts of the human body and diseases, which a Surgeon meets with, without a knowledge of Greek, would it not seem, that for the generality of people, who take the licence from the College of Surgeons, a knowledge of Greek is as necessary as for Physicians?—Most generally it is, and it saves a great deal of trouble in recollecting; it saves the memory very much.

Do you consider it to be necessary for a Physician to be able to read the works of Hippocrates in the original language?—Yes; any Physician who goes abroad, should be able to do so, for he would appear very illiterate on the Continent if he could not.

Would you wish, for the sake of the science in this country, that he should be able to do it, and that it should be necessary to make a Physician what you think he ought to be?—He ought to have a competent knowledge of Greek; I do not say he should be a perfect Greek scholar.

Is there any considerable number of books in Greek, which are of use for a Physician to study?—They are all so admirably translated, that no Physician in this part of the world thinks of consulting the original.

Supposing regulations were prescribed, by which such a previous literary and scientific education as you desire to see, were secured, would you propose that the examination of the candidates, in regard to such previous education, should take place when they commence their medical studies, or when they apply for their Medical degree?—I should say that it ought at the time they apply for their Medical degree, taking the students as they present themselves here; but if we had the choice of students, I should allow no man to have a ticket from a Medical class who had not had a competent previous education; but, in the present state of this school and society, it is impossible to enforce that regulation.

Looking to the period of time during which medical studies must be pursued, of four or five years, and the close application, with which, it is understood, medical students generally apply themselves to professional pursuits, is there not a considerable risk, that a person, who was a tolerably good Greek scholar, when he commenced his medical studies, may have lost much of it in the intermediate period before taking his degree?—No, that is impossible; for he cannot read two pages of a truly scientific book, either upon Anatomy or upon the Practice of Physic, without meeting with words of Greek origin, which would recal the language to his recollection.

Do you consider that that alone would be sufficient to keep up his knowledge of Greek?—It would, to a man who was previously well grounded in the language.

Would it be sufficient to enable him to pass an examination in Greek at the time of taking the degree?—Sufficient to enable him to pass all the examination that is required, and to read an Aphorism or two of Hippocrates, or a page or two of Aretæus.

Do you not think it necessary for most individuals to devote some time to refresh themselves in Greek?—Not more than they would employ for their Latin.

Do you think a perseverance in acting upon the system which you have described, as prevailing at this University, of encouraging the number of medical graduates, rather than discouraging them, may operate disadvantageously to this University, as a School of Medicine?—I should fear very much its operating disadvantageously; for every man who takes our degree, and practises in the lower part of the profession, is so far degrading our degree: it is literally a degradation.

Do you understand that the Medical Board in London give a preference, in promotion, to Army Surgeons who have taken the degree of M.D.?—I am not acquainted with the circumstance.

At what age do young men generally begin to attend the Medical classes?—Those who are inhabitants of the city attend a great deal too soon.

Can you state the age, generally?—Why, there were so many young men applying for degrees, under twenty-one, that a regulation was made, some years ago, that no man should have a degree until he was twenty-one, which is a perfect evidence of the youth of the native students; but we have them of all ages here.

Do you not think that seventeen is about the common age at which they commence their studies, when they mean to take their degree in four years?—Probably it may. The English and Irish students are further advanced; for they generally have all served an apprenticeship before they come here.

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How is it understood that their time has been generally occupied before they begin their attendance upon the Medical classes?—The inhabitants of Edinburgh, of course, have gone through the ordinary literary classes of the University; and those that come from Ireland and England have generally served an apprenticeship of five, or six, or seven years.

Might it not be quite practicable for a young man, before attaining the age of seventeen, to have acquired as much Latin and Greek, and the other fundamental branches of knowledge as are necessary, without incurring any very extraordinary expense?—Perfectly.

In the proposal you made, with regard to the introduction of a degree of Bachelor of Medicine, was it your understanding, that the degree of Bachelor ought to be fully equivalent to the present degree of Doctor of Physic?—No, an inferior degree.

Was it your understanding that a degree of education, fully equal to what is at present required for the degree of Doctor should be previously acquired?—Surely; the Bachelor should be required to attend all the classes necessary for an M.D., but should not get the title for a number of years after having got the Bachelor's degree, as is done in other Universities.

Do you mean then to say that the Bachelor of Medicine ought to have attended all the classes at present required, with the addition of those you have stated?—Decidedly.

What is the period of attendance which in that case you would require?—Four years.

Do you think the present classes, with the additional ones you propose, could be properly studied in four years?—Yes, clearly. I am quite satisfied, that if a sufficient knowledge of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Logic, were acquired before attending any Medical classes, a prodigious deal of trouble and labour might be saved to the student.

Do you think it would be an improvement if the length of the Session were increased?—I am afraid, practically, that could not be done; as it is, there is great difficulty in keeping them on till the end of the Session, from the description of individuals that come here. I fancy very few gentlemen here have any notion of the small expense at which the medical students live.

What do you suppose is the expense of a student in ordinary circumstances?—I suppose very few of the Scotch and Irish have more than £30 to subsist upon, and pay their classes for the winter, and many not so much.

Do you suppose any considerable proportion of medical students leave Edinburgh after the winter Session is over?—Yes, and they generally run away early in April: they cannot stay longer; they have no funds.

Are not some of the Summer Courses imperative on the students?—Botany is: but that is for Doctors; no others.

Do they complain of being obliged to attend this Summer Class?—They must stay for their degree in August, and they are entitled to attend Botany that summer.

Is there any regulation enforcing attendance upon Botany during the continuance of the course, after the degree is granted?—It is over before.

Is the examination over before the attendance upon that class?—I do not know how that has been regulated.

May the examination by the Professor of Botany precede the attendance upon that course?—I understand so.

What are the considerations upon which that period of the year has been fixed upon for granting the degree?—I do not know. Formerly it was for the convenience of the students. The degrees were then granted at two different periods, and I rather think, that from the increasing numbers, for the convenience of the Professors, the change has been made; but I speak without knowledge, not belonging to the Medical Faculty.

Do you not now belong to the Medical Faculty?—I do not know. I am not sure upon that; I cannot answer that question.

Have you not been admitted by the Senatus Academicus?—Yes, but not by the Medical Faculty.

Have you ever required admission?—I have presented my Commission, and that is all.

To whom did you present it?—To the Senatus Academicus.

Did the Senatus accordingly admit you a member of the Medical Faculty?—No, they admitted me a Professor; they had no power to admit anything else. I consider my Commission entitles me to be admitted as a member of the Medical Faculty; but I have never been acknowledged as such.

Have you not been acknowledged as such by the Senatus Academicus?—I have been summoned to meetings, and things of that sort; but hitherto, every new member of the Medical Faculty has been made what is called Dean.

Have you ever claimed to be admitted?—No, I never claimed it, for it has hitherto been regularly granted without claim.

Have you ever declined to act as Dean?—I never was asked.

Have you ever declined to examine?—Yes, I have.

Were you required to examine?—In the first place, the Examination is a privilege and not a duty.

Were you asked or required to examine?—Yes, but in a very awkward way; I have brought the correspondence, that there might be no misunderstanding about that. The first year I was warned that their examinations would begin at a particular day, at three o'clock, which was my hour of lecturing.

If you were warned of the time when examinations would commence, on what ground is it that you say that you have not been acknowledged by the Medical Faculty as a Member, seeing that the Medical Faculty alone examine?—In the first place, their very announcement to me last year shows that they had already examined without summoning me; in the next place, I never was called to their private meetings to settle examinations; and thirdly, for a second time they made their hour three o'clock, at which I lectured, as they should have known.

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Here is a note I got on the 4th of April last; Dr. Alison stated, "Private examinations begin to-morrow, at Dr. Monro's, at three." To be sure, I put them in mind of it again and referred to my former note; I again repeated, "It seemed incredible the Medical Faculty should expect me to attend at the appointed hour, three o'clock, knowing, as they did, my public duty compelled me to lecture in College at that very hour."

Had that always been the hour for examination before?—Never, that I know of. Formerly they used to examine at seven o'clock at night, and at an hour in the morning; but they have had so many alterations latterly—I do not allege, nor do I think, it was done purposely; but it was an awkward thing, being done twice.

Was the hour of three o'clock first fixed, do you suppose, the year you were added to the Medical Faculty?—I do not know it; but it is clear it is their own choice, for I had a letter from Dr. Alison, regretting he had fixed that hour, and pleading forgetfulness that it interfered with my class.

Have you ever assigned to the Medical Faculty, as a reason why you would not examine, the existence of a certain dispute or lawsuit between the University and the Town?—Yes; I have stated that as a reason why I would not take part in the examinations.

Then, in point of fact, if you had stated that during the continuance of this dispute you did not intend to take any part in the examinations, was not the fixing the hour of the examination thereafter, so far as you were concerned, or the announcement of it to you, a mere matter of form and ceremony?—It was singular, and I should rather doubt that; for after this very note, which was expressed, I admit, with a little bad humour, a bundle of Theses was sent to me a fortnight or three weeks afterwards, to take my share of them; but I sent that bundle back unopened, stating, that, until I should know my privileges, I would not take a part in the examinations, and I hoped by that time there would be a better mode of examination fixed.

In point of fact, you having stated that during the continuance of that lawsuit, which is still in dependence, you did not mean to take any part in the examinations, the fixing such an hour was not the cause which deprived the Medical Faculty of the benefit of your assistance?—No, certainly not.

From what period is the attendance upon the class of Midwifery, as a part of the Medical Curriculum, to commence?—I cannot answer that question, because there have been so many changes in the regulations.

Have you read the last *Statuta Solennia*?—No, they were not sent to me.

Do the Senatus Academicus circulate the *Statuta* to all the different members, or do they purchase the copies when published?—They are not purchased; I know nothing more. I have not attended a meeting of the Senatus Academicus since they chose to alter the terms of my Commission; they insisted on putting in a word which is not in my Commission at all, and I just waited on them and took a protest against it, and I have never gone near them since.

Did the Senatus circulate copies of the *Statuta Solennia* to all the different members but you?—No; it may have been accident, they did not come; I do not suppose there was any intention to give me offence at all.

In point of fact, do they circulate the copies of the *Statuta Solennia*?—I understand they give the janitor a certain number of copies to distribute among all the candidates for graduation; and as to distributing among the members I cannot say.

Do you mean to say, that it is the fault of the Senatus Academicus or your own, that you are not aware of what is contained in the *Statuta Solennia* of the University?—Probably my own, I presume, for I have never seen them, nor inquired after them.

After the period when you may understand that attendance on the class of Midwifery becomes imperative, do you then mean to take a part in the examinations, seeing that a knowledge of that particular department is then required from every candidate for graduation?—That will depend very much upon circumstances; it is impossible for a man in extensive medical practice to devote three hours a-day, for ten weeks, which is at present the mode of examining candidates for degrees.

You stated that you considered your part in examination to be voluntary, and not to be a duty; upon what circumstances is that opinion founded?—Because, first, I have the privilege, but it is not imposed on me as a duty; secondly, I am not to get a share of the fees, and consequently it would be voluntary if I did any part of the duty.

When you state it as a privilege, and not a duty, upon what circumstance do you found that opinion?—Upon the terms of my Commission.

Is your Commission framed exactly upon the same terms with those of other Professors of Medicine?—I do not know; it gives me power to examine candidates for degrees.

Do you not know that your commission was carefully copied from the commissions of other Professors of Medicine, and is conceived in the same terms?—I do not even know that fact; but I understood that great care was taken in framing the terms of the commission.

Was it not your application to the Town Council that it should be made and conceived in the same terms as the former commissions of other Professors?—My application was simply to be made Professor of Midwifery, with the privileges of the Professors of Medicine.

Is it your understanding that, according to the terms of your commission, it is not a duty incumbent upon you to examine candidates at all?—It is a voluntary duty only at present, so long as I am junior member of the Medical Faculty.

Is it your understanding, as a Professor, that if the other commissions are conceived in the same terms as yours, there is no duty incumbent upon any of the Professors of the Medical Faculty to examine?—No. There is usage in that case. I wrote to the Professor of Glasgow in my department, and he said he did not examine, though he had the power to do it; for, as

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he did not participate in the fees, any objection he might make to the candidate might be misinterpreted by his brethren; and therefore he did not examine.

On what ground are you not to participate in the fees?—Merely that I might not interfere with the vested rights of other Professors. It was my own request to the Patrons, and they made that regulation specifically.

At the time you stated that you did not intend to participate in the fees, did you announce your intention not to take any part of the duty of examination?—No. I am ready to take the duty, if it be made such as a medical man in practice can undergo. No man in practice can spend three hours a-day, for six days in the week, and for ten or eleven weeks.

Did not Dr. Gregory do so?—There were very few candidates for many years after Dr. Gregory became a Professor, for there were only twelve or thirteen at each graduation.

From the nature of Dr. Hamilton's professional avocations, would it not be next to impossible for him to promise to devote himself to that duty, without an almost certainty of interruption?—Clearly; but a mode of examining might be contrived which would save all that, and enable me to take a very great part of the duty, which I would do with pleasure.

Have you stated to the Senatus Academicus, or to the Medical Faculty, that you consider the present mode of examination one in which no Physician engaged in practice can be expected to take a share?—Yes, I have, in a printed letter, in which I proposed a mode of examining, and pointed out the advantages which I have described here.

Do you mean the mode of examining which is followed at Cambridge?—Yes, and Trinity College, Dublin.

Have you requested an exemption from this duty from the Senatus Academicus?—No. I have never considered that they had any title to ask it.

Is that founded upon your idea of the authority of the Senatus, or of the nature of the duty imposed upon you by your commission?—From the nature of my commission.

Did you understand that Dr. Gregory attended all the private examinations?—He attended all the examinations, as far as I recollect.

Will you have the goodness to transmit to the Commissioners a copy of your Commission?—Yes, I will.

Did you not state, that you submitted to the Senatus Academicus your reasons for not being able to attend as an examiner?—No; I submitted my proposal for altering these examinations, according to a plan which appeared to me both useful to the candidates and convenient for the examiners.

Did you not in that printed paper also state, that the present course of examinations is such as prevented you, on account of your practice, from attending?—No, I did not specify that; I might have alluded to it, but not specifically.

What did the Senatus Academicus do, in consequence of the proposal contained in that paper?—They took no notice of it whatever.

Do you know if any opinion was ever formed or delivered by them, in the Senatus, on the subject?—No, I have no occasion to know.

Although you could not attend the whole period of the examinations, for three hours a-day, might it not be very practicable, by attending for a few minutes, or for a short time, to examine each of the candidates upon the particular subject with which you are more peculiarly conversant?—It might.

Would it not be a desirable object?—It would be scarcely useful, according to the present mode of examining.

Are you aware if the Medical Faculty have a permission, according to their discretion, having once ascertained the candidate's knowledge in Latin, to examine in English?—No; that was proposed, but I never knew how it was carried on; I attended two or three meetings, but every meeting altered what had been done before.

If you are informed that such, in point of fact, is the case, do you think that by *vivâ voce* examination in English, you could not easily ascertain a candidate's knowledge in that branch, on which you wish to examine him?—Quite well; but I should suppose that, in passing a candidate for a Medical degree, every examinator should be permitted to examine upon other points than those in his own particular department; it would not answer any purpose, supposing I found a candidate ignorant of every question I put to him, for my single voice and objection might have no effect.

But would not other Professors see that that gentleman was ignorant of your particular branch, and would it have no effect upon them?—It might have.

After the *Statuta Solennia* come to take effect, which it is understood they will upon those who are to graduate after 1830, and after which those who present themselves for graduation, must have attended your class; is it your purpose then, in some way or other, to take a part in that examination?—It will depend altogether upon the mode of examination; I never did grudge any trouble in my Academical duties.

Though the examination may not be in as perfect a form as you would desire, do you consider that a sufficient ground upon which (supposing an arrangement might be made by which you could attend for a short period of time) a Professor ought to exempt himself from taking any part in that examination?—I shall certainly, with great pleasure, in any way make myself useful. I can pledge myself for nothing more, at such a distant period as three or four years hence.

Do you consider that any person is entitled, on his own opinion, to object or refuse to act under the *Statuta Solennia* enacted by the Senatus Academicus?—Certainly not hitherto; but, where there is a *novus homo*, it is a different case, and where he has nothing for his trouble.

Do you suppose that the Senatus Academicus has no authority to make any new regulation at all, that shall be binding on all Professors?—I doubt that, without the concurrence of the Patrons.

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Conceding that in this the authority for requiring the duty originates with the Patrons, upon what ground does Dr. Hamilton think that he is not called upon to take some part in that duty?—Upon the same ground as other Professors in my department in other Universities, where they are not paid, and do not perform their duty as Examinators.

Have you, in point of fact, any doubt that the invitation to you to attend examinations, amounted to an admission that you were considered as a member of the Faculty of Medicine by that Faculty?—It is impossible for me to answer that question accurately, for there has been so much controversy on the subject, that I do not know what they intend.

Do you know if they have ever invited a person, not of their Faculty, to attend examination for graduation?—No; but then if they have had private meetings without summoning me, there would be a presumption that my presence was not wished or expected.

But the invitation being positive and repeated, can there be a doubt that they consider you as a member of their Faculty?—They have not given the proof that has been generally given. When the late Dr. Monro sent a letter to the Lord Provost, requesting to be appointed Professor of Medicine, (which was immediately granted, and was duly recorded in the Minutes of the Senatus,) his next appearance was as Dean of the Medical Faculty. And there are many other evidences to prove that there never was an appointment to the Professorship of Medicine where the Professor was not made *de plano* Dean. If it had been offered to me when the Commission of the 2d August 1824 was recorded by the Senatus, I was ready to take it, and do all the duties with pleasure.

Did you present a paper to the Patrons, desiring to be admitted?—No; I presented a Petition and Memorial, praying to be made Professor of Medicine as well as of Midwifery, and the Memorial was transmitted by the Patrons to the Senatus; who, after several months' deliberation, reported upon it. My Petition was then again taken into consideration by the Patrons, together with the observations of both parties, and also with the opinion of numerous members of the medical profession, unconnected with the University. It was on that account that I printed 200 copies of my Memorial, that is, that the Patrons might have the benefit of the advice of the medical profession in general. And upon all these considerations they granted me the new Commission.

Did you not state that you expected none of the fees to be appropriated to you?—I stated that distinctly.

Might not that statement, that you expected none of the emoluments, have made it a matter of delicacy in the Faculty to impose upon you the onerous duty of Dean?—It might have been.

There being that motive for not imposing upon you the duties of Dean, and having still twice invited you to attend examinations, how is it to be understood that they do not consider you as one of the Faculty of Medicine?—They took an hour when I was teaching my class, when it was impossible for me to attend the examination; and they did that twice.

Had you previously intimated your intention not to take a part in examination?—Never before the first notice. The first notice I got was to attend at three o'clock in the month of March 1825; and I stated that, before I could give an answer, I begged leave to get a reply to certain questions. I got that very civilly and politely from Dr. Alison. I then wrote to say, that, under the circumstances, I must beg leave, for that season, to decline the privilege of examining candidates. That was on the 19th of March 1825.

Was that the first summons you received?—That was the first summons. They had fixed the hour at three o'clock; I was lecturing in the College daily at that hour. Then the second year, again, they sent me a notice on the 4th of April, stating the same hour; and I do admit I wrote rather a severe answer in consequence: that was on the 4th of April 1826.

But was there not a regular invitation to attend, and might you not have gone, if you had chosen to omit attending your class that day?—Certainly.

When were those examinations to begin?—On the 5th of April, at three o'clock, at Dr. Monro's; on Thursday at Dr. Duncan's; on Friday at Dr. Graham's; on Monday at Dr. Hope's; and on Tuesday at Dr. Home's, at the same hour; and so on, at the houses of the Professors named, on the same days of the week as above.

How long does your class last after the 4th of April?—To the end of April.

Do the examinations last ten weeks?—Sometimes longer.

Then must there not have been many weeks during which you might have attended?—Yes.

And when you might have had it in your power to attend, in consequence of that invitation?—Yes.

Have you not declined doing duty in the Medical Faculty, until the dispute between the University and the Town was settled?—I certainly declined to do so; but, in a note of March the 19th, I only declined for that season.

But, generally, are the Commissioners to understand that it is incorrect, that you declined doing duty in the Medical Faculty, until the disputes between the University and the Town were settled?—I do not recollect anything of that, for I have been asked to do no duty except to attend examinations.

At what period of the year did you receive your new commission and were admitted to the Senatus Academicus?—The 2d of August 1824 was the day I was admitted.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that, from August 1824 until March 1825, you had not, in any way whatever, expressed your intention not to do duty in the Medical Faculty, either in the way of examination or in any other respect, to any members of the Medical Faculty, or the Senatus?—I had no communication with them on the subject.

Are the Commissioners to understand that there was no expression on your part of an intention not to take the situation of Dean of the Faculty, before that period or after?—It never was talked of.

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Are the Commissioners to understand that the only reason you have assigned for not performing your duty, or for not acting on the privilege of being an examiner, is because it interferes with your hour of lecture?—I had more reasons than that.

What are those other reasons?—Until the dispute between the Senatus and the Patrons, in which I was concerned, should be settled, I did not choose to change my status in the University.

Did you assign these reasons formally to the Senatus, or to the Faculty of Medicine, or to either of them?—In my note to the Dean of the Medical Faculty, Dr. Alison, of the date of March the 19th 1825, that was not implied.

What are the words of that answer?—I have not the answer here; I did not think of it.

Was that the first expression, on your part, that you declined?—Yes, that I declined for the present.

Then it was of no consequence, in 1826, what hour they fixed upon, as you previously had declined acting?—Surely.

Did not that answer, in March 1825, though you stated you declined examination for that season, imply, sufficiently distinctly, that you did not intend, during the continuance of that dispute, to do duty in the Medical Faculty, and did not wish to change your status?—The note did not express that; I simply declined for the present year.

You have stated, in answer to a question very recently proposed to you, that in an answer which you sent to Dr. Alison, the Dean of Faculty, it is clearly implied that you would not either perform the duties, or exercise the privileges, of being an Examiner for Medical degrees, while the dispute between the Town-council and the Senatus continued in existence, because you did not choose to change your status; will you have the goodness to state in what note that was mentioned, or at what time that note was addressed?—I have not stated that to the Medical Faculty at all; I am stating it here; they have no note of mine to that effect that I recollect at all. Upon recollection, I beg to state to the Commissioners that my objection was not stated in a note, though it might have been generally understood by the Faculty.

With reference to your own particular Chair, the Commissioners wish to receive from you any observations or remarks that you would be desirous of offering in the way of improvement?—It is impossible to answer that question. I can say that since 1800, when I was first appointed, I have been incessant in endeavouring to improve the lectures. I never gave two courses exactly the same, though I give three courses in the year. It is my constant wish to keep up the improved knowledge of Medicine generally, as well as my own particular department. Accordingly I have kept an amanuensis, to see that everything which comes out new shall be registered under its proper head.

Have you any observations you wish to offer as to the constitution of your Chair?—The Patrons have put the Chair on the best footing it can be, when it is fairly established. I need not complain of a want of salary, for everybody is in the same situation; there is no salary attached to the Chair.

Have you a Lying-in-Hospital to which you have access?—Yes; that is supported by a subscription; and as to the Museum, which has cost me £1,200, it is my own private property, and I never made the smallest application to the Patrons respecting it. I have now got into new buildings; formerly, I even furnished the presses for my preparations.

How many courses do you give in the year?—Until I got the new commission, I gave three courses; it was requested that I should extend the course to six months instead of three; and I can only give one course, which is a great patrimonial loss; but it is a great improvement, as it enables the incumbent Professor to extend very usefully his lectures upon the Diseases of Women and Children.

Do you give lectures to Female Practitioners?—Privately.

You have no class of that description?—I have a class, but it is one of question and answer, and the University do not recognise it.

What time does your course begin?—Generally the first lawful day after the sacrament, in November. When I gave three courses, I found it a matter of great annoyance to have ten days' holidays at Christmas; it is very inconvenient for the poor students, they lose so many days, they cannot go home; many of them are strangers here, and are obliged to meet twice a-day towards the end of the session, to make up for those ten days lost; it is an awkward thing; it is only of late it has been done, and it is only in the medical classes the evil is felt. The literary classes formerly gave ten days; that was natural, but I think the medical classes should go on steadily to the end of the course; for, considering the situation of the students, we can spare ten days at the end of the course better than in the middle. I think, that, if it were established no students should attend Midwifery that mean to graduate, until they have acquired a knowledge of all the other branches of medicine, it would be a great improvement.

Then you would make your class the last?—Yes; and accordingly, for several years, I was accustomed to read a quotation from the work of a celebrated teacher in London, Dr. Osborne, in which he recommended that all medical men, who mean to practise Midwifery, should attend from the beginning of their studies. I read the quotation to reprobate it, and stated, that I never chose to see any man at my class, who had not attended all the other classes; but I read that till I was tired, and it was never attended to; I see a great injury from it.

Do you consider that the part of your discourse, which relates to the Diseases of Women and Children, is analogous in that respect (with regard to the period at which it should be attended) to the Chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, as one of the higher classes?—Yes.

Does your observation apply to that part of your course which is more properly Midwifery?—Why, I can tell in a moment whether any student has got a knowledge of Anatomy, upon

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looking around me when I am giving an anatomical description of those parts that concern them. I can tell in a moment, when I am describing that there are so many arteries, the spermatics, and so forth: the young men who have not learned Anatomy do not understand a word—it does not convey an idea to them; consequently, without a previous knowledge of Anatomy, it cannot be understood by the students.

Would you wish to see an order prescribed, so far as these classes are concerned?—Certainly, upon graduates, who are the only ones we have a control over in this University; they should make Midwifery the last class they attend.

Would that be during the fourth year?—During the third or fourth. A great deal of the department of Diseases of Women and Children is lost, in consequence of the students not having a previous knowledge; they cannot follow the description of the phenomena of disease, nor understand the investigation of the causes. There is always a great defalcation when I begin upon these subjects; only the superior students who have been in practice continue to attend.

Do you mean the others do not attend from finding it not intelligible to them?—They have not a sufficient previous knowledge to make the subject intelligible.

Have you any other suggestion to offer?—I have to communicate that I have published a cheap text-book for the class, by way of a memorandum-book for the young men to recall to their memories what I have illustrated. I have directed the bookseller to sell it for 7*s*.

Can you account for the diminution of numbers in your class of late years?—In the first place, I give no summer course, and there is a prodigious number who can attend at at other time than summer. I could not give a six months' summer course, for all run away on the 1st of August. Then another cause of diminution is, that a number of men here teach for nothing; and young men that are idle, are very glad to attend for nothing, and charge their guardians and relations with it.

Are there lecturers who exact no fees in your branch of the profession?—Yes, they advertise, that the great respect they have for the Army and Navy, induces them to admit all gentlemen connected with them to their class gratis; and any other person that is recommended, they accept of.

In the list of students for the year 1815, the number mentioned is 314, and in a memorial of yours to the Senatus Academicus the number is mentioned as being above 400; how do you account for that?—I can account for it in the way I did to the Secretary of the University. I have, in a letter to him, said, that I directed my amanuensis to make out a complete list of the names of the students, for a very obvious discrepancy must at once be discovered between the number of students who have annually attended, and the yearly list of students recorded in the Album of the University. It was my duty to give three courses annually. I regularly sent in a list of students who attended each course, to give credit to each pupil in his certificate from the University for the extent of his attendance; and therefore the pupils of all the three courses within the year were counted, not as individuals, but were reckoned three times over. "Now, the 31st Query of the Royal Visitors requires a return of the number of students at each class during the last 50 years. I beg to inform them, that the inclosed contains, so far as relates to the Midwifery Class, the name of every student who has been placed upon the actual list, which is at your or their service." I may mention that the average number of the second course is stated in the printed paper alluded to—pupils attending in the spring is 41; if that number is taken for three courses there would be 123, and that explains the discrepancy at once.

What was your rule, with regard to fees, for those who attended the second and third course?—The established rule was, for the first course three guineas, for the second course two guineas, and for the third one guinea, and then they attend gratis. When, in 1812, the fees were raised, the charge was then four, three, and two guineas; but I have always made it a rule to charge only the old fees to pupils who attended the Midwifery Class, whether under the former or the present Professor, previous to 1812; so that it has repeatedly happened, within these two or three years, that men have attended the whole winter for a guinea.

Were those persons who had attended you before?—Yes.

Is there any general understanding in the University upon the subject of attendance for a second and third time?—It is quite arbitrary. I understand I took what was the established rule of my predecessor.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, 7th November 1826.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Dr. Robert Christison, Regius Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Police in this University, called in and further examined.

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The Commissioners having finished your examination upon the general subject of the University, and heard your opinion upon all the points connected with it, are desirous of examining you upon the Memorial you have given in, and also with respect to your own particular class; will you have the goodness, therefore, to state any observations that occur to you, first, as to your own class, previous to taking into consideration the subject-matter referred to in the Memorial?—I do not remember I have anything, which I myself consider very material, to add to the representation I have given in; and anything I should say in evidence would be confined to such illustrations or explanations as the Commissioners might think requisite to receive on that Memorial.

Has Dr. Christison anything to offer to the Commissioners, with respect to improvement in his own particular class, keeping out of view, for the present, his ideas with respect to making it imperative, previous to the graduation of Medical students?—I have nothing to suggest

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with regard to improvements, which might require the aid of the Commissioners to make. I am fully convinced, however, that if the class were attended, even but a little better than it is now, it would be proper to make some improvements; but these are improvements which would originate with myself, and which might afterwards be reckoned by my successor proper or not to be continued, just as in any other chair. The improvements I allude to, would be class-examinations, with the opportunity of practical instruction in such departments as require it, particularly in the department relative to the detection of poisons.

Those are improvements which you would wish to see introduced?—These I should like to see introduced, and I would certainly introduce them, if the students attended the class in even tolerable numbers. There is another improvement, which is one of very great importance indeed, both in regard to my own class and in regard to Medicine generally; teaching the students how to examine dead bodies for the detection of disease, injuries, poisons, &c. This is a matter which has been almost entirely neglected by the Professors of the Faculty branches of Medicine, and it is a department which cannot be well taught without practical instruction; at the same time, the Commissioners must be aware, from what I have already stated on the subject of dead bodies, that this could not be done without very great expense.

Then are you apprehensive, that, unless your class should be made imperative, a sufficient number of students would not of themselves attend it, so as to justify the introduction of this improvement to which you have alluded?—I should be apprehensive of it, but I by no means despair. I do not consider that in my own hands the class has yet had a fair trial.

Is that one, among other reasons, mentioned in the Memorial which you have given in to the Commissioners, why you think it necessary to make it imperative?—That is an additional reason.

Are there any other improvements that could be made in the class itself which you think would be beneficial?—I do not think there is any other.

Have you anything to state to the Commissioners, beyond what is contained in the Memorial, for the purpose of representing the propriety of making it an imperative class?—There is nothing I remember which I consider very material. I am sensible, however, that in making this representation I may have passed by many points which the Commissioners might think it of importance for me to have discussed more fully, but which I omitted, to make it as short as possible. There is one point I thought of introducing, and it is this: By several of those who are hostile to the study of Medical Jurisprudence by students, it has been objected to the argument, taken from the importance attached to it in foreign countries, that really, in the practice of law, it is of much less importance here than it is abroad, and than I have urged in my Memorial. I have to say, in reply to that objection, that, perhaps, in regard to the influence that the opinions of Medical men have in courts of law, it is correct; but as to the frequency of medico-legal examinations, and the necessity of medical men examining them profoundly, the objection does not apply; because, from all I can learn of the practice abroad and in this country, the examination of medico-legal questions must be as frequent here, and ought to be as minute as they are abroad.

Would you wish to make any observations upon any part of this Memorial, from your recollection of it, with a view of explaining more distinctly to the Commissioners what you may be fearful has not been sufficiently stated?—There are just two illustrations I think it might be of importance to mention, in reference to a note at the bottom of one of the pages, regarding the want of the knowledge of Medical Jurisprudence, even in the strict Surgical departments, by Surgical Practitioners of eminence. I allude to two cases that came under my knowledge recently, which illustrate this statement, I think, very distinctly; and, if the Commissioners think it would not occupy too much time, I would mention them shortly.

Have you a syllabus of your lectures?—I have brought with me a copy of a printed syllabus of my course.—[*Dr. Christison requested permission to give in a copy of a syllabus of his lectures, which was accordingly laid upon the table of the Commissioners.*]

Have you occasionally gone to different parts of the country, both to give evidence and make examination into cases of suspicion?—I have been employed in the neighbourhood of this town particularly, and in examining questions of poisoning more especially.

Upon other occasions, have the contents of the stomach been sent you from a considerable distance?—Of late particularly—sometimes by the Crown, sometimes by the country practitioners themselves.

Have you, from these opportunities of observation as to the opinions entertained in regard to questions connected with your own particular department, and from the investigations in which you have been engaged, observed considerable ignorance upon such points in country practitioners, otherwise intelligent and respectable in their profession?—If I was not afraid of being suspected of exaggeration, I would almost say universally, or nearly so.

Is it generally admitted, among men of eminence in your profession, that persons may obtain very great skill, and have great practice, without being particularly conversant with those questions that belong to Medical Jurisprudence?—I think it is very generally conceded, at least by those who have studied Medical Jurisprudence. I must beg here to refer the Commission to a very remarkable illustration in point to the case, namely, of the Gardner Peerage. There can scarcely be found a better instance of the effect of bringing together a great number of men, highly eminent as practitioners, but ignorant of Medical Jurisprudence, and whose evidence, therefore, amounted literally to nothing, and, I believe, was accordingly disregarded. Speaking as a Medical Jurist, I should say that the witnesses could never have fallen into the error of pronouncing so decidedly on the question at issue, had they studied the principles of Medical evidence.

Is it not understood that, in different countries on the Continent, there is much more interference on the part of the police than exists in this country, in every case, in regard to the

examination of persons after death, and after interment, by scientific persons, in cases where suspicion has arisen?—A great deal more than in Scotland, and even more than in England.

May not that circumstance increase the necessity of all practitioners in the country, particularly in Scotland, being conversant with Medical Jurisprudence, and with the effects produced by poison, and the means of ascertaining them, seeing that there is less interference on the part of the police?—I do not well know what reply to give to that question.

As there is less interference on the part of the police here than in France, is it not necessary that practitioners in this country should be better acquainted with that subject than in France, where attendance upon classes of Medical Jurisprudence is made imperative?—Upon the whole, I should think so.

Are you in the habit, in your class, of examining the evidence which has been given in remarkable trials?—Very regularly, as will be seen by the syllabus which I have just given in.

Has the prosecution of the study, connected with the class of Medical Jurisprudence, of late years, since the institution of the class here, led to the discovery of a more successful application of the methods of detecting poisons?—Unquestionably it has. The attention of various men throughout Britain has been turned to it; and the consequence has been that, in several departments of Medical Jurisprudence, our information is more accurate, and our power of detecting poison much greater.

Have you practised the test of reduction in the case of poisons?—Of late I have been a good deal employed by the Crown in these matters; and within the last twelve months I have been concerned in four cases where I detected arsenic, by the process of reduction, in very minute quantities—in two instances, to the twentieth part of a grain; and there is a case which, if it come to trial, will involve the question of the possibility of so detecting even less.

How long after interment has poison been found in the bodies of individuals?—The longest period, in any instance I have yet seen recorded, is fourteen months; it was a case that occurred in Germany.

What species of poison was it that was discovered?—Arsenic. This particular case belongs to a very remarkable set of examples that have lately occurred in Germany, where the bodies of the individuals were preserved entire by a natural process. It is now an opinion very generally, I believe almost universally, maintained among the Medical Jurists of Germany, that arsenic possesses this property; at all events, three sets of cases have occurred during the last twenty years where the bodies of two people, of three people, and of five people, were preserved, who had been poisoned with arsenic. In one of these, the arsenic was detected after fourteen months.

Has the result of recent investigations tended to throw some doubt on the universal existence of several of those morbid appearances which were previously thought to be infallible tests of the presence of poison?—Yes, certainly.

Have cases occurred where there have been no morbid appearances after death, but in which poison, nevertheless, has been detected?—Yes; one case occurred lately to myself.

Was that formerly believed to be impossible?—Yes, it was; and, of course, such a case would have been lost, for the detection could not have taken place, as, from the healthy appearance of the stomach, arsenic would not have been suspected.

Was that a case of mineral or vegetable poison?—It was a case of poisoning with arsenic.

In the examination of those cases that have been tried, in which there was a charge of poisoning, have you had occasion frequently to observe great ignorance on the part of the practitioners, and unsafe and unsatisfactory evidence?—Certainly.

Are you aware of a recent case at Exeter, where a person was acquitted upon evidence, which is now admitted to be an undoubted mistake, given by a practitioner brought from London?—I am fully aware of the case.

Is it not now universally understood, that that evidence was quite erroneous?—The evidence was erroneous; but, at the same time, the evidence of the Crown witnesses was very incomplete. The appearances had been said to be produced by onions. In regard to the case of Captain Donnellan, since it has been referred to by one of the Commissioners, I may be allowed to mention a circumstance which I have not seen in any work treating of that case, that the want of chemical evidence arose, in a great measure, from the inspectors not following the rules laid down in books of Medical Jurisprudence, and the forms for examining bodies. I need not mention those forms; but, in consequence of the method they adopted, the matter contained in the intestines flowed into the stomach in large quantity, and got mixed with the matter contained in the stomach; which, if Sir Theodosius Boughton was poisoned in the way alleged, must have contained the poison. In consequence of this accident, and on account of the rude method of analysis practised in those days, it was impossible to detect the poison.

Was it eight or ten days after the body was interred that it was examined?—I think it was.

In what University abroad is attendance on Medical Jurisprudence rendered imperative?—I do not, at present, know any exception; at least, so far as regards France, Germany, and Italy. There may be, but I am not aware of any.

Has the result of the increased attention paid, of late years, to that subject, been the publication of a great many Medical works of high repute?—Certainly.

Do you know if, in the American States, there are several classes made imperative for graduation?—I rather think not, but I am not well acquainted with the form of attendance for degrees in the American States.

Generally, with respect to other instances of violent death, such as drowning, child-murder, &c., is it now generally understood that there has been a great and important change and progress in regard to the weight and effect due to certain matters of evidence in such cases?—There has been a very great change in the opinion of Medical Jurists as to evidence in those cases; and, in particular, I should add, a conviction that Medical witnesses formerly went too

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far, and spoke with too great confidence in their deductions from the Medical evidence. From this circumstance have arisen the absurd appearances that many Medical men have made in cases of drowning and child-murder; and those who have not studied Medical Jurisprudence, still continue to commit themselves, by drawing inferences from Medical facts much beyond what they are entitled to do.

Are there any poisons which you have no means of detecting in the stomach after death?—There certainly are; it is possible to administer even the common poisons so that the most practised Toxicologist could not detect them; at the same time, it would require very great knowledge of the mode of action of these poisons; at one time, it was supposed there were no tests for detecting vegetable poison.

Is there any further progress now making for the means of discovering vegetable and animal poisons?—I can give very satisfactory information on that head; for, at one time, it was believed that chemical analysis was of no use for the detection of any vegetable poisons; but now, in consequence of the late researches of the French chemists, we possess chemical tests, and those of no small delicacy: I speak in regard to two poisons, that have been well examined, opium and nux vomica; these are very common poisons, and now we possess chemical tests which are very characteristic, and also sufficiently delicate.

SUPPLEMENTARY OF DR. CHRISTISON'S EVIDENCE.

"To the Right Honourable the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty for the Visitation of the Scottish Universities.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—The general understanding that His Majesty's Commission will inquire into the system of Medical Education now pursued at Edinburgh, and correct it, if necessary, together with the strong opinion, which, as will appear in the sequel, has been lately expressed by the Senatus of this University in favour of the Chair I have the honour to hold, will, I hope, be a sufficient apology for the detailed statement of its claims, which I humbly beg leave to submit to the review of the Right Honourable Commission.

"The Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence and Police, the object of which is fully explained in the adjoining printed Memorial, and in my Syllabus already transmitted by the Senatus, was instituted by the Crown in 1803, and has been successively held by Dr. Duncan, junior, Dr. Alison, and myself. In 1816, in consequence of an application by Dr. Hamilton, Professor of Midwifery, requiring the Senatus to attach his Professorship to the Medical Faculty, a similar application was made on behalf of the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence by Dr. Duncan, junior. But as the Senatus was at that time averse to change, and the existing members of the Medical Faculty decidedly opposed to any innovation, which should introduce other Professors to a share in their privileges, the representations of the claimants were thrown aside, without the Senatus having given a decision upon them.

"Matters remained in this state till about the year 1822, when the constitution of the Medical Faculty having been much altered (in consequence of the demise of several of the older Professors, and the appointment of younger men more conversant with the state of Medical Education elsewhere), a general feeling arose, both in the Faculty and in the Senatus, that a reform was necessary; and the expediency of an immediate inquiry was soon after decided by an application of Dr. Hamilton to the Town-council in 1824, praying them as Patrons to compel the Senatus to add his class to the Curriculum for graduates.

"I need not detail to His Majesty's Commissioners the several matters, which in consequence came at that time under the review of the Senatus, as they will be brought fully under their notice by the Senatus itself. The chief points of inquiry were—the propriety of extending the course of study to four years, the expediency of a preliminary education in Literature and Philosophy, and the question which of the following subjects of professional study should be added to the Curriculum, *viz.*, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence and Police, Practical Anatomy, Clinical Surgery, Natural History, and additional hospital attendance. The *ultimate* decision of the Senatus added a year to the course of study, adopted Midwifery and additional hospital attendance imperatively, required the student to attend any two of five other classes, *viz.*, the remaining four mentioned together with Military Surgery, and threw out preliminary education altogether.

"But I must here explain shortly to the Right Honourable Commissioners in what way the Senatus arrived at this decision, because it is very important to learn its precise and unincumbered opinion on the merits of the Chair whose claims I advocate, and because it will then be easy to show that its real merits were not and never can be judged of by the manner of decision which was adopted.

"At one time great fears were entertained by many Professors, and particularly by the members of the Medical Faculty, that the Senatus might go too far in the work of reform, and, by adding too great a number of new branches of medical study, as well as a preliminary course of Literature and Philosophy, would change the nature of the Edinburgh degree altogether, and turn the Medical Students away from the University, to seek knowledge and honours elsewhere. It was, therefore, agreed on,—though I should remark the Minutes of the Senatus are silent on the subject,—*that, besides deciding upon each point individually, the Senatus should reserve a right of voting on the whole conjunctly;* for it was thought that various circumstances might lead the Senatus to come to such a decision on individual measures as might render it advisable, in the opinion of a majority, rather to adhere, after all, to the old rules. Leaving out of view the novelty of this method of conducting the affairs of a deliberative body, it will not require any detail on my part to prove that it was detrimental to the developement of the real wishes of the Senatus, and to the impartial consideration of the claims of certain Chairs; since, however well founded their claims might be, they were thus ultimately intermingled and involved in the same fate with others, whose adoption was considered much more doubtful, or even positively inexpedient. And, in order to show at once the result which was to be looked for from the exercise of this right of revision, I have only to add that, from the beginning, throughout the whole course of the inquiry, several Professors individually declared their determination to vote against any improvement at all, if the particular change that each desired to carry through should be thrown out.

"On proceeding to the vote, it appeared, in the first instance, that the Senatus were unanimously agreed as to the propriety of adding a fourth year of study,—attendance on Midwifery and additional Hospital attendance; the propriety of a preliminary course of Literature and Philosophy in a Uni-

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versity was thrown out by a large majority; as was also attendance on Clinical Surgery and Practical Anatomy,—the latter, because the Professor himself declared it impossible for the graduates to qualify themselves on account of the scarcity of dead bodies. The additions hitherto mentioned as having been adopted, the Medical Faculty, in a previous Report, had recommended unanimously, or by a large majority. On the propriety of adding Medical Jurisprudence to the *Curriculum*, the Faculty did not report; but its members were known to be equally divided in opinion on the subject. To any other addition they were unanimously hostile. At the vote of the Senatus, the claims of Medical Jurisprudence were sustained *by a majority of eleven to four*, and those of Natural History by a majority of eight to seven.

"At this time, therefore, it appeared that a very large majority of the Senatus were of opinion that graduates should study four years, and should attend, in addition to the former *Curriculum*, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, and a little more Hospital Practice;—that the Medical Faculty were favourable to all of these changes, except the introduction of Medical Jurisprudence, about which they were equally divided; and that, in opposition to the unanimous opinion of the Faculty, the Senatus agreed, by a narrow majority, to add also Natural History.

"Other minor matters having been subsequently disposed of, the Senatus, at a very full meeting, a month afterwards, came to a vote, as had been agreed on, as to the propriety of adopting the amended code, which was accordingly passed by a small majority. But the motion on the subject was put in such a shape as to involve, not only the general question previously agreed on, but likewise, contrary to the general understanding, *a second deliberation* and vote on the individual articles. In fact, after a second motion to introduce Clinical Surgery was negatived, the decision of the Senatus in favour of my Chair and that of Natural History, was annulled by a previous motion being carried,—that they should be included along with three others in a regulation, requiring graduates to attend at their option any two of the five. The three other classes were Clinical Surgery, Practical Anatomy, and Military Surgery.

"In short, a subject which a very large majority of the Senatus had previously voted imperative for graduation,—another which it had likewise decided, though by the narrowest majority, to be imperative,—two others, which a large majority had considered it inexpedient to adopt,—and one, Military Surgery to wit, which never was proposed as a necessary class—were all put, by this final vote, upon the same ostensible footing. Nay, as matters actually stand, the subject among them whose claims had been considered the strongest, namely, Medical Jurisprudence, will be very little benefited by the measure; since, of the other four, two are required, and therefore attended, at any rate, by all of those numerous graduates who also take the Diploma of the College of Surgeons. These are Clinical Surgery and Practical Anatomy.

"The foregoing narrative will, I trust, convince His Majesty's Commissioners how little reason I have to be satisfied, on the part of the Chair I hold, with the result of the late inquiries of the Senatus, on the reform of Medical Education, and will, I hope, induce them to listen, in the exercise of their powers of inquiry, to the following statement of the claims of my class—a statement which, on account of the diversified discussions that have been held in the Senatus, on the merits of Medical Jurisprudence, and the general want of information inseparable from the newness of the Science, I regret it has been quite impossible for me to lay before them in more moderate compass.

"In stating the claims of the Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence to be put on a level with the other Medical Professorships, I beg, in the first place, to submit to the Right Honourable Commissioners the following *Letter*, which was addressed, in October 1824, to the Principal and Professors, at the time the subject was brought under the review of the Senatus, and which contains an exposition of the objects and importance of the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence, of the little knowledge at present possessed of the Science by Practitioners, and of the causes which have hitherto weighed down the class and prevented it advancement:—

"*To the Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh.*

"Gentlemen,—The Medical Faculty, in presenting to the Senatus the result of their late deliberations, regarding the changes which the progress of science has rendered advisable in the Medical studies of graduates in the University, have judged it expedient to notice those changes only which they have agreed to recommend. Other points, however, are understood to have been also brought under their view, and among these, the propriety of requiring attendance on a course of Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence and Police. Although no mention is made of it in the projected amendments, I am induced to lay the following statement before you, as the ultimate judges; because, independently of my private interest in the matter, I account it my duty to the chair I hold, not to let slip so favourable an opportunity of claiming for it that attention, which, I am assured, the medical world now generally desire it should receive, but which has been hitherto wholly withheld from it by those who regulate medical education. It is likewise no small encouragement for me to state its claims on the present occasion, that from what I have long known of the private opinion of the members of the Medical Faculty, three of the six are favourable to its being adopted, in some way or other, as a part of the Curriculum, and that I have been repeatedly advised to address the Senatus on the subject, by several other Professors, in whose judgment it is accustomed to place considerable reliance.

"If the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence and Police were similarly circumstanced with those which have at different times been added to the Curriculum, I should be satisfied with stating its claims personally to the Senatus, when the reformed code shall be discussed. But the Senatus, in making former additions, seem to have acted on the principle of adopting only those classes which have been virtually adopted by the students themselves; and the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence and Police has never been so situated, as to render its adoption conformable with that principle. This fact, indeed, has been often held out as an insuperable objection to the necessity of making it a distinct branch of study. In order to remove these unfavourable impressions, it will be requisite to explain to you the nature and object of the science, and the extraneous causes which have retarded its progress in this country; and in doing this, I shall have to mention several facts, whose authenticity I am bound to give you ample leisure for ascertaining. I have little doubt, therefore, that the course I now pursue will be approved of.

"The two branches, comprehended under the title of the Professorship, are known in the foreign countries in which they were first cultivated, by the general name of Legal Medicine. It has been most appropriately defined, the science by which medical knowledge is applied to the composition, interpretation, and administering of the laws. The object of *Medical Jurisprudence* is, to prepare the Physician and Surgeon for determining all questions in law, which are determined by medical evidence. Such questions occur in criminal law, upon most trials for homicide, whether by wounds, by strangling, or by poisoning, and on all trials for rape, criminal abortion, exposure of infants, concealment of pregnancy, and infanticide. In civil law, they occur in cases of disputed pregnancy, in some suits for divorce, nullity of marriage, and reduction of testaments; and in all questions of disqualifications, whether of body or of mind, such as for serving in the army, or on juries, or as witnesses—for making insurances on lives, for exercising various public functions, or for

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managing one's private affairs. The object of Medical Police, on the other hand, is the preservation of public health. The following are the subjects which it is generally understood to embrace:—The salubrity of situations for houses, villages, cities, and the means of improving their healthiness,—the selection of proper articles for food or drink, and the means of preventing and detecting their adulteration,—the influence of education and profession on the health, and the means of preventing their injurious effects,—the mode of excluding and destroying contagious disorders,—the regulations for the practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy,—the erection and management of public edifices for the preservation of soldiers and seamen, for the confinement of prisoners and lunatics, for the support of the poor and infirm, for the reception of orphans, foundlings, and pregnant women—for the preservation and relief of accidents, for the cure of the diseased and the wounded.

"In order to give you a clear idea of the utility and importance of the science, as thus described, it will be sufficient for me to state, in brief terms, what place it holds in the system of education pursued abroad; what consequence is attached to it in trials at law, and various political inquiries; and *lastly*, what share it occupies of the Medical Literature of the day.

"1*st*, Legal Medicine is a science of modern creation. Most authors agree in ascribing its origin to the enactment, by the Emperor Charles V., of the celebrated Acta Carolina, the first European code by which the aid of the Physician was formally required in the administration of justice. Since that time, the press of Germany, Italy, and France, has teemed with publications on the subject. Professorships of Medical Jurisprudence and Police were first established in the German Universities, about the middle of the 17th century. In France, the first lectures on it were delivered by a surgeon of repute, M. Louis, about the middle of last century; and in 1792, when its code was revised, Professors were appointed in all the Medical Schools of the kingdom. In these two countries, it has since continued a regular and indispensable branch of medical education for Physicians and Surgeons. In France particularly, where its present state is best known to me, it is held in very great estimation. Several of the most distinguished Parisian Professors have owed their celebrity, chiefly or entirely, to their lectures and publications on Medical Jurisprudence and Police; and when I attended the course of the last Professor, M. Orfila, in 1821, he was followed by no fewer than 800 or 900 pupils. I am not so well acquainted with its progress in the Italian schools. Several interesting works, however, have been lately published on the subject, in that country; and it appears, from the preface to the *Medicina Forense* of Professor Tortosa, published in 1809, that not long before that period, or about the time when the Italian states were formed into a kingdom by Napoleon, Professorships of Legal Medicine were instituted in all its Medical Schools, and the study of it made imperative on all students. Such, in fine, is the importance it possesses in these three kingdoms, that, not content with a single Professorship, the subject is separated into its two great divisions in all of their schools, and each is taught by a distinct Professor.

"2*d*, The consequence attached to it by our Courts of Law, and other Courts of Inquiry, will be at once apparent to the members of the Senatus, if their attention be turned for a moment to some of the most remarkable criminal trials that have taken place in Britain, and to a few of the Medico-Political inquiries which have occupied, from time to time, the consideration of the House of Commons.

"Thus, taking for example, only one department of Law: A criminal trial, for injuries against the person, can hardly occur, in which the medical evidence is not essential to the establishment of the *corpus delicti*; and, in a great proportion of cases, it constitutes almost the entire proof. In support of this statement, I beg to refer those who desire distinct satisfaction of its truth, to the following well-known trials:—(1.) That of Chancellor Cowper, in 1699, for the murder of Sarah Stout. (2.) That of Philip Standsfield, in 1688, for the murder of his father, Sir James. (3.) That of Miss Blandy, in 1752, for poisoning her father. (4.) That of the supposed murderers of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, in the time of the Popish plot. (5.) That of Mrs. Ogilvy, and her brother-in-law, for poisoning her husband, in 1765. (6.) That of Miss Butterfield, in 1775, for poisoning James Scawer, Esq. (7.) That of Captain Donnellan, for poisoning his brother-in-law, Sir Theodosius Boughton, in 1781. (8.) That of Charles Angus, in 1808, for poisoning his housekeeper, Miss Burns. (9.) That of Eliza Fenning, in 1815, for attempting to poison her mistress and whole family. (10.) That of Mr. Donnall, a surgeon, for poisoning his mother-in-law, in 1817; and (11.) That of Mr. Hodson, a surgeon, at Sunderland, who was tried last August for attempting to poison his wife.—In all these cases the medical evidence formed the most prominent features of the trial, and determined the nature of the verdict; and no one can read a few of them, without being satisfied that our lawyers, although they sometimes take the liberty of undervaluing and sneering at medical evidence in principle, have always attached very great importance to it in practice. This observation might be supported by hundreds of cases of a similar description in the other departments of criminal law, and likewise by a variety of civil actions. But unfortunately, the records of them are too imperfect.

"In proof of the warm interest which the House of Commons has uniformly and justly taken in the other great department of legal medicine, it will be sufficient for me to remind you of their late laborious investigations and voluminous reports on the subject of the Vaccination question, the Walcheren Fever, the Contagion of Plague, the Ophthalmic Institution, the Epidemic Fever of Ireland, and the Millbank Penitentiary. On perusing these reports, you cannot fail to be satisfied of the importance possessed by such inquiries in the eyes of the nation.

"3*d*, Having supplied you with the means of judging how far the science has forced itself, I may say, on the attention of our Courts of Law, and on that of the country at large, I shall now refer to what I cannot help considering the very best and most impartial source of information regarding the light in which it is viewed by the thinking part of the medical profession in Britain, namely, to the proportion it forms of the medical literature of the day. It is only within these few years that the British press has produced works of any consequence on the general subject of Medical Jurisprudence. A few pamphlets, consisting of little else than mere outlines, were published soon after the opening of the present century. But the first regular book which appeared was the Elements of Forensic Medicine of Dr. Gordon Smith, printed in one volume, octavo, in 1819. Since then no less than four systematic works have been published in the English language: an octavo volume, by Dr. Male; an elaborate work, in three volumes, octavo, by Dr. Paris and Mr. Fonblanque, an English barrister; a second and enlarged edition of Dr. Smith's Elements; and, lastly, a Treatise, in two volumes, octavo, by Dr. Beck, of the United States, a work of very great value, which is about to be reprinted in London. But a fairer and more comparative view of the extent of medico-legal literature may be had by consulting the Periodical Journals. In the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, which has long held the first place among such works, the papers strictly belonging to Medical Jurisprudence and Police, which have appeared during the last ten years, form between a fourth and a fifth part of the whole. Owing to the peculiar arrangement followed by the London journalists, the proportion in their works cannot be ascertained without great labour; but, from what I have been able to make out, it is about a seventh or eighth of the whole. Now, if even the latter proportion be compared with the respective shares held by the other Medical Sciences, it will be found that not one of them, except the Practice of Physic, equals it; and that many of them, but particularly Midwifery (which alone the Faculty propose to add to the Curriculum), are vastly beneath it.

"Notwithstanding the consequence thus evidently attached to it by our Courts of Law, by the public in general, and by the medical profession, it is a notorious fact, that a very great proportion of medical men are almost or wholly unacquainted with it. This statement may seem at first sight contradictory to that just

'(1) State Trials, XIII. 106. (2) State Trials, XI. 1371. (3) State Trials, XVIII. 1118. (4) State Trials, VII. 159, and VIII. 1359. (5) State Trials, XIX. 1235. (6) Trial by Gurney. (7) Trial by Gurney. (8) Trial published at Liverpool. (9) Account of the Trial and Cases by the Surgeon-Marshal. (10) Trial by ——, or Paris and Fonblanque's Medical Jurisprudence.—Appendix. (11) London Courier, August 27th, 1824.'

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made, regarding the number of medico-legal publications. But it should be remembered that the writing part of the profession forms a very small proportion of it; and, besides, it is well known, that most of the original papers, which have appeared in our journals on medico-legal subjects, have been written on the occasion of particular trials; when the authors, probably for the first time, became aware of the importance of medico-legal inquiries, and were consequently led to examine the subject of their writings with a degree of attention and labour proportioned to their previous ignorance of it.

"But, be this as it may, there can be no difficulty in proving to your satisfaction, the extraordinary want of information in Legal Medicine which at present prevails throughout the bulk of the medical profession in Britain: you have only to examine the reports of any trial on which the medical evidence formed a conspicuous and influential part; or to appeal to the opinion entertained by our lawyers of the appearances made in Court by medical witnesses; or to ask medical gentlemen themselves how they regard medico-legal investigations, and what are their feelings when their attempts to escape the witness-box have failed.

"It would be of much consequence, and very easy for me, to illustrate the present statement, by referring to a number of errors actually committed on trials, and arising from ignorance; but as they can seldom be explained without considerable detail, I could not do so without protracting this Memorial to an undue length: yet as the subject cannot be thoroughly understood by the unprofessional, without some illustration, I hope I shall not appear needlessly prolix, if I relate one very remarkable set of examples; which will show, not only that such errors are very frequent, but likewise that they have a most important influence on the issue of trials, and that, while Medical Jurisprudence remains neglected, as it is now, they will continue to be propagated from century to century. There are often found on the dead body certain marks,—arising, in some instances, from the effects of putrefaction, and, in others, from changes that take place immediately after various kinds of natural death,—which bear a considerable, and often a very exact resemblance, to the contusions produced by blows during life; and it is of moment to remark, in passing, that the mode of distinguishing them is taught in no class, so far as I know, but in that of Medical Jurisprudence. These resembling appearances have been the fruitful source of error on Criminal Trials. The first instance I have found recorded, was on the famous trial for the murder of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, in the time of the Popish Plot. The dead body of Sir Edmund was found in a field near London, with his own sword run through his chest, and with black and blue marks, as of blows on the chest, and of strangling round the neck. A great deal of weight was attached to the two last appearances, and it was supposed that he had been first strangled, and then run through with his own sword after death, to make it appear that he had fallen by his own hand. Although this view of the case was taken by all the medical witnesses, it is quite plain, from their description, either that the marks in question were caused by putrefaction, or that the parts on which they were situated were in such a state of putrefaction, as rendered it impossible to discern their true nature, even by a much more careful examination than was actually instituted. The next case I have met with, occurred at the Aberdeen Circuit, in 1764, on the trial of Keir and his mother, for the murder of his father,—a case which excited extraordinary interest at the time, and for several years afterwards. The prisoners were condemned; and the jury seem to have been led away by popular clamours. The only evidence of any weight against them was the appearance of a broad blue mark round the fore part of the neck, which the witnesses compared to that produced by strangling. No one, however, who is well acquainted with medical jurisprudence, can doubt for a moment that the mark must have been merely a variety of *livor*, caused by natural processes soon after death. A very remarkable example of the same blunder happened in this city, in 1808. Three men left a public-house, drunk and quarrelling; and next morning one of them was found expiring in a wood, and actually died soon after he was discovered. Two surgeons deponed that they found the marks of numerous contusions all over the body; and, accordingly, the companions of the deceased were committed and afterwards tried for their life. But the late Messrs. John Bell and Fyfe, proved on the trial, that the apparent contusions could be nothing else than the livid marks which appear spontaneously on the dead body after many kinds of natural death. The last example I have met with occurred in London last January. The body of a young female was found in the Thames; and a suspicion arose, that six days before, she had been murdered and thrown into the water by a man with whom she cohabited. The man alleged, that in the dead of the night they went together into a boat, pushed out to the middle of the river, and then threw themselves into the water with the view of perishing together; that he had scarcely done so before he repented and endeavoured to save himself and his companion; but that the stream carried her away. This most suspicious story proved in the end to be really true. But three surgeons who examined the body declared that they found on it various contusions, especially about the head, face, and neck,—a circumstance which was naturally considered quite hostile to the man's declaration; and he was accordingly committed for trial. Most fortunately, the inspection had been made without the coroner's warrant; and he, offended at the disregard shown to his authority, ordered the body to be re-examined by another surgeon. The new inspector applied to the alleged contusions the criterions laid down in works on Medical Jurisprudence, and satisfied the Court on the trial, that they were nothing else than the effects of death by drowning, combined with incipient putrefaction.

"I have to repeat, that, in descending to particulars, and stating these pointed cases, I trust I shall not appear needlessly prolix; and I shall only add (and my predecessors in office will assure you I am correct), that it would be easy to overwhelm you with examples of the same description,—with examples which would concur with those given above, in showing that the blunders daily committed are not mere casual and unimportant slips, but grave and systematic errors, arising from an almost total want of medico-legal knowledge among practitioners.

"No one, I presume, will hesitate to ascribe the defects now mentioned to an imperfection in the present system of medical education, or to believe that they will continue as long as medical men, during the period of their studies, are allowed to disregard Legal Medicine, as if it were a useless branch of knowledge; for every one knows how impossible it is for a man, whose professional habits are once formed, to devote his time and attention to a new science, of which he has to study the very elements: if I have been successful, therefore, in demonstrating that it is really an important and useful branch of knowledge, it follows that some means should be devised for diffusing it.

"I need not dwell on the impossibility of accomplishing this by the present course of study, or by the improvements projected by the Faculty of Medicine. No one can allege that Legal Medicine is taught, directly or indirectly, in the course at present enjoined on the graduates of our University. That it is not, will be evident from the account I have given of the little information possessed on the subject by the profession,—from the high rank it holds in the medical schools abroad,—and from the fact, that Dr. Duncan, senior, was long ago led to give separate lectures on it in this University, and afterwards to prevail on Government to institute the present Professorship. It is quite unnecessary for me, then, to enter into a detail of the topics which are taught by the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and by him exclusively. Granting that the Chair was properly instituted, it only remains for you to determine whether it appears to you of such importance as to entitle it to a share of that patronage or protection, which almost every other Chair in the University enjoys, or whether it should be still left to struggle unsuccessfully with the peculiar difficulties which have hitherto surrounded it.

"These difficulties are great and obvious. In the *first* place, while the subject of the Chair is confessedly the most difficult to teach of all the Medical Sciences—for it requires a most extensive and minute acquaintance with almost all the others, and is attended only by the most advanced students—it has been hitherto taught by the youngest and least experienced of the Professors. I need not stop to show how injurious this circumstance must prove in the case of a science which has to strive against the paralyzing influence of many years of neglect.

"In the *second* place, as the duties of the Professorship are not much less than those of the rest, and the

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emoluments vastly inferior, it is obvious that, while the prospect of improving it under the present system is so unpromising, no one will be easily induced to devote himself exclusively to it, and bestow on it that attention which the difficulty and extent of the science would require. Accordingly, it has twice happened, that just as the Professor, partly by a long course of labour in his own department, and partly by his celebrity in other branches of Medicine, was beginning to draw the attention of students, and to lay the foundation of a well-attended class, all the fruits of his labour have been lost by his translation to another office. The Chair has, in consequence, been again and again thrown into the hands of a young man, unknown to the students and the medical public, and thus again and again condemned to pass through the same career of tedious and almost imperceptible advancement. I beg to call the particular attention of the Senatus to this fact. It lays open a difficulty which will weigh down the class of Medical Jurisprudence and Police for ever; for, to those acquainted with the subject, it must be perfectly well known, that *if the Professor is qualified to teach it and render it popular*, he is also qualified to teach various other more lucrative departments.

"But *thirdly*, and worst of all, it has had to strive against the neglect, I might almost say the publicly-expressed neglect, of those who regulate Medical education, and to compete for popularity with other Chairs, filled by men of long experience and distinguished talent, and protected by the Regulations of the Faculty, or College of Surgeons, or both together. The Chair of Legal Medicine has now existed for more than one-and-twenty years; and during that long period, while the course of study for graduates has been annually advertised and several times changed, while the course for Surgeons has likewise been regularly advertised and often altered, so that at last every other Medical Chair has become more or less a protected one, that of Legal Medicine alone has never been so much as recommended, either by the Faculty or by the College of Surgeons, or its name even simply mentioned as a branch of medical knowledge. What was to be looked for as the inevitable consequence of such disregard? Would not the students inevitably infer, that what their masters, whom they had left, did not know, and their Professors, who directed their education by public statutes, did not even mention, must be a needless branch of study? When they saw new classes and new modes of study enforced year after year, sometimes by one body and sometimes by another, and still no notice taken of Medical Jurisprudence, was not their inference doubly inevitable? Nay, farther, one of my predecessors repeatedly applied to have the Chair included in the course of study, and still no notice whatever was taken of it in the instructions issued to the students. As this was perfectly well known, they could not but conceive that the application was unreasonable, and consequently that there was no call on them to attend the class.

"The Medical Faculty will allow me to suggest, that they are probably not aware how much their Regulations influence the students in their medical pursuits. These Regulations, it is presumed, are intended by their framers, only to enforce such studies as are absolutely indispensable for Graduation—not to point out what course of study is desirable to form a thorough Physician. From a very recent, extensive, and intimate acquaintance with the students, especially of the better class, I have some reason to assure you with confidence, that your rules are too often viewed by them in the latter light; that, besides following what you prescribe, they are too apt to stick to the strict letter of your statute, by not following what you do not prescribe; that this error frequently arises from ignorance of the propriety of collateral studies;* and that, to secure the thorough collateral and fundamental knowledge, which some members of the Senatus wish to enforce by statute, much might be effected by a simple recommendation, issuing from the Faculty, and stating what branches, besides the compulsory ones, they consider it advisable for a well-educated physician to attend. I have known many intelligent graduates lament their ignorance of the sciences connected collaterally with Medicine, and express their conviction that a procedure, on the part of the Faculty, such as I have mentioned, would have prevented their deficiency, and would be welcomed by the students at large.

"Of the effect on the students, produced by the silence which the Faculty and Senatus have hitherto maintained, with respect to the chair of Legal Medicine, I cannot give you a better example than what happened in my own case. Bred, I may say, within the walls of the University, and at all times in close proximity with several of the Medical Professors, it may easily be supposed that my education was much more complete than that of Medical Students in general, yet I was a graduate before I knew almost what Medical Jurisprudence meant. I believe my immediate predecessor was in nearly similar circumstances; and I know that, of my companions, who were chiefly of the best educated class of students, not one attended Dr. Duncan, junior, at that time Professor.

"I apprehend, therefore, that the Senatus, in expressing their opinion on the subject of the present memorial, will find themselves reduced to one of two alternatives. Either they must account the class of Medical Jurisprudence a needless one, in defiance of the sentiments long entertained by the whole Continental Schools of Medicine, and in defiance of all the other strong considerations formerly stated; and in that case it will not be easy for them to explain why, with so many opportunities of ejecting it, they have allowed it to occupy so long a corner in the University; or, being useful and necessary, they must provide means for attracting to it the attention of the students, and raising it to the station it should occupy.

"To what length the Faculty shall be advised to go in providing these means, I, of course, cannot be allowed to judge. I may be permitted to state, however, that there appear to me but three courses which can be adopted: either the Senatus will advise the Faculty to issue a mere recommendation, which, judging from the present circumstances and past history of the class, I may venture to infer, would now effect little or nothing; or it will advise the Faculty to issue a stronger recommendation, grounded on an announcement of their intention to examine as minutely and regularly on Legal Medicine as on the other Medical Sciences, but allowing the students to pick up their knowledge where they please; or, finally, they will add the Professorship to the Faculty, and enforce the class as a part of the Curriculum.

"Before concluding, I should observe, that in illustrating the nature of the subject professed by the Chair I hold, and stating its claims on your protection, I have confined myself to the relation it bears to criminal law, and to one of its departments chiefly. This comprehends but a part, however, of the single division of Medical Jurisprudence. Its relations to civil law are also extensive, and would be much more so, if our courts of law were once satisfied that medical men understood the scientific questions which are often involved in civil suits. But, in particular, I would call your attention to the unbounded and interesting field of Medical Police; a subject which I have barely touched on in the foregoing observations. No department of Medicine is more important to the country, or better calculated to show the value of the Medical Sciences, and yet none is more neglected by almost all ranks of the profession. At the same time, no country affords more ample opportunities than our's of cultivating Medical Police; but it would be a Herculean task to undertake, and such as no qualified person will undertake without more inducements than exist at present.

"Nor is the study of Legal Medicine calculated to produce only these intrinsic advantages. It would be attended with others of considerable importance in relation to the other branches of Medicine, which at present compose the Curriculum.

"In the *first* place, it would relieve several of the Chairs from their present superfluity of matter. While it possesses many topics peculiar to itself, it contains others also, by which it is connected with all the other Medical Sciences. These common topics are necessarily treated by the other Professors very cursorily. It cannot be expected that the Professor of the Practice of Physic shall enter fully into the vast subject of contagion, of marsh miasma—of insanity—in their medico-legal relations; that the Professor of Chemistry, or of Materia Medica shall detail, with exact minuteness, the tests for the poisons, and the symptoms produced by them; that the Professor of Midwifery shall exhaust the numerous Medico-legal topics connected with his branch; or the Professor of Physiology and Pathology those minute physiological and pathological inquiries which have frequently to be discussed in Courts of Law. Each of the Professors of these branches

* Of course I need not mention that Legal Medicine cannot be viewed as merely a collateral study.

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knows that his science is quite overloaded with matter. One of them has assured me, that the introduction of a course of Medical Jurisprudence into the Curriculum would, on that account, be a great relief to him; and I hope no one among them will now be found so attached to old notions, and averse to all improvements, as to call that relief an encroachment.

"*Secondly*, The study of Legal Medicine is well calculated to perpetuate, in the student's mind, a taste for the fundamental Sciences of Medicine, and to teach him how its various departments may be brought to bear upon and aid each other. It has long been matter of regret, that, so far as regards the fundamental sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, and Materia Medica, the attention of the student to them is almost confined to the period during which he attends each class. One science drives out the last, just as he passes from one class-room to another, and at length he becomes a student of dry practice merely, and, in the end, a mere trading practitioner,—with the advantage, indeed, of having his ideas generalized, and his mode of thinking influenced by the variety of pursuits he has been engaged in, but quite unable to turn them to any useful account. The only class which is fitted to teach him how to combine the fundamental sciences together, and to show him, before he forgets them, how advantageously they may be made to bear on one point, and support each other, is that of Legal Medicine. The whole range of the science is crowded with combinations of this kind. I shall quote one only by way of illustration, because it is familiar and easily understood. No man can investigate a case of poisoning, unless he be well versed in the physiological effects of poisons, in the symptoms peculiar to them and to natural disease, in the morbid appearances produced by the same causes, in the external characters of the poisons, and in their chemical properties. Thus, he must bring his knowledge of Physiology, Symptomatology, Materia Medica, Pathology, and Chemistry, all to bear on one point; and his knowledge in all of them must be accurate and minute. On many occasions the power of thus combining the Medical Sciences together would be of great service to him in the ordinary practice of his profession: but few possess it; for they have not been taught it when young, and the sciences required have gradually slipped from their memory for want of an early appreciation of their practical utility. This want, I conceive, the study of Legal Medicine is admirably fitted to supply.

"I have not laid the foregoing representations before the Faculty of Medicine at the time they were occupied with the new *Statuta*, because I knew that the subject was to be considered by them, and was assured that any interference on my part was unnecessary, as the Faculty possessed ample sources of information in my two predecessors, Dr. Duncan, jun., and Dr. Alison. I had intended, however, to subject this letter to the opinion of the Faculty, before the meeting of the Senatus; but it has been called sooner than I anticipated.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient servant,

"R. Christison."

"When I addressed the preceding representation to the Senatus, I had not the remotest idea that any one would allege, as an objection to the express study of Medical Jurisprudence, that it does not form a distinct branch of Medicine, or that it was taught by the Professors of the Faculty. Conceiving that no one would hesitate to believe *that* a distinct branch of study, which has been long considered such by every Continental school without exception, I omitted the proof of this for brevity's sake. It turned out, however, that I was wrong. Advantage was taken of the omission; and out of it was framed the only objection of moment which was started against my argument. Of the few who opposed my claims, on the occasion when they stood singly for the opinion of the Senatus, some insisted that the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence taught nothing which was not taught by the other Professors. Others appeared to hold virtually the same opinion, by endeavouring to prove, that the chief topics taught by the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence are appropriated by him through a species of encroachment on the property of his colleagues.

"In order not to leave now any blank in my argument, I beg leave to fill up that left in my Memorial to the Senatus. In doing so, I shall take an opportunity of meeting the objections which, on consulting the opinions of others, His Majesty's Commissioners may find are entertained by persons not adequately acquainted with the subject.

"Here I may set out with the well-known, and *hitherto undenied* fact, that our students, when they have completed their education, are almost or altogether unacquainted with Medical Jurisprudence. I can honestly declare, for my own part, that when I graduated in 1819 (on which occasion, I may be permitted to add, since it is to the point, I received from my examiners something more than the customary terms of approval) my acquaintance with Medical Jurisprudence amounted to little more than a knowledge of its name. The same was the case with my associates, who were among the flower of the graduates of that year. And I have ample opportunities of knowing that all are similarly circumstanced, except the few who have made Medico-legal science a distinct object of study. It surely cannot be thought for a moment, that this would be their state, if the science was actually taught by the present members of the Faculty.

"I must next recur to a statement in my *Letter* respecting the little knowledge in Medical Jurisprudence possessed by practitioners, as proving that, at a more distant period also, Medical education was, in the foregoing respect, not better circumstanced than it is now. I have given one entire set of examples to show that certain facts and doctrines, which have been familiar to *Medical Jurists* for two centuries, are not known to *practitioners* of the present day. I may refer, in the present place, to another argument of equal or superior weight; and I do so with peculiar pleasure, because among the Right Honourable Commissioners there are several distinguished individuals who can bear testimony to the truth of what I state, or correct me if I am guilty of any misrepresentation.

"I allude to the fact, that practitioners throughout Britain are very imperfectly acquainted with that most important part of their Medico-legal duties,—the method of conducting the Medico-legal Inspection of dead bodies. Excepting a few of those made in Edinburgh,* where, if the case is important, it is easy for the inspector to procure the aid of persons skilled in Medical Jurisprudence, I may venture to affirm—and I do not hesitate to rest my cause on the accuracy and importance of this statement alone—that hardly a single inspection is made which is not marked by essential errors or defects. This is apparent in the Reports of the Inspections delivered to the Sheriff—of which Reports a considerable number have now passed through my hands, and of which I have not seen one but contained flagrant errors and omissions, and showed that the framer had not made this branch of his profession an object of study. The evil now complained of is a far more serious one than it appears to be thought by our courts; because, not only are the Reporters themselves in consequence disqualified from forming a sound opinion, but likewise, the facts of the case having been inaccurately ascertained, other persons of skill can seldom do more than pick holes in the evidence of the original Reporters. I am sorry to add that this is the chief use which has been hitherto made, in actual practice, of the knowledge of the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. As no pains are taken to have the Medico-legal inspections conducted according to the rules of art, it

* At the same time, I am prepared to mention instances of omissions and oversights committed in important cases, very recently, and in this city, by persons of the highest respectability as *practitioners*.

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follows that the chief use made of his knowledge is, to bring him forward as evidence for the prisoner, for the purpose of pointing out the defects and correcting the errors of the Reports and Crown evidence, and of proving that the Reporters are not borne out in their conclusions by the facts, and not well versed in the subject of investigation. As to the fact that inspections are very generally bungled, and the reports of them erroneous, I beg leave to refer in proof to the opinions of my two predecessors in office, Dr. Duncan, junior, and Dr. Alison, and likewise, if I may be allowed the liberty, to the legal experience of four distinguished Law Officers, members of the Right Honourable Commission.

"I must beg leave also to be allowed the liberty of referring to the experience of the Right Honourable Judges, of the Lord Advocate, and of the Solicitor-General, in regard to the value of Medical Evidence generally, as it appears on criminal trials. I need not say that Medical Evidence is held in very low estimation; and I am willing to admit that it deserves to be so held, at least as it is known at present. My object in noticing its low condition is to state, that if the witnesses understood Medical Jurisprudence, their evidence would not be treated with the contempt it so justly receives at present.

"The chief cause, I apprehend, of the disregard shown by lawyers to Medical Evidence, arises from the singular discrepancy of opinion among medical witnesses, on almost every trial in which their evidence is important to the case. One cause of this discrepancy may be, that the questions to be decided are really very difficult and dubious; and then a discrepancy of opinion is no more to be wondered at, than a difference of opinion among lawyers in analogous circumstances. But by far the most common cause is, that the case is insufficiently examined in the first instance; and consequently that the Court receives the decided opinions of ignorant men against the prisoner, and the dubious or contrary opinions given in his favour by persons better skilled in Medical Jurisprudence. Nay, very frequently, as, for example, has always happened hitherto in my own case, the uncertainty has been still farther increased by the Crown-witnesses being skilled in ordinary practice, though not in Legal Medicine, and the witnesses for the prisoner being young practitioners, but better acquainted with Medico-legal practice.

"I do not well know what course to follow in order to satisfy the Right Honourable Commissioners, that our Courts would not be harassed by this contrariety of opinions, if the witnesses who delivered them were conversant with the Medico-legal duties of their profession. If the Law Members of His Majesty's Commission entertain the same opinion of Medical Evidence, as I am aware is entertained by many lawyers, I cannot establish to their satisfaction the statement now made, without such details as I believe could hardly be allowed me. But I can most conscientiously declare that, if it shall please the Right Honourable Commission or its Law Members to institute an inquiry regarding it, there is no search, however curious and particular, which I should not most cheerfully submit to and court. And I know I speak the mind of every man in the profession who has studied Medical Jurisprudence, when I say that an inquiry of the kind would not fail to be signally beneficial in removing the obstructions to justice, which daily arise out of the Medico-legal inquiries in criminal cases.

"Meanwhile I may be allowed to state two facts, which I have no doubt will receive all the weight they deserve. The first is, that, convinced as I have long been, upon principle, of the certainty of Legal Medicine, I have never failed to be struck and delighted with the close agreement on questions of importance, or even of difficulty among all who have acquired the reputation of sound Medical Jurists. On several recent occasions, especially, I have had to consult with my two predecessors on questions of intricacy; and I positively do not exaggerate when I say, that there has hardly ever been a single point of difference among us. On several late occasions, too, I have had the curiosity to consult others, on whose judgment I can rely, as to opinions which I had delivered in court, and in like manner I have never, in any instance, found one who disagreed with me. The second fact is one to which I humbly beg particular attention. The German language contains many periodical works, edited by the Professors of Medical Jurisprudence, and sworn Medical Jurists of Germany, and consisting of collections of admirable cases, minutely detailed and fully authenticated. Of these works, which have been hitherto locked up from the British Physician, and which form complete courses of Medical Jurisprudence in the way of examples, I have at present in my possession about fifty volumes, published between 1780 and 1824. Among the immense number of questions contained in them, if we except those published expressly on account of the errors of the witnesses, and some others relative to subjects little known at the time, there are very few, and these only cases of great natural complexity, upon which the opinions delivered are not remarkably concordant throughout, and agreeable, if I may rely on my own judgment, with what a sound Medical Jurist would deliver in the present day, and in this country.

"Having stated these general facts, which I apprehend will make the Right Honourable Commissioners very unwilling to believe that Medical Jurisprudence is taught by the present members of the Faculty, I shall now bring this Representation to a close, by descending to particulars, and stating what are the actual subjects which they do not teach, and which I do.

"Of the first topic in the Syllabus, which I had the honour of transmitting through the Senatus,—that, namely, which treats *of the Signs and Causes of Natural Death* (two lectures),—the first section, *the several Causes of Natural Death*, I admit belongs equally to the Professor of the Practice of Physic,—with this reservation, however, that he does not take a general view of them, as I do. The two other sections, namely, *the Mode of determining whether the Signs of Natural Disease, found in any given case, are adequate to account for Death*, and *the Distinctions between the Real and the Imitative Appearances of Disease*, are not only not taught by any Professor of Medicine, as I know from personal experience, but likewise are not treated of in any printed work whatsoever with which I am acquainted.

"The second topic—*the Medical Jurisprudence of Wounds and Blows* (ninth section)—it may be said, belongs properly to the Professor of Surgery. To which I reply, that the Professor of Surgery, when I attended his course, hardly introduced a single sentence of the matter I teach;—that no other lecturer on Surgery, I ever heard of, does so;—that fully one-half of the disquisitions in my lectures are not to be found in print;—and that I am perfectly willing that the truth of what I now say be tried, by submitting my lectures to any lecturer on Surgery for his opinion, whether his course contains what mine does.

"The third topic treats *of Poisons*. The introductory part treats of the physiological action of poisons generally, and of the various branches of evidence of general poisoning (fifth section). Not only are these topics not treated of by any other Professor, but I am at a loss to conceive which of them could go so far out of his natural course as to teach them. The *Particular Poisons* are discussed in

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about twenty lectures. It may be said that the Chemistry of them belongs to the Professor of that branch; the symptomatology and appearances in the dead body, to the Professor of the Practice of Physic; and their physiological action to the Professor of Materia Medica. Let us grant, that the student can of himself combine in practice knowledge gathered from so many quarters: I have, in the first place, to ask, which of the present Faculty Professors teaches the force of evidence of the several sources of proof, singly and combined, and illustrates this by reference to trials? Next, I beg to remark, that the whole observations of the present Professor of Chemistry, on *the Chemistry of Poisons*, might have been comprehended in two lectures at the utmost; while my remarks include about *ten*, which are quite few enough. Next, on *the symptoms and morbid appearances caused by Poisons*, I have the same remarks to make. When I attended the lectures of the late Dr. Gregory, on the Practice of Physic, scarcely a word was said on the subject; and indeed it is quite impossible for the Professor to give ten lectures (which are absolutely necessary in reference to the evidence of poisoning) without the glaring neglect of other matters more essential to his proper department—*practice*. As to *the Physiological Action of Poisons individually*, that is a small department, common to me and the Professor of Materia Medica; but I believe my observations are necessarily fuller.

"The fourth topic—*Death by Asphyxia, or by smothering, strangling, hanging, and drowning*—is a subject which positively was not, in the slightest degree, touched on by any Professor or other teacher, in the ample course of study which I underwent at this University before graduation; and, except the single small department of the Physiology of Asphyxia generally, I cannot conceive what Professor could, with propriety, take charge of it. This topic is discussed by me in six lectures.

"Of the next four, namely, *Death by Burning, Cold, Lightning, and Starvation*, (third section,) I have the same statement to make. A small part only of the lecture on death by burning is common to the Professor of Surgery.

"Then follows an Appendix on the art of conducting Medico-legal Inspections, on Medical Reports, and on Medical Evidence (4th section). On the two last of these subjects I need hardly say, no other Professor but the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence can lecture with propriety; on the first, *no other Professor in my day ever has lectured.*

"Next, *as to the Questions relative to the Function of Generation*, when I attended the present Professor of Midwifery, scarcely any notice was taken, except of the purely physiological part, which in my lectures (eight in number) does not compose a third of the whole. On the force of evidence in cases of sterility, impotence, rape, criminal abortion, exposure of infants, concealment of pregnancy, child-murder; on the mode of answering the correlative questions that occur in Courts of Law; on the mode of examining the bodies of infants—Dr. Hamilton *then* gave either no information at all, or a few scattered hints only. I say *then*, because since my claims were brought before the Senatus, and the importance of Medical Jurisprudence was shown by my *Letter*, and the consequent discussions, he announced in a paper, in which he tried to prove the inutility of Medical Jurisprudence, his intention of thenceforth teaching the obstetric part of it, in twelve lectures. I do not object to his doing so; for I conceive the Students would be gainers in this, as in other departments of Medicine, by hearing two views of the same subject, namely, by hearing the result of the practical experience of one, and from another the result of the immense experience of the Accoucheurs and Practical Medical Jurists of Germany and France. But I must protest against this encroachment being assumed by the Professor of Midwifery, as an argument against the distinctness and value of the subject of my rofessorship.

"Under the topic of *Disqualifications*, which I discuss at present in three, but which I propose extending through eight lectures, is included *Insanity*, which may be claimed by the Professor of the Practice of Physic. I have to observe, however, that if he confines himself, as he ought, to the symptoms, morbid appearances and treatment, he leaves untouched one-half of what I have to say on the subject. The other topics included under the present head, namely, disqualifications for marriage, military service, and effecting life assurances, cannot, I imagine, be treated of by any Faculty Professor, without his going completely out of his path.

"To sum up the whole, then, a vast proportion, nine-tenths at least of my course, is either not touched on at all, or is discussed in a totally different manner, and with totally different views, by the present Professors of the Medical Faculty. In truth, the identity between my lectures and theirs consists in the titles, not in the essence of the subjects, and therefore no more entitles any one to say that I teach only what they teach, than to say, that the Professors of Natural History, Materia Medica, and Chemistry, lecture on the same subjects, because they lecture on the same substances.

"The Right Honourable Commissioners will probably be a little surprised, when I add the following supplementary argument used by my few opponents in the Senatus, in stating the objection that has led to the preceding details. It has been alleged, that the present Faculty Professors *may* teach Medical Jurisprudence by each taking to himself any portion that can be construed as bearing a reference to the subject of his Professorship. Regarding this proposal, I shall say nothing farther than a word or two as to its practicability.

"That it is possible, in one sense, I admit. The Science may be partitioned; there is hardly a single subject of lecture in the present Faculty which might not be partitioned and taught in like manner. But whether it is possible, in another sense, the Right Honourable Commissioners will easily judge when I inform them, that by the common consent of every dispassionate man in the profession, the Professorships of the Practice of Physic, Surgery, Chemistry, and Materia Medica (among whom my subject would fall chiefly to be distributed), are already overloaded with matter far beyond the compass of the University course,—and that, in point of fact, the Professors of the Practice of Physic and of Materia Medica, for at least twenty years past, have never completed, in a Session, their course even as it now stands; while the Professor of Chemistry cannot complete his, without lecturing two hours daily for about three weeks, towards the close of the session. Surgery, for want of a separate Professorship, has never been fully taught in this University; but pure Surgery is now a vast field, not less extensive than pure Physic.

"In conclusion I have to add, that although I have said nothing of the topics peculiar to the other department of my Professorship, Medical Police, because I have not completed my lectures on it, it would nevertheless be easy for me to show, as in regard to Medical Jurisprudence, that many topics are really quite peculiar, and the greater number of the rest common to the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine only in name, and not in substance.

"I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"*Edinburgh, October* 6, 1826. "R. CHRISTISON."

University of Edinburgh.

Professor Ballingall.

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Dr. *George Ballingall*, Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, called in, and further examined.

Have you any remarks to offer beyond what you mentioned verbally when you were last before the Commission, or what are contained in the Memorial you have given in with respect to your own particular class?—Before proceeding to my own class, I wish to say, that I omitted to mention, when I was last here, a proposal of Dr. Duncan, senior, for the institution of an inferior degree of Medicine, of which I am disposed to think favourably.

You mean the degree of Bachelor?—It was a compound degree: "Medicinæ Baccalaureus et Chirurgiæ Magister" was the proposal.

Was that the description of the inferior degree of which you would approve?—Yes. The proposal has been more than once brought before the Senatus Academicus, by Dr. Duncan, senior, but has never been gone into.

Was it proposed that that degree should give a licence to practise?—It was proposed that it should give a licence to practise. The truth is, I think our present degree is too much of a licence to practise, and too little of a literary honour. This degree, which Dr. Duncan proposes, seems well calculated for what some of my colleagues call "a good working degree." My objection to the present degree is, that it has become too much of a working degree, and I think an inferior one should be instituted.

Would you propose, that the person who is to take that degree should have the same education as is now required for a Doctor of Medicine?—Perhaps not to the same extent, somewhat inferior; and the present degree of M.D. should be elevated in its character, particularly by the introduction of a preliminary course of education.

Would there be no risk that there would be too many persons practising upon the inferior degree?—I think it is a degree admirably adapted for the general run of practitioners; and I think it is just the degree they should practise upon. I would propose it should be somewhat akin to the qualifications required by the College of Surgeons, which, I think, are sufficient for the common class of practitioners, the *Routiniers*, as they are called abroad.

Are those qualifications equal to what are required by the regulations of the Senatus Academicus?—Not quite, but very nearly.

Is there any important difference between them?—There is this important difference. According to our present regulations, we impose a year longer for the course of study. On the other hand, the regulations of the College of Surgeons impose some classes which, I think, ought to be imposed on the graduates in the University; for instance, Practical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery. They are both optional, as it at present stands with us, and I think they ought to be made imperative on all graduates.

Do you think, that the rendering these additional classes imperative to a person graduating for that inferior degree, would be an equivalent, in point of Medical instruction, for the loss of one year in the Curriculum?—I think the regulations of the College of Surgeons, as they now stand, which are all capable of being embraced in a three years' course of study, are equivalent to the qualifications which I should propose for this inferior degree.

Will you inform the Commissioners, whether the qualifications imposed by the College of Surgeons (which render it necessary that a person should attend two classes, which he is not bound to attend in the University of Edinburgh, previous to becoming a Doctor of Medicine), would render a candidate as skilful in Medicine as a person taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University, with one year more, but not attending those two classes?—I think hardly equivalent to the one year more in the University; for there is thus a longer period of attendance imposed upon the candidates for Medical degrees, and an additional course of Clinical Medicine.

Is there not an apprenticeship in the other case?—The apprenticeship is not imperative.

In which case is there not an apprenticeship?—It is not imperative in any case; but is very much encouraged by the members, as being a very advantageous way of employing their time in Edinburgh, where the apprentices can carry on their medical studies without loss of time.

Do you think that an individual receiving the inferior degree, which you are now proposing, would in every respect be sufficiently qualified, and possess sufficient medical knowledge to practise medicine in the country with safety to the patients?—The regulations for this inferior degree have never been fixed, and therefore it is impossible to say.

Supposing the regulations for this inferior degree were the same as those now established by the College of Surgeons, in your opinion would they fit a man receiving a lower degree (such as Bachelor of Medicine) to perform the functions of a medical man in the country with safety to the public?—Yes, with the addition of lectures on Clinical Medicine, which are not now made imperative.

Would that addition render the education nearly as complete as that of a Doctor of Medicine is in the University of Edinburgh?—Yes, I think it would, and even more so, with the addition of Clinical Medicine, which is not made imperative by the College of Surgeons.

Would you make the study of Clinical Medicine imperative, previous to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine being conferred?—Yes, and the mastership of Surgery; that was Dr. Duncan's proposal, which I think well of, and which I think is calculated to form what they call at present "a good working degree."

Would not this Medical education be more full and complete than what has hitherto been required in this University for the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—I think it would be fully as complete as the education under the old regulations.

Is it not more complete, and does it not include a greater number of classes?—I think it does; it includes Practical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, which have never been imperative, and are not now imperative on the candidates for the Doctor's degree; I think it must

be better than any that has hitherto prevailed, from its including those two classes; and it includes Midwifery, which is now only begun to be imperative.

Does it not include attendance upon a public hospital for one year, and was that required under the old system?—It was required under the old system; a course of Clinical Lectures was required, which implied attendance upon an hospital.

What examination would you have the candidate for the new degree go through, previously to taking it?—An examination by those professors whose classes it was imperative on him to attend.

Do you conceive, that that examination would be as complete a test of his attainments, as the present examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—Yes; I think so.

Would it be pretty nearly the same?—Yes; the only examinators would be, those whose classes it was imperative on the candidate to attend.

With respect to the medical education which had been acquired, would it go as far as the present examination?—I think it would.

Do the College of Surgeons require two courses of Anatomy?—They do. There is one remark I may make, that by the medical regulations for the Army, it seems that our graduates are not qualified to be hospital mates—at least, not necessarily so, without attending other classes, besides those which are required by the Medical Curriculum of this University, and particularly, more Anatomy.

Do you know whether the Senatus Academicus has not been restrained, by a desire not to appear too anxious to promote their own monopoly, and therefore did not require attendance so often upon some of the classes, as they might otherwise have done?—Perhaps they were: I do not know.

That consideration does not apply to such a body as the College of Surgeons, does it, as they take private lectures, given by all recognised lecturers?—Yes, they do.

Would you recommend, that the University of Edinburgh should take certificates of attendance upon private lecturers?—There may be special cases, in which those certificates might be admissible; but I think they should not generally.

When you say there may be special cases, do you mean with reference to the eminence of the individuals giving the lectures?—More with regard to the particular branches of study—such as Practical Anatomy, for instance, that may not always be commanded within the walls of the University. I can conceive it possible, that there may not be sufficient means for studying it here. There are other cases specified in my introductory observations, where these gentlemen who were not possessed of the degree of A.M. should submit to an examination before the Faculty of Arts. These gentlemen can only be supposed to have certificates from private teachers; and there may be several cases in which I think it would be right to take such certificates.

Will Dr. Ballingall now proceed to make any remarks he may be desirous of offering to the Commissioners, with respect to his own particular class?—In alluding to my own class, I wish to speak with all possible respect of my predecessor, who possesses talents and learning to which I have no pretensions; but, at the same time, I must be permitted to think that that class was not conducted during the war in such a way as to give it that status and consideration in the public opinion, to which I conceive it is entitled. Had Dr. Thomson been bred a Military Surgeon, and had he devoted the energies of his mind to that class alone, I think it would have held a different rank in the public estimation and in the University, from what it now does.

Was it taught before your time as a separate class?—I believe not. Dr. Thomson held two Professorships: he was Professor of Surgery to the College of Surgeons, and Professor of Military Surgery within the University; and when I attended him, he conducted the two courses together—the pupils feeing the one, being admitted gratuitously to the other.

Were Dr. Thomson's lectures delivered within the walls of the College as Professor?—On reference to Dr. Thomson, I find that his first two or more courses were delivered within the University, and that in consequence of the insufficient accommodation afforded him, he obtained permission of the Patrons to deliver his lectures subsequently in his own class-room, in Surgeons' Square.

Was there a room appropriated to the class at that time?—No room was appropriated until it came to be my class.

Might a room have been obtained if it had been applied for?—That I am not competent to answer. I had no difficulty in finding a room when I applied for it. With regard to the introduction of my class into the Curriculum, I have said I do not think it necessary to be introduced; and if my class is to expect any protection, it is from the Army and Navy Boards. That protection I have never yet applied for; but I have no doubt it will be granted, so far as can be done consistently. But while this is the only Professorship of Military Surgery in Great Britain, there is a difficulty in procuring it; for if the students are told they must study Military Surgery, it is tantamount to saying they must come to Edinburgh to learn it.

Upon the whole, do you think that the footing upon which your class stands now,—not making it positively imperative, but optional in students to take it, as one of the two which must be imperative,—the best arrangement that could be followed?—I hope the Commissioners will do me the favour to understand, that the partial protection which my class has got, is not an act of mine, but purely an act of the Senatus Academicus, and was not granted upon my solicitation.

Do you think that act was a beneficial one?—I think it must prove beneficial to the class.

But do you think it is beneficial to Medical Education?—I have always considered my class, as only applicable to candidates for a particular line of service, and as not necessary for a graduate in Medicine.

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Have the regulations, to which you have alluded, yet taken effect?—They have not. My own feeling is, that leaving any class optional, is not an expedient measure. I think it ought to have been specified, what classes were imperative, and what not. I think, leaving any class optional, is tantamount to saying, it is not absolutely necessary.

But you think two of them ought to be made imperative, Practical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery?—Yes.

Have you anything, in addition, to offer to the Commissioners?—I wish to correct an error in the printed answer; my name is omitted in the list of the Senatus Academicus, in page 3 of these Answers, where it should be introduced, between the names of Mr. Bell and Mr. Napier. There is another point I do not observe notice taken of; I mean the reason assigned for not forming a Museum for the instruction of my own class. I stated, in a written answer, that the reason is, I have free access to a valuable collection in the College of Surgeons, illustrative of my department, and now I shall have also access to the Anatomical Museum in the University.

Had you not access, as Professor in the University, to the Anatomical Museum, until lately?—I had no right to take my students there, and no right to refer to it in my lectures, which I now shall have the opportunity of doing.

Were you entitled, individually, to make use of it?—Dr. Monro very civilly afforded me access to it, but that of course must have been limited; he has been civil enough to offer me preparations out of it, but that was entirely a matter of favour on his part,

Was the use of that Museum previously entirely confined to the students of Anatomy?—The general use of that Museum was confined to these students; it is now to be rendered accessible to all Medical students, and the Professors are to have the privilege of referring to it in their lectures.

Dr. *Robert Graham*, Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Edinburgh, called in and further examined.

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The Commissioners, having understood you were desirous of offering some fresh evidence, in addition to what you gave upon a former occasion, request you will have the goodness now to proceed with such additional suggestions as you may be anxious to state.—There were two subjects upon which I was desirous of making a few further observations: this, if the Commissioners will allow me, I shall now do. At the close of my last examination I was mentioning the subject of the Botanical Garden, to which the paper that I formerly gave in, bears reference. I took the liberty of calling the attention of the Commissioners to that subject; for I thought the matter of importance to the public, in as far as it is connected with the education of a very large proportion of those individuals who practise medicine in this country or its dependencies. And first, in proof of this proportion among those who practise Medicine in the Army. In the paper above alluded to, and of which I have here the scroll, I quoted a letter from Sir James M'Gregor, the Director-General of the Army Medical Board; and I will read an extract from that letter, if I am permitted. Sir James M'Gregor states:—"About one-third of the Medical Officers of the Army, and certainly the best educated portion of them, receive their education at Edinburgh." I have not a doubt, that the same proportion might be found, of those educated at Edinburgh, among medical practitioners in the Navy and the Colonies, and even in private practice in Great Britain. I have no documentary evidence to show it, but I have no reason to doubt that the proportion is at least equal. At my last examination, I stated that Botany was considered as an essential branch of education for medical men; and in confirmation of that I stated, that it was demanded of candidates for degrees at every University where degrees in Medicine are only granted after a defined course of study, and was also demanded of those gentlemen who entered the Medical Department of the Army. In confirmation of this, I will read another extract from the same letter:—"In regard to the utility of Botany as a branch of medical education, I can give no stronger proof of my sense of it, than that in the printed regulations of qualifications required of every gentleman entering the Medical Department of the Army, it is made indispensable that every one shall have attended a course of Botany;"—(in fact, two courses of Botany—six months being required, which are equivalent to two courses)—"and in an examination, not only of those who enter the service, but of those who come from half to full pay, and of every one who obtains a step of promotion, Botany forms one of the subjects of examination." I conceive it, therefore, to be important to Edinburgh, as a Medical School, that the Garden should be supported; but in further corroboration of this, I will read one other extract from the same letter of Sir James M'Gregor. He adds—"I cannot bring myself to believe, when the case is fully stated to Government, when they know the lamentable state the Garden is falling into, and how indispensably necessary the maintenance of it is to Edinburgh as a Medical School, that they will refuse the aid you require." I presume to hope that the concerns of the Garden are strictly within the province of the Commission. The Botanic Garden has been connected with the Professorship of Botany in the University, as the means of teaching the Class, for, probably, 150 years, as appears by the terms of the commission of Dr. Alston, in 1716, and a reference made in it to two older commissions, of which copies have not been found. In 1763, the Union was confirmed by an agreement entered into between the Crown and the Patrons of the University, by which a new Garden was made by the former; and the Patrons, on their part, bound themselves to contribute £25 per annum to its support, in consequence of the influx of students it was expected to produce. The connexion is also maintained by the Crown always appointing the same person, by the same commission, Regius Professor in the University, and Keeper of the Garden. The Garden must be looked upon as the apparatus by which the Professor teaches, and has identically the same connexion with his Chair, that the Museum has with that of the Professor of Natural History. The only difference is, that

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it is, because it must be, without the College walls. The Professor of Natural History holds from the Crown a commission precisely similar to that of the Professor of Botany. He is appointed Regius Professor of Natural History, and Keeper of the Museum. He also, like the Professor of Botany, holds a commission from the Town-council. He is not by the Council appointed Professor of Natural History, but they take a protest, that their acceptance of the Royal commission to that effect does not take away their right to appoint a Professor of Natural History in the University, when they think proper. His commission from the Council only constitutes him Keeper of the Museum; but he considers only a very small portion of it as under their authority; the remainder is the property of the Crown. An allowance is also made for the support of the Museum by the Crown, as for the Botanic Garden; and the analogy is unfortunately complete—the allowance for both is much too small. I consider an additional allowance for the Garden to be absolutely necessary. It was long the great depositary of objects of Botanical Science in this country, and, in fact, the only one in Scotland, until the Subscription Botanical Garden at Glasgow was established. In consequence of this circumstance, and its connexion with by far the most crowded Medical School in the empire, donations were sent to it from every quarter of the world, particularly from those who had been educated in Edinburgh, and also by others; till at length so many plants accumulated in it, that it became necessary to increase the Garden nearly to three times its former extent; but no additional allowance was granted, and in consequence I was forced to expend a large sum of money out of my own pocket. I beg to correct a misstatement which I made at my last examination. I stated, I had expended last year nearly £300 from my own pocket: but I spoke from recollection, and found, on looking to a paper afterwards, that I expended only £189. 1*s.* 2*d.* beyond the allowance. But although I had expended this large sum, I could take no steps whatever to prevent the decay of the establishment, and many things were omitted that were essential in promoting its usefulness: what I expended was merely for the current expense of the Garden. But besides this, smaller Gardens expend much more money. The Botanic Garden at Glasgow, I stated, when I was last examined, expended, in 1824, the date of the last printed account, a very large sum of money. Though then only of seven years' duration, though labouring constantly to reduce its expenditure, though little more than one half the extent of the Royal Garden at Edinburgh, and with a much smaller range of glass, and with a much more limited collection of plants, and though placed in a country where fuel is of small value, the Directors expended £661. 8*s.* 5½*d.* A small proportion of this arose from the peculiar circumstances of the establishment, but the remainder was for matters necessary for every Botanic Garden. I also stated the great expense of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool, which is little more than one-third of the extent of the Edinburgh Garden, and has a comparatively small range of hothouses. I stated also, that the allowance made by Government for the expenditure in the Botanic Garden of the Royal Dublin Society, in 1825, was £1,649. No doubt its extent is greater than the Garden at Edinburgh; but much of it being devoted to agricultural purposes, it requires very little support. The scantiness of the present fund, even for the support of the old Garden at Edinburgh, was in a great measure the cause of the expense in forming the new, from leading to the total destruction of the old: for regular repairs became impossible, although additional payments were made occasionally for the discharge of debt. This subject is particularly pressed upon the notice of the Royal Commissioners, and they are entreated to observe the commencement of the same result at the new Garden; for the smallness of the allowance, compared with the disbursements for indispensable and current expenses, will not allow even of the painting of the frames and houses, much of the wood of which is quite bare, and must in consequence suffer immediate and great injury. For these and other reasons I petitioned the Treasury, on the 15th of February, 1825, to add £600 to the annual allowance, and I received for answer, that the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury were not disposed to entertain the application for an increased annual provision out of His Majesty's hereditary revenues, for the maintenance of the institution, unless some stronger grounds than any that had yet been before them, should be adduced, for making this establishment a charge upon the public, instead of its being supported, as similar institutions were in other parts of the kingdom, either wholly or for the greater part, by the payments or subscriptions of those who were interested in, or derived instruction from them. On the 9th December following, when my accounts were audited, I accordingly transmitted a memorial to the Treasury, through the Barons of Exchequer, pointing out the peculiar circumstances of the Royal Garden at Edinburgh, and again anxiously urging the prayer of the petition. To this memorial no answer has yet been returned. I therefore consider it my duty to explain to the Royal Commissioners, first, the peculiarities of the Botanical Garden at Edinburgh, distinguishing it from botanical institutions in other parts of the Kingdom; and, secondly, why I conceive it impossible to obtain money for its support, from those who are interested in, or derive instruction from it. The circumstances in which the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh is placed are quite peculiar. It is the only establishment of the kind, excepting that of Kew, which is the property of the Crown, or in any degree under the control of Government. It is a very old institution, attached to the Palace of Holyroodhouse before the Union, and under the superintendence of a Professor, who holds directlyf rom the Crown a Commission, appointing him Keeper of the Garden, and who annually renders *on oath* an account of every item of expenditure. The Garden at Edinburgh is connected with the Capital, and with by far the greatest Medical School in Britain, but which has no funds, and cannot therefore contribute in any degree whatever to the support of the Botanic Garden attached to it. At other Universities, the Botanic Garden is either endowed by individuals, or the University itself is largely endowed; and there is not in every case a Medical School, when Botany can only be regarded as an accomplishment to an individual, not as a necessary part of a professional

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education in which the public are concerned; and therefore a very limited establishment answers the purpose. The number of graduates at Edinburgh gives its institutions a preference, as the stamps upon the degrees yield a revenue to Government, which may be valued at £1,100 per annum, and amounted in 1825 to £1,400, and in 1826 to £1,180. It is most willingly acknowledged that Government, in its liberal views for the promotion of education, has expended large sums of money on the University of Edinburgh; and this circumstance has given rise to the assurance, that if the necessity of the fund now sought were established, the same liberal views would direct it to be granted. It is believed impossible to raise money for the support of the Garden by subscription. For a new establishment this might be done; but for an old one it could not; especially as there is another Public Garden (that of the Caledonian Horticultural Society) supported in Edinburgh by this means. Even if it were possible, in part, to support the Garden by subscription, it cannot be too strongly urged, that it would be most injurious to the School. It could scarcely be proposed, without granting privileges and some share of direction, to the subscribers; and the mischief arising from this cause is severely felt by the Professor at Glasgow, and greatly impedes the scientific usefulness of the Establishment. Nor could the fund be materially improved by increasing the tax upon the students, and certainly the school would be greatly injured by the attempt. The students now contribute, for the support of the Garden, at least as much as at any other school; first, by paying a considerable part of the gardener's wages, which must otherwise have been discharged out of the Government allowance; and secondly, by paying the Professor. Experience shows, that it is much better that the teacher should be paid by the pupils than by Government, as affording a stimulus to exertion; and it is from this practice that the University of Edinburgh has acquired its character. It is firmly believed, that the raising of the fee would nearly put an end to the study of Botany at Edinburgh, and therefore the gain to the fund from this source would be very inconsiderable. The injury to the school by the refusal of the additional allowance would be irreparable, because it must immediately occasion the destruction of one large collection of hardy plants—that for the illustration of the natural orders—and of much more than one-half of the stove plants, and the whole of the large specimens of these, which have been accumulated with great care during very many years, and could never again be replaced. I have already stated that large sums have been granted by Government to other establishments, though not connected with any University. It is believed that the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury have hitherto objected to increase the allowance in support of the garden, chiefly because the expense attending its formation has been much greater than they were led by the original estimates to expect. It is quite certain that these estimates were extremely defective—less in the amount of sums specified in particular branches, than in the oversight of items of expense palpably unavoidable: as in the formation of the ground, drainage, &c., &c. Another cause of the difference between the actual and estimated expense too, was the death of the Professor of Botany, during whose incumbency the plans had been drawn up, and the estimates obtained. His great age, and extremely bad health, prevented his attending so minutely to the arrangements as he otherwise would have done—and his successor, being ignorant of the estimates, and of the conditions of the grant, considered himself called upon to suggest many improvements. When the proposal for forming a new Garden was first made, it was believed that the old could have been offered for sale. This was afterwards discovered to be a mistake: but the circumstance is mentioned as showing, that at first it was not supposed Government would be put to so great an expense as was afterwards found necessary. Could the old Garden have been sold, and the proceeds applied to the new, as was at first contemplated, and as has occurred in other cases, where the site of a garden has become unfit from the extension of a town, the extra expense would have been very inconsiderable. It is most sincerely regretted, that from these causes any irregularity should have inadvertently arisen in the manner of addressing the Treasury on the subject of the new Garden at Edinburgh; but it is submitted that the extent of the Garden is not greater than the collection required, or the interest of education demanded; —that it does not do more than keep pace with the support which Government have thought it right to extend to other branches of this University; that it bears a smaller proportion to the *present*, than the Garden formed sixty years ago did to the *then* state of Botany; and it is hoped, that the Royal Commission will think it right to make such a communication on the subject as will prevent that irregularity from being visited by so severe a punishment, as the destruction of a large part of the establishment, and the impairing the usefulness of the whole, which would be the inevitable consequence of the allowance being refused. Lastly, I humbly submit, that the present Garden bears a smaller proportion to the extent of the Medical School, than the old Garden did at its formation in 1763; and also, that the proportion of students at the University who attend the Botanic Garden is much greater. Both these statements are confirmed by the following extract from the University records. In 1763, the date of the formation of the late garden, the whole Medical pupils at the University were 223, the graduates in Medicine were 10, and the students of Botany were 39; and in 1825, the whole Medical pupils at the University were 939, the graduates in Medicine were 140, and the students of Botany were 248. Therefore, the number of Medical students is nearly four times, and the number attending Botany is more than six times what it was, at the formation of the old Garden. In conclusion, I may be permitted to point out the peculiar hardship of my situation. The new Garden was resolved upon before I was appointed to the Botanical Chair; and though I cannot but rejoice that a step creditable to the country, and important to the University and to the public, should have been resolved upon, yet it will not be thought wonderful that I should feel it is hard to be compelled to contribute so very largely to the support of an institution resolved upon before my incumbency. These are all the statements I wish to make in reference to the Botanic Garden. In conclusion, I can only add that I am extremely

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anxious for the inspection of the Garden by the Royal Commissioners, and that they should establish any inquiry into the matter they think fit.

Is there any other point on which you are desirous of giving information to the Commissioners?—The next point upon which I expressed a wish to be heard again, was as to Clinical Lectures. I stated, at my last examination, the great difficulty in Clinical teaching, to be the crowd of students that attend the wards, and that the Clinical Professors were unanimously of opinion, that if the students could be divided into two portions, such division would greatly facilitate their acquisition of knowledge. The manner in which I would suggest this should be done, is, that there shall be four wards in the Infirmary, open for patients who shall be the subjects of lecture; that two Clinical Physicians shall constantly attend, two wards being placed under the care of each; that the lectures shall be delivered by each, on two days of the week during nine months, but not on the same days. The students will not be able to see the patients of both physicians, as their visits will be at the same hour; but instead of two Clinical lectures weekly, as at present, they will be able to attend four; thus hearing the practical observations of both Clinical Physicians, and increasing the amount of their information. I understand the Managers of the Infirmary are willing to agree to this arrangement.

Will that accomplish the object of dividing the students equally?—The division may be unequal, but it will divide them; and though one ward may be more crowded than another, yet the great object will be obtained, in having the pupils divided; and those who are more desirous of having information by seeing patients, will go into the wards that are least crowded.

Is there any other point to which Dr. Graham has turned his attention, and upon which he is desirous of making remarks?—There were one or two subjects casually introduced at the last examination, upon which very little was said. First, as to the higher Degree in Medicine. I am not sure if the subject was introduced at my last examination, or whether it was not generally alluded to, by asking me if I had not read and approved of a paper which was referred to by Dr. Alison. I approve very much of giving a higher degree than that which is now given in Medicine, to any student who comes forward in this University desirous of possessing high literary as well as medical honour. They should have it in their power to take this higher degree; and if there be a demand in the public for a more literary degree than we grant now, the change will be gradually introduced into the University—not violently and at once, by requiring great literary knowledge from the ordinary graduates in Medicine. I need not enter more fully into an argument upon this point, for it was stated by Dr. Alison in the paper which he read, all of which I have seen, and of the whole of which I approve. It has been proposed, as I understand, to form a division between the Chairs of Anatomy and Surgery. I can have no hesitation in saying, that I should look upon it as a decided improvement in University education. Whether it should be effected now, or when another incumbent shall be appointed to the Chair, it is not for me to decide; but, at whatever period it can be effected, I shall consider it an advantage.

Would you make the new Chair an imperative class?—Undoubtedly. If this were effected, we should then have in the University three Surgical Professors; and I think a very great improvement might be effected in the mode of teaching Clinical Surgery. If Surgical-Clinical wards were set aside in the Infirmary, in the same manner that Medical-Clinical wards are taught, and if the duty in these wards were done in rotation, in the same manner as the duty in the Medical-Clinical wards is, the students would see a great variety of practice, which is exceedingly desirable. If these improvements were to take place in the Constitution of the University, and in the number of Professors, I conceive that the whole of these should be added to the Medical Faculty, as examiners for a degree, which should then be granted in Surgery. I see no reason why this University should not, like many others on the Continent, and like that of Glasgow, grant the degree of Master in Surgery. It would be creditable to the University, and beneficial to Surgery. All these Surgical Professors should be added to the Examinators for that degree, as is done in Glasgow.

When you speak of the degree of Master in Surgery, do you understand that to be quite distinct from the degree of Doctor or Bachelor in Medicine, supposing these are two degrees?—Entirely distinct: they are made quite distinct in Glasgow. I think the arrangement of this matter at that University is exceedingly good.

Would it therefore apply to students educated for the Practice of Surgical operations, rather than for Medical knowledge?—It is difficult to separate Medical and Surgical education; but those students who wish to practise Surgery more particularly, would certainly take that degree.

When you speak of three Professors of Surgery in the University, do you include the Professor of Clinical Surgery?—I do, and of Military Surgery, and the supposed new Professor of Surgery, as separated from Anatomy.

Would you give the Professor of Clinical Surgery, properly so called, less than he has to do at present?—Scarcely less. At present he is entitled, by the regulations of the Managers of the Infirmary, to lecture constantly with the ordinary Surgeon of the Hospital. He should, on the arrangement I have proposed, lecture constantly with the other Professors of Surgery in the University. He has one half now; he would have one third in that case.

In that case, would you superadd to the duty of each of the two other Professors, a duty equal to the whole which the Professor of Clinical Surgery performs?—Equal to the whole duty he does at present, certainly. I would do no more, with respect to the Surgical Professors, than has always been done, with the greatest advantage, to the Professors of Medicine. I should observe, that although the Professor of Clinical Surgery has, at present, only half the duty, yet frequently the Ordinary Surgeon declines lecturing; and then he has the whole to do.

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Would you prefer, if there were a distinct Professor of Surgery, that he and the Professor of Military Surgery should take the duty of lecturing in rotation upon Clinical Surgery, to the present mode, by which only one Professor lectures upon Clinical Surgery?—I would greatly prefer it, for I think it is a most important branch of medical education; and, by the arrangement proposed, the student would see a variety of practice.

Would you then dispense with the Professor of Clinical Surgery?—I would make a third Professor, whatever he may be called, in order to get this rotation.

Might the Professor of Anatomy, the Professor of Surgery, and the Professor of Military Surgery, give Clinical Lectures on Surgery, in the same manner as the gentlemen of the Medical Faculty give lectures upon Clinical Medicine?—The only objection to that arrangement would be, that the Professor of Anatomy has to make so much preparation for his teaching, that he could not afford time. He has to prepare his subject for lecture, and as that must be done on the day of his lecture, and before the meeting of his class, he could scarcely find time for Clinical teaching. It is on this account that the Professor of Anatomy has scarcely ever lectured upon Clinical Medicine, his time being so fully occupied in dissection, in particular previous to his lecture. In reading over the notes of my evidence when last before the Commissioners, in regard to the winter course of Botany which I propose to give, I find I was not sufficiently full, and might be misunderstood. I ought to have stated, and indeed I meant to do so, that in giving a winter course, I do not propose to subtract any part of the subject of the summer course. This I propose to be conducted as heretofore, and do not intend to cut out any portion of it; I would merely prolong some branches of the subject, and lead on to others, which I have not time to allude to in summer.

Will the proposed course be entirely additional?—It will be entirely additional, and I do not consider myself entitled to give it, without the sanction of the Senatus Academicus.

Have you applied for their sanction?—I have not. I have alluded to it at the Senate table. I do not know whether it might not be expected I should say one word as to the Herbarium which is connected with the University. There is scarcely any Herbarium. There are many dry plants without arrangement, and which are of very little value; at present I am endeavouring to form a Herbarium; and I have no doubt, in a short time, in consequence of steps that have been taken, both in the University and out of it, there will be one accumulated. The formation of a Herbarium is a serious labour. I merely throw out this suggestion, that the Commissioners may consider whether some little assistance should not be given to me. The mere manual labour and time occupied in the arrangement of a Herbarium, are so serious, that the Commissioners will consider whether, as in the case of the Professors of Anatomy and Natural History, an assistant should not be allowed me.

Perhaps I may just allude to the two classes of graduates we shall have hereafter at this University. We shall have a class after three years' medical study, together with the degree of Master of Arts; and we shall have a class after four years' medical study, without any other previous University education being rendered imperative. In this way, we shall have it in our power to contrast the acquirements of these two classes; we shall ascertain if the previous education is so likely to increase the capability of acquiring medical knowledge as sometimes has been thought. In short we shall have some candidates placed exactly upon the footing of the graduates of other Universities, which require only three years of medical education, and a previous course of general study.

If a certain portion of preliminary study were deemed necessary to entitle a person to a Medical degree, would Dr. Graham state the principle on which it was supposed, that by requiring a previous literary or scientific education, any part of the professional education would be rendered less necessary?—It was the impression of several members of the Senatus, that, in consequence of their previous study and habits of thinking, the students would be able, in a shorter time, to acquire the medical information that was necessary; that they would be able to acquire the same amount of medical knowledge in three years as they now do in four, in consequence of previous habits formed during their study for the degree in Arts.

Does the regulation extend to those who have taken the degree of Master of Arts in this University?—It does.

Then, by that regulation, does the present distinction of Master of Arts, obtained at this University, dispense with one year of medical study?—It does. I may state, however, that though the opinion, as stated above, was that of many members of the Senatus, it was not mine. I think, in no case should a man devote less time than four years to the study of purely medical knowledge.

Does medical attendance at any other University count, in taking the Medical degree?—Certainly. We require only one year of attendance in this University; all the others may be spent elsewhere.

Must it, however, be in a University, and not in any other Medical School?—Not in any other Medical School.

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Edinburgh, Friday, November 10, 1826.

The Right Honourable LORD BINNING in the Chair.

William Wood, Esq., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

W. Wood, Esq., Surgeon.

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Are you Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in practice in this City?—Yes, I am.

Have you turned your mind to the education of gentlemen, intended to go into the Medical profession?—Very much, of late years.

Have you considered the course of education that ought to be followed by gentlemen going into either branch,—that which is merely Surgical, or that which is more strictly Medical?—Yes.

Are there any suggestions which you have to make as to any improvements which you think might take place in the education of Graduates at this University, more particularly with respect to their previous education, if you think any such improvement is at all required?—I must claim the indulgence of the Commissioners, as I was called upon, rather unexpectedly, to appear to-day before the Commission, having been summoned to attend next week; and I have not had time to look over a few notes that I had made. With regard to the education of Graduates at this University, I am certainly of opinion, that, for many years past, the regulations which have been enforced, have been defective. These regulations have been in existence, with very little change, for about fifty years, and they appear to me to have been defective. Alterations, in some respects remedying these defects, were made in 1824, which are not yet brought fully into action; but still they appear to be deficient. The principal defect of the regulations, both those which were made formerly and those which are now enacted, seems to me to consist, in not requiring a proper preliminary education, either before persons become students of Medicine for a degree, or before they pass as Doctors of Medicine. By the old regulations, the only thing required was, that the young men should know as much Latin, as would enable them to answer questions *vivâ voce* in their examinations upon professional subjects. They were likewise required to write their Theses in Latin; but that, in many cases, was evaded, either from indolence or want of knowledge; and they got their Theses written in Latin for them: so that there were no steps taken to secure a proper knowledge of Latin, unless it be considered that the answering of questions is a sufficient test of their Latinity. By the new regulations, I observe that, at a private examination, previously to their being examined upon strict professional knowledge, the candidates are to be tried as to their knowledge of Latin. So far it seems an improvement. But I would remark, with the exception of Latin, there is no regulation made to secure a knowledge of any of those branches of education, which I look upon as necessary for a Doctor of Medicine. There is no mention made of *Greek*. I conceive every man, who is to be a Graduate in the University of Edinburgh, or of any other respectable College, ought to have a knowledge of Greek. I do not mean to say that a man cannot practise Medicine in any of its branches who has not learned Greek; but I think his acquisition of professional knowledge will be much facilitated by it; and his education will not be considered as perfect, and he will not hold that respectable situation among medical men, or in society, which a Graduate of this University should hold, without a knowledge of this language. With regard to the Modern Languages, I do not know that I have to say any thing, except that I look upon French as indispensable; I believe it is generally attained by the students. I think German and Italian would be useful accomplishments, but I do not think that they should be made essential. I look upon a knowledge of Mathematics as quite essential, before a young man enters upon his Medical education. It is not possible for pupils to pick up a knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, or any of the other branches, without a proper knowledge of Mathematics. Next to Mathematics, I conceive Natural Philosophy to be quite essential. I conceive that every Medical man, and particularly every Doctor of Medicine, ought to have a knowledge of Natural Philosophy, to enable him to understand professional subjects, particularly Physiology. There are two other branches which I consider likewise that a Graduate of the University ought to be acquainted with; I do not call them preliminary exactly, for perhaps it were better they were not taken at so early an age as that at which young men generally begin to study Medicine; I allude to *Logic* and *Moral Philosophy*. I conceive it to be of importance that a medical man, obtaining the highest honours in the profession, should understand Logic and Moral Philosophy. My reason for not mentioning them among the preliminaries is, that I think it would be more advantageous that Moral Philosophy should be taken at a more advanced age; and perhaps Logic is somewhat in the same situation. I consider it a defect in the regulations now in existence that they do not enforce attendance upon these.

Are the Commissioners to collect it to be your opinion, that though not essentially necessary to enable a Physician to practise, yet that it would be essentially beneficial that every person, previously to receiving the degree of this University, should have a good general education in all its parts?—Most decidedly; but I would like to qualify this answer: for some of the branches I look upon as essential for a Surgeon also.

Will you have the goodness to mention what they are?—I conceive Latin and Greek, and I may mention French, as it is an accomplishment so generally acquired; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, to be essentially necessary; I would almost add Logic and Moral Philosophy. I really think the education of a Surgeon very defective indeed if it does not include these branches. In speaking of Logic and Moral Philosophy, I should mention that I speak with decision; because these branches were not so commonly taken in the days I studied, and I have felt the disadvantage of not having got them, as I might or should have done.

By what regulations would you propose to secure the acquisition of these attainments?—I should hardly conceive it necessary to insist that Greek, Latin, French, Mathematics, and

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Natural Philosophy, should be got at a University. I am afraid, in some instances, it might bear hard upon the funds of young men. I think, with regard to that, a young man should either be Master of Arts,—which would secure his having got the knowledge required,—or show, upon examination, that he has the knowledge to enable him to be Master of Arts, though it may not have been got at a University. My reason for stating so is, that there are many situations, as in Perth, Inverness, and other places, where a knowledge of those branches may be attained by a young man, without leaving his home; and he may get that knowledge, without which he could not enter as a candidate; and it would be hard to make him pay the expense at a University. Logic and Moral Philosophy would require to be received at a University.

With regard to the latter class—of Moral Philosophy—would you wish to see it in any way connected, as a class for Medical Students, with the study of Mental Diseases?—I should think it extremely useful to the students; but Moral Philosophy is a general course, and they might be prepared, by studying it, to enter upon a course, to be given more distinctly, on Mental Diseases; still I think the education would be much improved by a general course of Moral Philosophy.

If that preliminary education, which you propose, were required, either by examination, or by taking the Degree of Master of Arts, do you think it would diminish materially the number of graduates in this University?—I do not know what the first effect might be, but I am satisfied, in my own mind, it would not be the ultimate effect.

You do not think it would diminish them permanently?—I do not think so. I would allude to a fact, as a part of the grounds on which my opinion is formed, which occurred in the College of Surgeons, to which I have the honour to belong, and of which I was President two years ago; it is from that circumstance that I have turned my attention particularly to the subject of Medical Education. The College of Surgeons, twenty or thirty years ago, were very loose in their examinations for Diplomas, and required little education from the candidates; and the number of Diplomas taken was small. I meant to have had a more accurate account drawn up of the numbers, and I was just going to get it, when I was called upon to appear before the Commissioners to-day; but the facts I shall state are accurate. I took a list of those gentlemen who received Diplomas from 1800 to 1804.

What was the state of the regulations at that time?—Before 1804, they were very incomplete, and examinations were not carried on in the same accurate way they have been since. From 1804 to 1806, I date the first great improvement; and it has been going on gradually since, down to the present time. The regulations for study have been very much extended, and very much improved.

Do the regulations, as they now stand, require all the branches which you have mentioned as necessary?—With regard to preliminary education, I must be allowed to say they do not positively require it; I am satisfied the regulations of the College of Surgeons are not yet what they should be, nor what they will be; but the reason of that was, that, during the war particularly, there was a great demand for Army and Navy Surgeons; and though we allowed no man to join these services, under our Diploma, whom we did not think qualified, we felt ourselves a little hampered in extending the course of study so much, or so repeatedly, as perhaps should have been done. I may likewise state that the College, having laid down a course of education before 1824, equal or superior to the regulations for the course of study for graduation here, we felt a difficulty in going beyond that. By our present regulations, we have pointed out the course of studies which is considered essentially necessary, and the following recommendations are given:—"The College cannot omit the opportunity which now offers, of impressing upon the minds of parents and others, how necessary it must be for the interest of the public, and of what importance for the future comfort and respectability of the individual, that every one who applies to the study of Surgery should have obtained the benefit of a liberal education." * * * "The College have had much satisfaction in observing, for a series of years, the gradually increasing knowledge and acquirements of those who present themselves to the College for Surgical Diplomas; and they are inclined to hope that Medical Practitioners, in every part of the country, will be disposed to concur with the views of the College, by using all their endeavours to encourage the study of the *Latin, Greek, and Modern Languages, of the elementary parts of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, of Natural History and Botany,* to the young men who, in being placed under their care, are destined to follow the practice of Surgery; and the College request Candidates to observe that, at the commencement of every examination, they will be required to translate into English some portion of a Latin Medical Author." In point of fact, some young men have been rejected for want of knowledge of Latin. I mention the fact, to show the difficulty which we have had, and the necessity there is for enforcing Latin. A good many of our rejections are for the want of a knowledge of Latin; we begin an examination in Latin, and if the candidates do not understand and construe it, they are sent back to their studies. I quote the numbers, to show the grounds on which I am led to believe that, by increasing the education and the difficulties to obtain Diplomas, the value of our Diploma has risen, even much beyond what we could have expected. In 1800, 40 young men took the Diploma; in 1801, there were 36; in 1802, there were 51; in 1803, 49; in 1804, 47; making altogether, in five years, 223. In the five years, from 1810 to 1814, there were 448; and in the five years, from 1822 to 1826, 656,—the numbers having been trebled in 20 years. We expected a great defalcation after the peace; and perhaps for a year or two after, there were fewer; but they have risen again in number, and the last year was the largest we have had; we passed 159. When we were calculating the funds we should require to purchase a Museum, we took a prospective view of what the numbers of our candidates might be, and we calculated they would fall to 80; instead of which, last year we passed 159.

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Will you mention the date of the last regulations enacted by the College of Surgeons?—The last edition was in September 1826.

When did the stricter regulations commence their operation?—They began to be improved in 1806, and have been progressively increasing for a good many years. I cannot mention the exact dates; the education has not been a great deal increased for some years; it stood very high a good many years ago, at least equal to the education of a Doctor of Medicine in this University, under the former regulations.

Can you furnish the Commission with the different editions of the regulations?—Yes, most undoubtedly; and also with a more complete list of the numbers who have taken Diplomas.

From the facts which you have ascertained, are you satisfied that the strictness of the regulations has not tended to diminish the number of Diplomas?—On the contrary, I conceive that from the time the education and the strictness of examination have been increased, the Diploma has been raised in the public estimation; and I may perhaps add, that it is owing to its standing high in the public estimation, that so many apply for it; for the real legal privileges conferred are very trifling. It is looked upon as a proof that the young man has passed his examination, and has had a full education. The real privileges are confined to a few; but many young men who go all over the world, take it.

Will you state what the privileges actually are?—I know of no legal privilege, except that there are five or six counties around Edinburgh, in which those taking our Diploma have the exclusive right of practising; which, by the bye, is not enforced. I may, perhaps, mention another fact; I happen to know, that in consequence of the extensive education required, and the value attached to the Diploma, in some situations it has been declared equal to the Diploma of Doctor of Medicine in this University. I can quote a particular instance of that: a Dr. Musgrave was here the other day, who was a Graduate in Edinburgh. Having taken the degree of Doctor of Medicine, he likewise took the Diploma of the College of Surgeons. His own opinion was, that the examination in the College of Surgeons was better calculated to try his merits and demerits than the other; such he holds to be the nature of the examination. He went to the West Indies, to Antigua, where he found a regulation, that no man should practise there who did not hold the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He rose himself to be one of the Council of Antigua; and, by representing the course of education required by the College of Surgeons here, and the nature of the examination, it was enacted, that the Diploma of the College of Surgeons should be held equivalent to that of Doctor of Medicine.

Do you attribute the increased number of candidates for this Diploma to any other causes than those you have already adverted to?—I am not aware of any other. I would mention, that our examinations are pretty strict; that, in the last five years (and I cannot give any statement of the earlier periods, for we did not then keep the lists so accurately of those who were rejected), 756 applied for Diplomas—656 received them; so that 100, or between a seventh and an eighth of the whole, were remitted to their studies.

Do you happen to know, if a considerable number of those who have taken the Diploma from you, have likewise got the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University?—A great many: I cannot tell the exact numbers of those who take the Diploma of Surgery in addition to the degree of M.D.; but many do so, just before the last examination for the degree, so that they enter upon their Thesis, *Chirurgus*, which is considered by them a feather in their cap.

Have you known instances of persons being rejected by your College, who had been passed by the Medical Faculty, or *vice versâ*?—I have known instances of young men, who had passed all their trials for a Degree of M.D., except the last, which is rather reckoned a matter of form; and they were sent back by the Surgeons, after coming to that stage: they came to us before they were actually capped; but they were remitted by us. I believe there are several such cases.

Do you know if there are any cases, on the other hand, of persons who had passed their examination before the Royal College of Surgeons, and who had afterwards been rejected by the Medical Faculty?—That I cannot state exactly; for, of course, it is kept as private as possible, who those are who are remitted at the University. There might be, and probably were, cases which I never heard of.

Have you observed, in practice, whether men, possessed of extensive knowledge of Science, are in use to get before others, who confine themselves entirely to Medical studies?—They are much better qualified to rise in the profession, and do so; but there is a little difficulty in seeing the grounds on which the public prefer one man to another. I never met with a man of extensive scientific and literary knowledge, who was not much better qualified to practise Medicine than one who was unacquainted with it.

But, in point of fact, have you observed that men of science do get on in their profession with greater success than those who confine themselves to strict Medical study?—Yes, I would be disposed certainly to say so. There is the case here of Dr. Gregory, and Dr. Thomson, and Dr. Abercrombie, &c.

On the other hand, may there not be exceptions?—There may be. I am not aware that I could quote an exception; but there may be. The public, I do not conceive, pitch always upon the man whose attainments are the best.

Supposing the system of Preliminary Education, which you propose, were introduced, would there be any danger of a greater number of persons obtaining the inferior licences to practise, for which such qualifications are not required, than at present?—I am not disposed to think there would; I think the College of Surgeons here would probably continue to increase the value of its diploma; and, instead of a simple recommendation of some branches, if an alteration were made in the University, they would make an alteration also; and, in that case, I do not see that there would be any increase inthe number of inferior practitioners. I think

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practitioners would continue to take the degree at the University, or the Diploma at the College of Surgeons. That there will always be men practising, without the one or the other, I am quite satisfied; there are many such in extensive practice.

Do you consider the character and interest of the College of Surgeons would unite in leading them to enjoin the same course of Preliminary Education which the University might prescribe?—I am disposed to think, and I hope, they would. I conceive that to maintain the character of the body, and the respectability and value of the Diploma, they would, and should do so; they ought to do so, and from what I have seen of their conduct, I think they would.

From what you state, so far as the interest of the College is concerned, you have no reason to apprehend that additional regulations would at all tend to diminish the number of those who take your Diploma?—I do not believe it. I know the College of Surgeons, before they had experience, resolved, at all hazards, to do what was right; and having done so, they have not found any injurious consequences; it has increased its character and its funds.

Do you apprehend, if the additional regulations you have been recommending were carried into effect, that the number of those who practise without Diplomas of any sort might be increased?—I rather think not; but I am supposing that all the Universities in Scotland were put upon a similar footing. I do not know what the effect might be, if other Universities granted degrees differently. I think the great mass of the people would still apply to those who are known by their Diploma of M. D., or their Diploma from the College of Surgeons, as men of education and skill, although men were to offer to practise with less knowledge.

Are the Commissioners to understand from you, that you consider that it would be of advantage if other Universities were not to follow a less strict mode?—Certainly; but even then I should not apprehend a bad consequence to the University of Edinburgh, from its going before another University, in extending the education of its Graduates. I think by increasing the reputation of Edinburgh Graduates, even if other Colleges were to grant degrees on a less strict course of study, no injury would be done to the University of Edinburgh; for I conceive the value of the Diploma will rest upon the full course of education given; and though the University of Edinburgh for a time might continue to do with the present system, I do not think it would continue to hold its station long.

Do you know if the Royal College of Surgeons in London require as much previous education as the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh appear to do?—They do not, as far as I know; they only require the Latin; but I do not remember anything about Greek, or the other preliminary branches; but the College of Surgeons of London does not stand so high in this respect. I know the education which is required by the Royal College of Surgeons in London, is inferior in point of extent, both professionally, and I think with regard to its recommendations of preliminary education.

Are Latin and Greek, as preliminary education, required in Dublin?—In Dublin they require a great deal more than in any other place I happen to know. I have a quotation, which I have written out, bearing on the subject, from a book of Dr. Colles, Professor of Surgery at Dublin, and one of the first practitioners there; and it will show his idea. It is contained in a preliminary address to the students, in a work which he published. He says, "On the necessity of classical information it is needless to dwell, because, in fact, no person can be admitted a registered pupil of the College of Surgeons, until he has undergone a public examination in Greek and Latin before the Court of Examiners: but as the course, appointed to be read for entrance, comprises little more than Virgil, Sallust, and Horace in one language, and Lucian, Xenophon, and Homer in the other, I would recommend it to you occasionally to refresh and extend your knowledge of the Classics at your leisure hours." There is likewise a quotation I have taken, as to Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, from the same author. Speaking upon the subject of Preliminary Education, "The College of Surgeons of Ireland," he says, "has not yet fixed upon a Scientific, as it has on a Classical course." He therefore recommends attention to Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c.; and he adds, "Be assured that no man can know his own profession perfectly, who knows nothing else; and that he who aspires to eminence in any particular science, must first acquire the habit of philosophizing on matters of science in general."

Is there any difference in the expense of education necessary for obtaining the Diploma of Surgeon, and the expense of obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine?—With regard to attending the classes, I conceive there is very little difference; excepting only, that many of the classes, indeed all of them, may be taken without the walls of the University, where the fees are rather less. The College of Surgeons admit the Lectures of Fellows of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Dublin, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. Their fees here are generally less by a guinea: the general rate of fees in the University is four guineas; the fee for private lectures is generally three. But there is a considerable difference in one respect: there is only £6 paid to the College of Surgeons by the young men for the Diploma.

What is the fee paid upon the degree of Medicine; is it £13?—It is 13 guineas, or pounds, independently of the stamp; then there is the expense of the Thesis; I may mention, that the College of Surgeons have not raised the fees for the Diploma, except a few shillings, for many years. The object of the College has always been, that the money paid by the students should be laid out in acquiring information, and not in increasing the funds of the College, and they have taken as little as possible. I think, for 20 or 30 years, it was £5 some odds, being Scotch money converted into English.

Is there any stamp duty paid for the Diploma of the College of Surgeons?—None.

To what purpose is the fee applied that is paid for your Diploma?—It goes to the funds of the College of Surgeons; from which two guineas are payable to each set of Examinators (four in number) for each sederunt, of two hours generally. The funds of the College are

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increased certainly by these sums of money, but of late years their attention has been turned to the object of having a Museum of Pathology and Anatomy. The College of Surgeons has spent nearly £6,000, of late years, in acquiring this collection, which, during this winter, is to be put in such a state as to be open to all Physicians, Surgeons, and Students, and in fact to medical men generally, under proper regulations. Above £5,500 has been already laid out; and we are likely to acquire, but have not yet got it made over, the collection of the late Dr. Barclay. The only difficulty is, we have not got funds to provide a proper place for its perfect exhibition.

Do you require more than three years' study of Medicine?—Only three years.

Do you know if, by the new Statuta of the University, four years are required?—Yes, with some exceptions I believe.

Do they require one or two more classes than you?—I believe they come now to be nearly the same in number, by the new regulations; there was a little difference formerly in favour of the College of Surgeons.

Does the College of Surgeons require Clinical Medicine?—No; we recommend, but do not require Clinical Medicine.

How many courses of Anatomy do you require?—Two courses, but that is lately; that is our last regulation.

Is it required of all your candidates, that they should have served an apprenticeship?—No; by our old regulations a year less of study was required of a person who had been apprentice to a Surgeon; that was the law for some time, but it has been done away with now, and we require three years' study from every one, whether apprentice or not.

Are all your candidates bound to serve an apprenticeship?—No, the greater proportion do not.

Are three years, spent in Surgical and Medical study, considered as sufficient to complete the education of a Surgeon?—By our present regulations.

Of those who are remitted, are the greater number those who are educated in England, than in Scotland or Ireland?—I cannot answer that precisely; I should think not.

Have you had reason to observe that young men, who receive their previous education in England, were better qualified to pass examinations, than those who receive their previous education in Scotland or Ireland?—I cannot say that I could condescend upon that particularly; but I would be rather disposed to say, that those from England are the best classical scholars, and I have found that the men who are best informed in the classics, pass their professional examinations best: this I state from the experience I have had for eleven years, as Examinator to the College of Surgeons. A young man who passed his trial in Latin, and who seemed to have the best classical knowledge, was generally found to pass his Surgical examination best: I may state that safely.

Will the education which is required for four years, by the new Statuta, be more complete than what you require in your College?—It will be more so, in point of time, but not more in the number of courses. I forgot to mention a fact, as to preliminary education, perhaps bearing on this subject; that a person who has got the degree of M.D. in our University, is not qualified, if he has only followed the regulations necessary for obtaining that degree, to enter into the Army. The Army require a knowledge of Greek; it is said in their regulations, to be essentially necessary; and I heard Sir James M'Gregor say, that they give their candidates Celsus to read with a Greek quotation in it, to ascertain their Latin and Greek knowledge.

Having given your opinion on the subject connected with previous education, would you have the goodness to go on, and offer any other suggestions you may have to make, with regard to Medical education generally in this University?—With regard to professional education, perhaps it would be better to speak in reference to the regulations that were last passed; they seem to me still to be defective. I think the period of study is too short; I conceive that four years, in the way that our session sits, are too little. I believe, by the present Statuta Solennia, it is required, that there should be four winter sessions, and one summer session for Botany; but I am disposed to think, that either five winter sessions should be required, or four winter sessions, with two summer sessions, but lengthened beyond their present period. I conceive three months too short for a course of lectures in any of the branches that are required; and if summer sessions are to be taken, they ought to be lengthened; and I think it would require four winter sessions, and two summer sessions, to enable students to take, with advantage, the necessary course of studies.

What length would you require for the summer session?—Five months.

What are the classes that occupy less than five months?—Botany is less than that: there are five classes pointed out, of which students may select two, which are allowed to be of three months' duration; these are Practical Anatomy, Natural History, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Surgery, and Military Surgery, which are ordered to be taken *per Curriculum saltem trium mensium.* I conceive, likewise, there is a defect in a sufficient number of courses not being required imperatively. I conceive that Surgery, even to Physicians, is a very important branch, and should be attended for six months; and I should certainly suggest that the lectures should be given by a Practical Surgeon. Clinical Surgery should be essentially necessary for the education of a Physician; and with regard to Dissections or Practical Anatomy, I think it should be essentially requisite; and three months are too little for the study of it.

Is Practical Anatomy required by the College of Surgeons?—Yes.

Would you think it advantageous to introduce a summer course of five months, supposing the winter courses to occupy six months each; or would you offer any suggestion to make it more practicable for young men to attend?—Either the winter course might be made nine

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months, and the summer course done away with altogether, or the winter course should occupy five months, and the summer five; but then there are some of the courses for which I reckon six months too short.

Which are they?—I think the course of Chemistry, including Pharmacy, is too short; at least, when I attended it, I found there was very little time to go into Vegetable and Animal Chemistry, which I look upon as an important matter; and if the whole of Chemistry and Pharmacy is taken into consideration, I think the present time allotted for it is too short. I conceive the session at present considerably too short for the Practice of Medicine; in my day, it was decidedly so; for Dr. Gregory gave a course of Practical Medicine for two years, and did not exhaust the subject; and that the session in general is too short, is a fact, I am entitled to say; because invariably it has happened, that, towards the end of the session, many of the Professors have found themselves obliged to lecture twice a-day; and it is very difficult for them to make up their lee-way. Lecturing twice a-day I conceive to be disadvantageous. I think that towards the end of a session, when a young man has been labouring hard, and when the points treated of are of considerable importance, it is crowding the subjects too much together; and the Professor cannot do justice to the students, by working two hours in the day, instead of one. It would be much more advantageous if the time were prolonged. I have stated, that I think Surgery should be an essential part of the education of a Physician; for I hold that a Physician or a Surgeon, to discharge his duty properly, and understand his profession well, must know all the branches. No man can be a good Surgeon who has not a competent knowledge of the education necessary for a Physician; and, *vice versâ*, I conceive that a Physician is much better qualified to practise, if he studies Surgery; for he has an opportunity of seeing and feeling the symptoms of disease, and he gets a better idea of the nature of internal, by having previously studied the symptoms of external disease; therefore I think Clinical Surgery an essential part of the education of a Physician.

Does the College of Physicians now allow its members to practise as Surgeons?—There was some regulation, but I do not know the tenor of it, by which it was provided, I think, that no man who entered their body, should be allowed to practise as a Surgeon. An alteration was made, but I do not know the full extent or intention of it,—I believe it was to open the door for that body to practise the minor operations. The College of Surgeons have the privilege or right of examining and licensing persons to practise Surgery in Edinburgh.

If Physicians and Surgeons should receive the same education, ought not the same number of years be applicable to the study of Surgery?—Yes, I think it should.

Do you think that your regulation, which requires three years' course of study, is deficient?—I think it deficient. I think it would be better if it were extended.

Is it your impression decidedly, that if a superior professional course of education were required by the University, for graduation in Medicine, the College of Surgeons would likewise follow the same principle in regard to these regulations?—It is my belief. One thing I certainly may state, that I conceive a man who receives the highest Medical honour (and no doubt the degree of M. D. should be the highest) should possess higher general Classical and Philosophical attainments; for his rank in society ought to be maintained, more by these, than by any decided difference in strictly professional education; for it must be very similar in Physician and Surgeon. In the present system, it does appear to me, that the full effect is not given to the teaching of Clinical Medicine, in our University, that should be. It would be of essential consequence, if there were a Professor of Clinical Medicine, who had no other class to teach in the University. I conceive the time that would be required to teach properly Clinical Medicine is so great, that I hold it to be incompatible with the proper discharge of the duties of a lecturer in the University, that he should also be a teacher of Clinical Medicine. Clinical Medicine stands in a particular situation: it requires daily attendance upon patients; it requires preparation of lectures, which are delivered at present twice a-week, which ought to be made, and must be made, from day to day; and though he only lectured twice a-week, it would be a vast advantage to the students, if the Professor met his class daily, and though he did not give a regular lecture every day, that he should have an opportunity of pointing out sudden changes in the symptoms of diseases, and of directing the attention of students more closely to these than he can do now. The students attend every day in the wards; the wards are so crowded that very few students see the patients, and it is difficult for them to come in contact with them; three-fourths of them seldom feel a pulse—they seem more disposed to write down in their note-books the remarks that are made, and the medicines that are prescribed; whereas, if there were more wards, or if the present were less crowded, and the Professor had an opportunity of directing the students' attention daily to those minute shades of difference in diseases, which frequently occur, it would be of vast importance.

Would you have one or more Professors of Clinical Medicine appointed?—I think it would be better if there were more than one. I think it would be of advantage to the student; the disadvantage at present is, from the crowded state of the wards by the students.

If there were more than one Professor, would not the students have the advantage of seeing a variety of practice?—They would see a variety; but I have a little difficulty in answering that. If there were an able man following a judicious practice, I think that, in the early days of a student, it would be better for him to see that, than be led to waver, by seeing more speculative practice.

Do you think then, that there is no advantage in the present system, by which students see a variety of practice?—On the contrary, I should say it is rather prejudicial; for at that period of his studies, a student cannot judge correctly; and it would be far better for him to get distinct ideas of practice, from a sound judicious man, who follows a certain routine of practice, than to see a variety among men who might be more speculative; but I would wish that the Professor who teaches him, should have a continued and extensive opportunity of

seeing practice. In most of the infirmaries abroad, they have a *Clinique;* but those who lecture on Clinical Medicine, are in daily attendance at the hospital, though they may not be giving Clinical lectures throughout the whole year.

Do you consider the class of Clinical Surgery as standing now on a satisfactory footing?—I do not, by any means; I think there are objections to the present system of Clinical Surgery. In the first place, there is a Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University; but it does not follow of necessity, more than it does with the Clinical Physicians, that there shall be patients for them to lecture upon. I believe there is a private arrangement between the managers and the Clinical Physicians and Surgeons, by which that difficulty is obviated; but I conceive it competent for the managers to shut their door to-morrow, and exclude the Clinical lecturers.

Do you, therefore, think it would be of importance to make a permanent provision for the Clinical Lecturers?—Yes; it is a defect, that there is no permanent establishment for lecturers on Clinical Medicine and Surgery. Another objection is, that the Clinical wards in the hospital receive patients with all kinds of diseases; and there are very often persons with infectious fevers, in the same wards with patients having other complaints; there being no separate fever wards for the Clinical Professors. The Ordinary Physicians of the house have fever wards, in which those cases that are infectious, are separated from others; they have no doubt side-rooms in the Clinical wards, or at least they had; I do not know if they have now. Whenever they could, they put persons having fevers into those rooms; but they are too closely connected with people labouring under other diseases, and infection might, and possibly may, have spread.

Would it be desirable if any of the Physicians in the Royal Infirmary were Clinical Professors in the University?—I consider it would be of extreme importance if they were, as the lecturers upon Clinical Medicine should be those who are daily in habits of attendance at the hospital.

Do you know, if that ever has been proposed?—I am not aware that it has; Dr. Rutherford was Ordinary Physician to the hospital, and took his turn of the Clinical lectures; but I am not aware, that, in my day, any of the Physicians there have given Clinical lectures upon the patients ordinarily received at the Infirmary. It occurs to me, there are some branches of knowledge which would be useful to the education of a Physician, which have not yet been introduced into the Statuta; I think Practical Chemistry, though perhaps it is not absolutely essential, would be of great consequence. I think also Natural History of importance; it is one of the five classes that are optional; but I conceive Natural History to be of so much importance, that I should be disposed, if possible, to recommend that it should be included in the Curriculum, as an imperative class. Natural History and Botany stand very much upon a footing, and it is of great importance to students that they should study both. In Botany, they not only learn the names of plants, but they have an opportunity of studying vegetable life, and the phenomena of the diseases of vegetables, and comparing their diseases with those of men and animals; and it is of great consequence that Physicians should have a knowledge of the habits and diseases of different animals, and an acquaintance with Natural History in general.

Would you include Comparative Anatomy under Natural History, or under the Anatomy of the Human Body?—I should think it would be better if it were included under the class of Natural History; at all events, it would load the Professor of Anatomy too much: and he is loaded too much already. Whether it would be possible to take it in under Natural History, I am not prepared to say.

When you say that the class of Anatomy is too much loaded already, do you make that observation with reference to the circumstance that the Professor of Anatomy teaches Surgery also?—Yes, certainly; but I think the time devoted to the subject he teaches, independently of Surgery, is too short for the course. The ticket bears, that he lectures upon Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery; but I am not prepared to say what part of the course is occupied by each. I conceive, with regard to Anatomy and Pathology, that the course of five or six months is too short.

Should you think six months devoted to Anatomy, with the exclusion of Surgery, sufficient to teach that science, and also to include as much of Comparative Anatomy as may be requisite?—If Anatomical Pathology is to form a part of the course, I think not: Anatomy and Anatomical Pathology require a full six months' course by themselves.

Do you think Comparative Anatomy should be taught in a separate class from that of Anatomy?—I think so, certainly.

Have you turned your attention to Medical Jurisprudence?—I have considered the subject.

Is it your opinion, that it would be beneficial to make attendance on that class imperative?—I consider it an important class; but I should feel it difficult to draw the line between that and other classes, for it concentrates the information that ought to be received from other Professors. Medical Jurisprudence should be one of the very last classes in order that ought to be attended; for I conceive it requires a knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, the Practice of Physic, Surgery, Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children; so that, if Medical Jurisprudence should be made a part of the Curriculum, it should be among the very last classes.

Considering it, as you do, to be an important branch of Medical Education, do you see any objection to making it imperative?—I can see no objection, unless it excluded a class that might appear to me to be of greater importance; but it should not be introduced at the expense of other classes.

Do you consider Natural History more important?—Upon the whole I do; for I consider that though Medical Jurisprudence is very important, as concentrating information, yet Natural History is an additional branch of knowledge. Medical Jurisprudence seems a con-

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centration of knowledge which is acquired in other classes; but still it is of great importance to enable a man to direct his attention to points connected with the administration of justice. In the next place, it has appeared to me, for a long period of time, that the system of education might be very much improved here, if the classes were not only taught by lecturing, but by frequent examinations of the students; which examinations should not be optional, but imperative, both upon the Professors and the students.

Do you make that recommendation, generally, with respect to all the Faculties?—Generally, with respect to all the Faculties; but, at the same time, I may say, that I conceive it would require more than one hour a day in the session, to carry on both the lectures and examinations. The examinations should take place at an extra hour, and, I may state, I conceive this should be done without adding to the expense of the education. I think a Professor should both give the lecture and conduct the examination, without an additional fee. I mention that at present; because, in practice, at this moment, in one or two of the classes, there are examinations for which additional fees are taken. I think Dr. Monro has conversations or examinations on Anatomy, for which a fee is paid; and a system is commenced by Dr. Hope, the Professor of Chemistry, by which his Assistant examines upon the subject of his lectures; and, for these examinations a fee is to be received by the Assistant. I conceive the Professor ought to lecture and hold examinations, without increasing the expense to the students. There is another point I would mention: it appears to me it would be very important that there should be annual solemn examinations of those young men who are to take the degree of Medicine, to ascertain the progress they have made in the year that is past. At present, young men study for three years, and they undergo no examination, until they become candidates for their degree; and then the examination embraces the whole knowledge they have acquired in three or four years.

Do you mean that the examinations to which you refer, should be public?—I should rather conceive that they should be private, and they should be conducted by the Medical Faculty. One effect of this would be, to keep young men constantly on the alert, to be prepared for their annual examination; it would also prevent the hardship of a young man being examined upon all the branches of his education, taken during four years, with the chance of being sent back for a failure in one. Taking Chemistry and Anatomy, for instance, no examination takes place till the end of four years, when the candidate may be remitted to his studies for deficiency in the knowledge of Chemistry or Anatomy; whereas, if he had been examined at the end of the first session, and it had been ascertained that he wanted that knowledge, he might have been remitted with less hardship at the end of the first year than at the end of four years.

How would that operate in the case of young men who may not have made up their minds to become candidates for a degree, until they had studied four years; or, would you propose that the examination should embrace the whole of the Medical students?—That would be too extensive. If a young man had not gone through a regular course, and passed his examinations, he must run the risk of being sent back by the Faculty at the end of his studies. I would leave a discretionary power in the Faculty, that they should not refuse a man because he had not gone through these examinations; but I would encourage the thing as much as possible.

Would you propose that these examinations, at the end of each session, should be conducted orally, or in any other way?—I think they should be oral examinations.

Considering the number of students, would their examinations not occupy a great deal of time?—They would occupy, certainly, some time; but there is another way of ascertaining the progress of students, if this were found incompatible: young men might be obliged to write answers to queries; but they should be locked up, for I would not trust them to write out of doors. I think it would be of very great importance, that at least the private examinations, which are to ascertain a man's knowledge of his profession, should be in English. I know that there is very great difficulty in ascertaining the professional qualifications of young men, in a language which they are little accustomed to speak. So long as the Professor lectured daily in Latin, and the young men had an opportunity of becoming conversant with it, it was of less consequence; but it would be better for the public and the pupil, that his knowledge of his profession should be ascertained by examinations in English. I should have no objection to any *public* examination in Latin, if it were thought necessary to secure a proper knowledge of Latin in that way; but I feel satisfied, that ignorant men have got the degree occasionally, from the fact of its being difficult to ascertain if their ignorance arose from a want of knowledge of their profession, or from their deficiency in the Latin language.

In what language are the examinations conducted at the College of Surgeons?—Our examination begins with a trial in Latin; the candidates read a Latin work, Gregory or Celsus; then the Latin is thrown aside, and the rest of the examination is carried on in English. I look upon that as a matter of great importance.

Would you propose, in taking trials for Graduation, to omit, in the final examination, the subjects on which the students had given a satisfactory answer the first or second years of their course?—No, certainly not; I think it would be more easy to ascertain their knowledge, if they had been previously examined; but I would by no means hold that they were not to be examined again.

Would you make this last examination less strict than it is at present?—The examinations would not require to be so long, if it were known that the person had passed his examination before; perhaps he would be asked a few questions, to ascertain that he had not been idle; but the examination would be shortened greatly, and much facilitated. With regard to the present regulations of the Statuta Solennia, I think there is something objectionable in the exceptions which are made to the course of four years' study. One exception is, that when a young man has studied in a University for four years, and become a Master of Arts, he may

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be taken on trial for his Degree in Medicine, after three years' professional study. I do not think that should be: for, however qualified he may be in the Sciences and Literature, I conceive that four years, under any circumstances, are necessary for strict professional education. Then, with regard to the second exception, which is attendance upon an hospital for a year where there are eighty patients, I do not think that is expressed in such terms as to make it a good exception; for it is possible to suppose, that the attendance may be altogether independent of other instruction; for there may be nothing more than the mere seeing patients, and walking in the wards of the hospital. Besides, the attendance may be injudiciously taken; a young man may see an hospital before he commences his studies, or hears a single lecture; in that way, he would have only three years' professional study. I think that objectionable. If the attendance upon the hospital had been ordered to be taken later, and not more than two years from the time of his getting his diploma, it might do; but at present it is left much too vague; for if no lectures are taken, but the student merely walks the hospital, it should not supersede the fourth year of study.

If it is taken at an earlier period of Medical Education, would it comparatively be of little use?—Very little. There is likewise an exception of a year's service in the Army or Navy; I am not satisfied that that is sufficient service to do away with a year's course of study. If a man has studied only three years, and then takes a year in the Army or Navy, I doubt if that should supersede one year of study.

May not that regulation be partly founded on the circumstance, that the regulations of the Army and Navy require a greater course of study than the University regulations; and therefore it may be implied, that if he has passed the one, he must have had a very considerable degree of Medical Education, which would render three years sufficient?—It certainly may. There is another point, with regard to Medical Education, which appears to me to be of great consequence. I think there ought to be laid down a system of attendance upon the classes. I know a great evil has often arisen from young men coming, without good advice, and spending a great deal of time and money uselessly, in consequence of not being put in a proper course of study; and a great deal of good might be done, if a regular system of study were to be laid down, by which particular classes were to be taken in particular years. I am satisfied good would be done by that, particularly if all the Universities in Scotland were to pursue the same system. Perhaps the age of twenty-one, at which degrees may be taken now, is too early; twenty-two is preferable; I would not like to extend it much beyond twenty-two; for young men having finished their education here, may at twenty-two go to India, or they may be employed in the Army or Navy, and I conceive there might be hardship in sending them away without getting their degree. It would be hard, if they did not possess the Medical honours, merely because they were not above twenty-two, though they had had a full medical education. Another reason is, that they go abroad to finish their education; and it would be an unnecessary expense, if they were obliged to return to take their degree; it would be very hard, also, upon foreigners and strangers. With regard to the Statuta Solennia, they do not appear to me, to point out a sufficiently full course of education, as they now stand. I have suggested some classes which I thought should be added, because, at the present moment, I do not think the regulations laid down embrace a sufficiently full course; and I feel satisfied that few men indeed would finish their Medical Education, at the present day, by taking merely those courses which are pointed out in the Statuta Solennia. I never knew an instance, within my own knowledge, of a man who was satisfied with taking the course of education alone pointed out by the Statuta. I think that is an objection to them; and I think, if they were to get abroad, and into the hands of parents, they might lead to erroneous impressions. If the Statuta Solennia were contrasted, in the shape of a tabular view, with those of other Universities, they would, I conceive, be found extremely deficient. A parent, calculating upon sending his son to Edinburgh, would consider the expense; and if he counted only on those classes which are laid down by the Statuta Solennia, he would fall far short in his calculation; for I do not conceive that the course of education, pointed out by the present Statuta, is sufficient for a man who is to practise as a Physician. One course of Anatomy only is required. No man is qualified, however he may pass his trial in words, to practise, upon one course of Anatomy. It would be better if the Statuta contained the number of courses that were really necessary. It is a different point, whether it should be essentially necessary that all the education should be taken in the University, or if there should be an allowance for some part to be taken out of it. If it were thought necessary that the whole should be taken in the University, with such opinion I do not agree; for I think that some branches, as Practical Anatomy, &c., are much better studied out of it; then, I conceive, the University should be so shaped as to afford all the branches; and the Statuta should be so formed, as to show, upon their face, as much as was really required.

And as much as you think in practice is frequently taken?—With few exceptions. If allowance is to be made for education out of the University, it should be stated in the Statuta Solennia, that these may not lead to a wrong result. I do not believe any young man will ever offer himself,—I hope not,—to be examined upon these courses alone, which are pointed out by the Statuta. I may mention it as a singular fact, that in 1777 the regulations for degrees were nearly the same with those in force previously to the last regulations, and that hardly any alteration was made in the course of fifty years. But, in 1783, they were published in the newspapers over England, with a view to give information with regard to the course of study. I find it stated there, that "though a person may offer himself as a candidate for the degree in Medicine, after applying to the study of that science during three years, in this or some other University, it is to be observed that a considerable proportion of the graduates in the University of Edinburgh attend the Colleges of Medicine several years beyond that period." In short, it appears to me, that so far back as 1783, it was thought right to caution

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the public, that the education contained in the Statuta Solennia was not what was generally taken; and, I conceive, at the present moment, even with regard to the new Statuta, with few exceptions, a great deal more is generally taken than is required by them.

You have stated that it would be a beneficial alteration, if there were some order for the attendance of classes laid down;—although it might be easy to do that, with respect to students coming here to take their whole Medical Education, would there not be considerable difficulty in applying it to those who have already gone through a considerable part of their education elsewhere?—I would state, that the greater proportion of candidates for degrees are upon a Scotch education; and if all the Scotch Universities were placed upon one footing, the inconvenience would be small. There may be an inconvenience certainly; but that would be obviated by a discretionary power, in regard to those who had not taken their full education at Edinburgh; it might be made imperative on all those, who follow their studies in Edinburgh entirely. It would be so great a good, that I would adopt it with respect to all those who had a full education in Edinburgh, and give a discretionary power in the proper quarter, with regard to those who had not followed it entirely here. If such a regulation were adopted, and made public in the University of Edinburgh, it would produce a good effect on those who are educated elsewhere; they would be led to take their education a good deal in that order, if it were conceived to be a judicious one.

Would it not have the effect to diminish the number of strangers who come here to take their Medical Degree?—I think not, if there were a discretionary power given.

According to your view of the principles upon which Medical Education for a degree ought to be regulated, would you look to the value of the degree, in the first instance, and not to the number of those who might receive it, believing, at the same time, that the number would not ultimately be diminished by those improvements which you have pointed out?—Certainly.

When you speak of the Statuta Solennia not holding out what you conceive to be a sufficient course of Medical Education, do you mean, that all that should be so held out, should be made imperative?—Certainly. I think that there should be more made imperative than there are at present; for instance, our present Statuta prescribe one course of Anatomy, but that is insufficient. I would say, two courses of Anatomy. Whether that second course were to be taken in the University, or elsewhere, is a different matter. Then there are Clinical Surgery, and a course of Surgery separate from Anatomy, and Practical Anatomy—these I would make imperative. I mean, that the Statuta should bear, on their face, regulations for such a course of study as is absolutely necessary for a man to become a Doctor—my idea being, that if young men were to satisfy themselves by taking no other education than what is there mentioned, and were not to take second courses, either in the University or elsewhere, they would not be able to discharge the duty of a physician well; and if the young men had not done so for fifty years past, the Medical Degree of Edinburgh would not have stood so high as it does. It has been kept up, not by the fulness of the course of education laid down in the Statuta Solennia, but by the candidates finding out that they must take a great deal more study than is mentioned in them; and the graduates have been able to hold a rank in society, not in proportion to the education required, but to that which they had voluntarily taken.

Then, have you less difficulty in recommending such additional professional education being made imperative, because that you know it would be scarcely a hardship to any student, inasmuch as the greater proportion of them do, in fact, take a greater Medical Education than is enjoined by the Statuta Solennia?—Certainly. I never knew an instance of a man who satisfied himself with the education required by the Statuta Solennia.

Then, any objection on the score of expense does not weigh in your mind?—The expense would be very little increased; it might be, indeed, if all the classes were taken that I have mentioned; but it would not be very much increased even then, and certainly not more than it should be; and I conceive the young men would reap very great advantage from the money so laid out.

Do you think the class of the Practice of Physic ought to be attended two sessions?—Yes, I think it should: the time at present is too short; but even if it were lengthened, I think the class should be attended twice: I think the time for dissections is much too short—it is only three months.

Do you consider Midwifery essential?—Most essential.

Would you say it was essential, if there were two courses of the Practice of Physic?—A course of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children is an essential branch, independently of the prolongation or repetition of the Practice of Medicine; for there are diseases peculiar to women and children, and there are diseases common to men, women, and children, which are modified by different states of the female constitution at different times, and by the state of infancy; so that, even if the time were prolonged for the Practice of Medicine, sufficient attention could not be paid to those minutiæ of practice which do occur from these modifications. It is essentially necessary, that Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children should be attended at a late period of study. It is necessary, that the students should previously have attended the Practice of Medicine, and should know the treatment of diseases which are there given. Then they would learn the modifications of diseases by the particular states of the female constitution, and by the state of infancy, &c. I look upon it as quite essential, that that class should be attended.

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Dr. *John Abercrombie*, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, called in and examined.

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Are you a member of the Royal College of Physicians?—I am member of both Colleges.

Have you turned your attention to the subject of Medical Education in this University?—When I was in the Practice of Surgery, I had occasion to superintend the education of young men, to a considerable extent.

Are there any suggestions you could offer to the Commissioners, upon the subject of Medical Education itself, or with regard to previous education, which you would think it desirable for gentlemen to possess, intending to graduate?—The first point which occurs to me, as worthy of attention, is an improvement in the preliminary education of Medical Students; particularly, that when they come forward, they should be very correctly acquainted with the Latin and French languages, with the Elements of Mathematics, and some competent knowledge of Greek; likewise, Natural Philosophy, particularly if it is taught in the more popular way, that is, by means of experiment, and not rendered abstruse by means of the higher Mathematics. There are two other branches, which appear to me to be of great importance, though I would not properly call them preliminary; I mean Moral Philosophy and Logic. With regard to Moral Philosophy, I think it cannot be studied with advantage, by a boy of the age of 16 or 17, when preliminary studies are gone through; and with regard to Logic, which is of great moment for a medical man, perhaps it cannot be studied with advantage, until the mind is previously well informed as to the facts of Physical and Moral Science, to which its rules are to be applied. So that those two branches might perhaps be called collateral, rather than preliminary, and should be taken as a part of the course of study, but at a more advanced period.

Would it be easy to take those two important branches, during the time the student is attending the Medical class?—I think, by a little arrangement, it might. The course is now increased to four years, and, besides that, I think a good deal more might be made of the summer course than is commonly made of it. If it were lengthened in some degree, some of the Philosophical branches might be taken in the summer.

Is that the substance of your whole opinion, upon the subject of Preliminary Education?—That is my opinion with regard to preliminary education; I conceive, there should be an accurate acquaintance with the Latin and French languages, and Natural Philosophy; and afterwards, as collateral branches, a knowledge of Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Does the expense of such a system of education operate on your mind as an objection to all those branches being required?—There are several points to be taken into consideration, with regard to carrying it into effect. Admitting, as a preliminary, the high importance of it, there are difficulties which have to be taken into account, I mean with regard to making it necessarily an Academical education. There is a considerable number of those, who come forward for studying Medicine here, who cannot attain it; for instance, those from the Colonies, and a great proportion of those from England, particularly that very numerous class who have spent a great deal of time as apprentices to Apothecaries in England. A great proportion of these spend from five to seven years, in doing the duties merely of shopmen, and not in any kind of study. It appears to me, that the only way of getting rid of that difficulty would be to make this preliminary education not necessarily an Academical one, and to leave them to get it where they can, but requiring them to produce satisfactory evidence that they have got it.

Would you require it to be ascertained by Certificates, or by Examination?—I do not know that it could be done by Examination; but perhaps it might be by Certificates from individuals in responsible situations, in the places where they come from.

Supposing such knowledge to be acquired by private study, what method occurs to you, by which it could be ascertained?—If it were acquired by private study, it could only be ascertained by examination; but it appears to me, that one effect of a change of this kind would be, what would be very desirable in other points of view, that respectable teachers of these branches would start up in the principal towns.

Do you think, then, that in practice it could be easily attained?—I think, in practice, the difficulties might be got over; but a very great difficulty, and a very great bar to the improvement of the education of medical men, in England particularly, is the Apothecary system, where they have an absolute monopoly, by which no man can be settled in England as an apothecary, without having served five years' apprenticeship. I am told many of them serve seven years, and that is at the most important period of their lives, from fourteen to nineteen, or twenty, when they are chiefly engaged in doing the ordinary duties in apothecaries' shops, merely in compounding medicines.

By that system, is no time afforded for the preliminary education which you contemplate?—They have little time for education of any kind, and in general they have very little opportunity in country situations; it appears to me to be a matter of very great moment, that something should be done to improve the education of the apothecaries; they are the ordinary Medical attendants upon all classes in England, in the earlier stages of disease.

Have the apprentices no practice in that way?—They have practice; but, as it is before they are acquainted with principles, it cannot be of much use.

Do you consider that the Apothecary system is a bar to a better education, and is the means of introducing a number of persons into practice in the country, who are not well qualified?—They spend a period of time in merely doing the ordinary duty of an apothecary's shop; which, if it were properly employed in studies, might lead to their being very well educated.

Does that practice, of employing apothecaries in England, arise from the difficulty of obtaining Medical degrees?—I do not know that it does, or that it is necessarily connected with that.

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Does it arise from the expense of employing a regular physician?—It can only be said to be the practice of the country, in all ordinary cases; though I do not know that, upon the whole, the expense is much different.

If the law were strictly enforced, have not the Royal College of Physicians in England an exclusive monopoly of practice, so as to exclude all other persons practising as Physicians, unless they are Fellows of that College; or have licences from them?—That does not apply to the country of England—I believe it only applies to London; I rather think so, but the monopoly of the apothecaries extends over the whole of England.

Is it the practice, for the apprentices to follow out the line of Apothecaries, or do they become Graduates?—Some of them become graduates afterwards, and a considerable portion follow out the line of apothecaries.

You say, some of them become graduates; of what description do you mean?—Graduates of this University, I believe, many of them.

Do you suppose, that of the students from England who graduate at this University, a considerable proportion have served a previous apprenticeship?—I have no means of judging of the proportion; I am told a certain proportion of them have.

In recommending the study of Natural Philosophy, do you proceed upon the idea that it is necessary for enlarging the mind and preparing it for the reception of professional knowledge; or do you consider it in any degree subservient to the exercise of the Medical Profession?—There are a great many points in the Physiology of the human body, which are very much illustrated by the principles of Natural Philosophy. It may be of importance, in that point of view, and also very much in another, in being the means of obtaining a general enlargement of the mind, and habits of philosophical research.

Do you think that the structure of the human body can be sufficiently understood, without some knowledge of Mechanics?—I think there are many points in which it is of very great importance.

Do you conceive it to be of any use in the practice of Surgery—for instance, in the reduction of dislocations?—It is of considerable use in the practice of Surgery, and in the illustration of many parts of Physiology, as muscular action.

Do you think it of any use to be previously acquainted with Mechanics, with a view to the improvement of surgical instruments?—Yes; I think there are cases in which it may be of considerable use, in that respect also.

Will you have the goodness to proceed to state any additional suggestions, which you may have to offer, upon the subject of Medical Studies in this University?—The second point which occurred to me to be worthy of notice, is, that students coming here, at various periods of life, and with various degrees of previous education, often lose a great deal of time and labour, for want of direction in their studies at the commencement. I think, if it were possible to arrange a plan with that view, it might be of very great moment; for instance, a system of Tutors. There is a class of men in Edinburgh, who are particularly well qualified for it; they are men of great respectability, and very considerable acquirements, whose talents are at present turned to a use, which has become rather a subject of ridicule than otherwise; they are termed grinders. They are very well educated and intelligent men, at least the principal number of that class; and it has occurred to me, that if the young men first coming here, intending to study, were to enter themselves as pupils with these gentlemen, they would give them general directions what classes to attend, and would examine them, from time to time, upon the progress they are making. It might be of very great advantage.

What prevents them from doing so now?—I believe that some of them do so; there is nothing to prevent them. If it were taken up as a part of the regular system, perhaps it might be necessary to have them in some degree recognised.

How could these persons have any authority over the young men?—They would not have any authority; it would rest entirely upon the young men being desirous of instruction.

Would you, in such a case, have the Tutors appointed by the University?—I think it would be necessary to have a certain number recognised by the University, and that it should not be left optional to any person to start up in that capacity.

Would you render it imperative upon the student to have the assistance of such a tutor, as of the tutors at English Colleges, during the period when they follow their studies here?—There is a difficulty in making it absolutely imperative; it might be strongly recommended, but nothing can be made imperative, except on those who are to graduate; there is a very large class over whom there is no control.

Would you propose to make it imperative on those who are to graduate?—I do not know that it could be made absolutely imperative, but it seems a measure that would be exceedingly advantageous.

Do you consider it desirable, that recourse should be had to those persons when a young man enters upon his Medical study?—Yes.

Is it your belief, that if a certain number of respectable Graduates were so recognised as Tutors, and the system were strongly and generally recommended, and encouragement given to it, it would obtain in general practice?—I think it likely that it would.

In order to attain the object which you have in view, of preventing time and labour being misspent, and the evil which arises from the direction of their studies not being properly regulated, would you wish any particular order to be prescribed, in which the branches of Medical education should be pursued?—It is very desirable, and it might be done with regard to those who take a full course; but the difficulty is, that many do not take a full course here; some take a part at other Universities, and it must be left to them to make up what they happen to want.

For those who take their education in Scotland, would you wish to see such a regulation?—I think some regulation might then be exceedingly desirable.

Would you propose, that the same system should be enforced at the different Universities?—Yes.

Have you any farther suggestions to offer, in regard to any of the other branches?—With regard to Clinical Medicine, which is a branch of very great importance, the principal objection to the way it is conducted here, appears to arise from the great numbers who attend. The full advantage cannot be derived from this branch, except all the students have more or less an opportunity of seeing the patient, feeling his pulse, and frequently laying their hands on various parts of his body, so as to make themselves familiar with the phenomena of disease; and as, in every such institution, the first point, to which every other must give way, is the recovery and comfort of the patient, this cannot be done while there is any such considerable number. It has appeared to me, that the principal improvement that might be suggested on this branch is, that instead of having 150 students attending one course, there might be two or three courses going on at the same time, so as to divide the students, and to have separate sets of students and separate sets of patients.

Do you think the present mode, in the Edinburgh University, of Professors taking their turns in lecturing, is the best mode; or do you think it would be better to have one Professor of Clinical Medicine appointed?—This principle, which I have pointed out, is what occurs to me to be a very great improvement; the object would not be insured by a separate Professorship. I think there are people at present in the University, exceedingly well qualified to give Clinical courses; and some of them, who lecture in summer, have a great deal of time during the winter; and there are others, whose courses do not require anything but merely the reading of their lecture.

Do you think the present system of the University satisfactory?—I see no objection to the Clinical Professors being selected from among the other Professors; but my idea is, to have *three permanent Clinical Professors*, all lecturing at once.

Do you consider that the Royal Infirmary could afford provision for three sets of lecturers, consistently with the real objects of that Institution?—I think the Royal Infirmary could furnish patients, only it would require a new arrangement to be adapted to this new system; the accommodation for Clinical patients would require to be enlarged.

Do you think it would be of advantage, that the lecturer upon Clinical Medicine should be one of the regular Physicians of the Hospital?—There might be advantages in that; it leads to a system similar to what they have on the Continent, where a great Hospital, connected with a University, is completely under the care of the Clinical Physicians.

Would it at all impede the cure of the patients, if they were placed in Clinical wards, and this way subject to the examination of young men?—No; it is not found to do so, except they take more liberties with them than are proper; but there is generally a control over them in that respect.

Is there not a probability, that many of the cases will be more minutely attended to, if you multiply the number of Physicians who are to attend at the same time?—Yes, I think so.

According to the views which you take, of the principle upon which Clinical Medicine ought to be taught, you are neither desirous to have a number of patients under the same lecturer, nor a number of students attending him?—The smaller the number of students who attend him, the greater benefit, *cæteris paribus*, will they be likely to derive. The more the students are divided, the more will the advantage be derived from a Clinical course.

With a view to secure the division of students, and to prevent one Professor from having too great a number, is there any regulation that you would propose?—The simple way would be, if there were three courses of three months each, that it should be made imperative on them to attend one course of each, that would be nine months altogether, which is not unreasonable.

Then you would propose that all should attend each Professor?—Yes.

Would not that lead to the attendance of too great a number on each Professor?—It would lead to a circulation, for if there were 150 students and three Professors, each of them would have fifty.

Would that diversity of practice be advantageous to young men?—I think there are some advantages in seeing a variety of practice. There is another point, with regard to the Infirmary, which would facilitate a plan of this kind, and would not be injurious to the interests of the Infirmary: I understand it has frequently been proposed, but never gone into. What I mean is, that students should be allowed to take a six months' ticket for the Infirmary, after taking a twelve months' course; that is, for those who wish to continue a further attendance.

Do you understand that there is any reluctance, on the part of the patients, or the relations of patients, to being received into Clinical wards?—I am not aware that there is greater reluctance than that which exists with regard to going into an Infirmary at all.

Is there not more minute attention paid to the cases in a Clinical ward?—From the system of Clinical wards, there is an appearance of minute attention, which may rather be agreeable to a patient. I do not mean to say there is less real attention paid in the other departments.

Is not that a source of satisfaction?—That must be a source of satisfaction to them rather than otherwise.

Is it not to be presumed that a Clinical Professor would not insist upon taking a person into that ward, who might be injured by the crowd of attendants?—They generally choose the more acute cases.

Do they prefer singular and unusual cases?—They are unusual and acute cases which they prefer.

Have the goodness to go on with any other suggestions which you have to offer.—I might farther mention, that I consider Practical Anatomy of consequence: it is recommended in the last *Statuta*.

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Should you think it desirable to have a distinct Professorship of Surgery?—There are two views to be taken on that subject: one is, whether it is proposed to educate actually Practical Surgeons, or to give that degree of Surgical knowledge which a Physician ought to have. If they propose to educate Practical Surgeons, certainly there ought to be a separate Professorship of Surgery.

Do you consider the present course sufficient to instruct a Physician in as much as is required?—It would be desirable that there should be a full and separate course of Surgery.

With respect to the classes that are left optional, are there any of them you would recommend to make imperative?—That comes to be a point of considerable difficulty. Some people have thought, and I have been inclined to acquiesce in that opinion, that whatever Professorships are instituted in the University, they ought all to be imperative; there are some of them which are of great importance, such as Practical Anatomy and Medical Jurisprudence, which are optional.

Would you wish attendance upon the class of Medical Jurisprudence to be made imperative?—It is a branch of very great importance and interest.

Are you not inclined to go the length of requiring attendance upon it as imperative?—My impression would rather be to make them all imperative where there are Professorships.

Military Surgery being a class instituted for a particular branch of Surgery, would you wish to make that imperative?—It is more particularly adapted to a particular class; it is an important branch with regard to many; but it is not of such general importance as to make it imperative on all.

With reference to the general observations which you have stated, would you wish to see the period for Medical study prolonged beyond the four years now required by the *Statuta Solennia*?—No; I think four years a sufficient time, but I think that more might be done in the same time by prolonging the summer courses.

During those four years, would you propose to take some of those classes to which you have now alluded?—Yes.

Would you recommend attendance upon any of them twice?—I think that one course of Anatomy is not sufficient for a Medical man; and Clinical Medicine, I think, ought to be attended more than once.

Do you think one session is sufficient for the Practice of Physic?—There would be an advantage, if there were a second course of the Practice of Physic likewise; but, in several of these branches, it does not depend so much upon what they actually learn at the time, as the general course of study to be followed out afterwards; Anatomy, for instance, must be actually learned at the time.

In your opinion, is there time, during the four years, to attend all the existing classes once, and those you have recommended twice, with advantage?—Perhaps not, except by prolonging the summer course, and putting more classes into it.

Is it by prolonging the summer course that you propose to accomplish your recommendation of making an attendance on all the classes imperative?—It could be only done in that way.

In point of fact, carrying your recommendation into effect, and supposing Military Surgery to be taken by those going into the Army or Navy, will it only be an addition of two classes which would be made imperative, there being two of the five now required?—Yes.

In your opinion, should Natural History be a part of the Curriculum?—Natural History, I think, is well worthy of attention as one of the preliminary branches; that would come in very well as a summer course.

Would you consider that any advantage was likely to be derived from the institution of a class for the purpose of lectures on Mental Diseases, connected with the Asylum, if it could be done?—I do not know; it comes in always as a part of the class of the Practice of Physic. I do not see much encouragement for a separate Professorship of that kind; but a *Lectureship* on that subject might be attached to the University with advantage.

Have you taken notice whether the class of Clinical Surgery is necessary for a Physician?—A great deal of important information may be derived from it; and for a Surgeon it is indispensable. The difficulty, with regard to a Physician, is in the multiplying of the classes; but I think a very considerable knowledge of Surgery is indispensable for a Physician, but not exactly in the same degree as is necessary for a practical Surgeon. A Physician may derive great and important information from a course of Clinical Surgery.

Did you study at this University?—Yes.

Did you study at any other?—My preliminary education was at Aberdeen.

How many years did you study?—The regular course for a Master of Arts, which is four years.

Do you conceive that you have received benefit from your previous study, even in a professional point of view?—I think so.

Did you pass your trial here for the degree of Doctor of Physic?—Yes.

And likewise before the College of Surgeons?—Yes.

Were the regulations of the College of Surgeons as strict as they are now?—The education required by the College of Surgeons has been very considerably improved from time to time; it is more extensive now than it was at that time.

Did you, at that time, consider the examination for the Surgeons' Diploma as more strict than that for the Medical degree?—I considered them both as very fair and strict examinations, but I cannot exactly compare the two together upon that subject; it may be right to state further, that I sat for ten or twelve years as an Examinator at Surgeons' Hall, and I had a full opportunity of knowing the mode of examination.

Has it become more strict than it was at the time you obtained your Diploma?—Perhaps

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it is; I think it is, upon the whole, a very strict examination; the Latin language has been added.

Do you think that examination affords a satisfactory test of the Classical attainments of a young man?—As far as the Latin language is concerned, it affords a fair test that he is capable of reading one of the standard Medical Authors.

Do you think it affords a better test of the candidate's knowledge in Latin than an examination upon Medical subjects in Latin would do, such as was practised when you obtained the degree of Doctor of Physic?—A fair estimate may be formed of his acquaintance with Latin by an examination upon a standard author.

Which did you think the most satisfactory of the two?—I could not exactly say; it depends very much on the way it is gone about.

With reference to ascertaining a candidate's knowledge upon Medical subjects, do you prefer, first, a previous examination to ascertain his knowledge of Latin, and then a subsequent examination in English upon Medical subjects?—Yes. I prefer the English examination decidedly, after a previous examination in the Latin language.

Is there any examination by the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, before admitting Fellows?—No.

Upon what footing are Fellows admitted by them?—Whoever has a Doctor's degree is admitted as a Licentiate, upon paying the fees, and is afterwards admitted as a Fellow, by ballot.

Upon what principle do you recommend the study of Greek, as a part of preliminary education?—Partly as a branch of the liberal education of a gentleman, which I think every Medical man ought to aspire to, to whatever class he belongs; and, besides that, a very large proportion of the terms in constant use are of Greek derivation.

Are not many of them used in a different sense from that in which the Greek words, from which they were originally derived, were used?—Many of them have changed their meaning; but still it is, perhaps, not the less necessary to know what the primary meaning was.

Do you think it absolutely necessary to study Hippocrates, and other Greek writers in Medicine, in the Greek language?—The information to be derived from Hippocrates may be gained without studying Greek, by means of translations.

You have stated you derived advantage, professionally, from having taken the degree of Master of Arts; do you think the advantage to be such, that you would recommend it to be a necessary qualification for every Graduate in Medicine?—I would not be disposed to make it imperative, that they should be Masters of Arts, for the reasons I formerly mentioned: there are a great many difficulties.

Would you be disposed to make it imperative that a candidate should have the same general knowledge as would be required of a Master of Arts?—It would be exceedingly desirable; but I would certainly keep in view the difficulties I have formerly alluded to, in regard to making it necessarily an Academical course, so as not to raise the qualifications unnecessarily high, and thus to exclude a considerable number.

You were an Examinator in the College of Surgeons some years?—Yes.

Had you many from England examined there?—Yes.

Will you have the goodness to mention whether you found, in general, the candidates from England, or those from Scotland, better prepared in the Classics?—I am not prepared to say.

How did you find them, in point of Medical knowledge?—I am not prepared to point out any particular difference.

Had those who took their Diplomas from the College of Surgeons, and who came from England, followed the greater part, if not the whole, of their Medical studies at this University, or at private lectures in Medical Schools?—The College receive tickets from private lecturers, who are Fellows of the College here, or of the College in London.

Was a small portion of their Medical information obtained, according to the opinion you have already expressed, during their apprenticeship with Apothecaries, if they served such?—Yes; but I think the important information they derived in England was from their attendance upon the London classes.

With reference to that regulation, in regard to the Apothecaries in England, is there any suggestion you would offer by which that difficulty could be overcome?—I do not know, except by withdrawing the monopoly, and throwing the profession open to well-qualified persons who have studied in other places.

Might not that object be obtained by some mode of examination for licensing of Apothecaries, instead of apprenticeship, so as to secure a certain portion of Medical information, in addition to the knowledge acquired in druggists' shops, which you think may be obtained in a shorter space of time than five years?—Yes; but I think the desirable thing would be, if it were thrown open to well-educated persons from Scotland and Ireland, settling as Apothecaries in England, with the requisite diplomas.

You would have no apprehension, in such a case, from ignorant people commencing Apothecaries?—We might prevent that, by making the Diploma of Surgeon, or the Doctor's degree, requisite from London, Edinburgh, Dublin, or Glasgow.

Would you wish to see Surgeons act as Apothecaries in England, to destroy the monopoly?—I would wish to see a person who has the Diploma of Surgeon from London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin, allowed to settle as an Apothecary in England.

In such a case, do you consider that the person so settling would be better qualified for the profession of Apothecary, and that sort of practice which is connected with the trade of an Apothecary in England, than those who are solely educated by means of apprenticeship?—I think it highly probable.

Is it not very common for a man to practise as an Apothecary and Surgeon, and, in point

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of fact, to do all the duties of a medical attendant?—Yes, he does all the duties of a medical attendant.

Is it not the consequence of that system, that a great number of persons get into practice, who, though not totally unprovided with previous Medical education, have one that is very imperfect?—At present, no person can practise as an Apothecary in England, who has not gone through a regular course of five years' apprenticeship, and, I think, one course of the London classes,—but I forget precisely.

In your opinion, is that a sufficient course of Medical knowledge to qualify a man to practise?—No, I do not think it is a sufficient course; that is to say, it does not ensure a sufficient course. I do not mean to say, there are not individual Apothecaries who may take a great deal of pains with their pupils; but the system is one which does not ensure a sufficient course of medical knowledge.

Do Surgeons in England never furnish their own patients with Medicine themselves?—I do not know that they do; I believe, if they did, the Charter of the Apothecaries' Company would interfere with them.

Do you consider it of consequence, that every Physician should be able to write his own language, in such a manner as to prove that he belongs to a learned profession?—Unquestionably.

Have you observed many instances of Medical Treatises well written by persons who, you had reason to believe, had no classical education?—No; I am not aware of any particular work.

Do you think it likely to happen, that a man would write equally well, who had not, as one who had, a classical education?—I think it is not likely.

Do you think that Medical Works, in general, are written in a better style now than formerly, or were there more instances of well-written works upon such subjects fifty years ago than now?—Yes, but it is difficult to say, for much more is written in Medicine now than there was at that time.

Do you find works upon such subjects are written perspicuously and elegantly, or as if they were very hastily put together?—There is a considerable variety in that respect.

What is your general impression?—I am not exactly prepared to give a decided opinion upon it.

In regard to additional attendance upon Anatomical classes, would you wish such additional attendance to be had in the University, or would you allow attendance upon private lectures?—There are certain cases in which there might be some advantage in making it optional: with regard, for instance, to the study of Practical Anatomy, if it were made imperative that it should be studied in the University, there might be difficulty in supplying the whole number with bodies.

But, generally speaking, where you think the classes should be attended twice, would you prefer attendance in the University, or would you allow an attendance upon private lectures?—Upon general principles, I do not know that there ought to be any particular advantage; I am not prepared to give a decided opinion.

Edinburgh, Saturday, 11th November, 1826.

The Right Honourable LORD BINNING in the Chair.

Dr. *William Cullen,* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, called in and examined.

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Are you an established Practitioner and Lecturer in Edinburgh?—I am.

Are you a Graduate of this University?—I am.

Did you spend a considerable part of your time, during the period of your studies, at Paris?—Yes; partly before, and partly after graduation here.

The Commissioners are desirous of hearing any suggestions you have to offer upon the subject of Medical Education here, founded upon the opportunities you have had of comparing the system followed at Paris, with that followed at this University?—I have to express to the Commissioners, that I feel considerable reluctance to enter upon the subject, because I do not think that a person of my age or experience is qualified, or has any right to go into a general detail; but if the Commission request any information upon particular points, I should be very happy, and better pleased, to answer in that way.

Will Dr. Cullen have the goodness to state, what previous education is required at Paris, from persons intended for the Medical Profession?—I have to inform the Commissioners, that the course of study at Paris has been considerably altered within the last four years, in consequence of the turbulent behaviour of the students at the School of Medicine; and since that time, certain changes have been made in the preparatory qualifications. Students are now required, before they can be received as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, to have a certificate from some University, showing that they have entered certain classes of Philosophy and Science, or that they have the degree of Bachelier ès Lettres. That degree is necessary, before they can be received as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and attend the lectures of the Faculty of Medicine.

Does Dr. Cullen know what attendance is necessary for obtaining the degree to which he has adverted?—I cannot speak positively; I have a general impression upon the subject, but I can give no distinct information.

Are there not means furnished, in every department almost in France, of taking such degrees at some public institution?—Formerly, there were numerous Colleges in France that granted degrees, in some of which studies were actually pursued, and in others, there were no courses

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of lectures given. I believe the only places now where degrees such as I speak of are granted, are at Strasburgh, Montpelier, and Paris.

Do you know what Literary and Philosophical Classes are necessary for them to attend?—If they are to be Bachelier ès Lettres, they must have attended Greek and Latin, and a Class of Philosophy, and a Class of Rhetoric.

By a class of Philosophy, do you mean Moral Philosophy, or Logic?—Yes; Moral Philosophy, or Logic, I am not sure which; the title is that of Philosophy. I rather think it is a combination of the two.

Is Mathematics required?—I think that falls under the head of Education for the degree of Bachelier ès Sciences.

What other classes, besides Mathematics, are they obliged to attend for that degree in Sciences?—I really do not recollect.

When did these new regulations you speak of take place?—In 1823.

Are you able to say what the system was before that time, with respect to previous education?—There was no previous education at all; it was necessary for every student to produce a certificate of the place of his birth or parentage, and nothing more; and if he were a foreigner, it was necessary he should produce his passport, or Permis de Séjour.

What regulation is there in the University of Paris, with respect to previous education, for the admission of foreigners to the degree of Medicine?—I do not know in the least how it applies to them. I think at that time foreigners were placed under the same regulations as natives, and they too were desired to have the degrees.

Would equivalent degrees from Dublin, or Oxford, or Cambridge, be considered sufficient?—I make no doubt of it, upon the general principle that degrees from any University in this country, for Medicine, for instance, were accepted as complete as those from the Faculty of Paris.

Was this new regulation much complained of by the students at Paris?—It was.

Did it diminish the number?—I cannot speak to that. I presume not.

Is the Literary and Scientific character of Physicians very high in France at present?—Very much the reverse.

Do you understand that the object of that recent regulation was, to secure that the graduates in Medicine should be of older standing; or had the change reference to the interests of Medical Science; or was it an interference of the Police?—It struck me it was more a regulation of the Police, than a measure proceeding from any wish to improve the general character of the Medical Profession; that might have been the occasion of it in a secondary way.

Do you know whether there were any Literary or Scientific Examinations previously?—None whatever; and, accordingly, any person could come up from the Provinces, and study Medicine at Paris, upon scanty and limited means. The consequence was, that many persons (such as those who are in this country at the plough-tail) were students of Physic, and if they had abilities, they were advanced, in a regular course of preferment, to the first places in the Faculty. In consequence of that facility, men came up to Paris with no particular connexions—no responsibility—no particular motives for good behaviour; and the School of Medicine had uniformly distinguished itself by its turbulence, or seditious spirit, as it was called in the language of the day.

Do you consider, then, that it was rather of the nature of a political regulation?—Quite political: the whole alteration in the Faculty of Medicine depended upon the behaviour of the students. Upon one particular occasion, when an inspector of the University, who, I believe, was a priest, came among them, there was a very riotous scene took place, and the whole of the students adjourned out to the square in front of the School of Medicine, and began to shout, *Vive la liberté!* and other cries, which were thought seditious. Immediately the Faculty of Medicine was abolished, and the students were permitted, upon proper representation being made to the Dean of the Faculty, to go, some of them to Montpelier and Strasburgh, that they might not lose their inscriptions. The whole of the students were compelled to leave Paris.

Was this done by an *Ordonnance du Roi?*—By an *Ordonnance du Roi.*

Do these regulations apply only to the University of Paris, or are they extended to Montpelier and Strasburgh?—To that of Paris. I must not speak of the *University* of Paris; it is a general word, and comprehends a great variety of Faculties in relation to Medicine. We must only talk of the Faculty of Medicine: it corresponds entirely to the Medical Faculty in this place; it is a distinct and separate Faculty, and forms a component part of the University, and is subject completely to the Grand Master of the University.

Have these regulations tended to improve the character of the students?—I have not heard any complaints since; I do not know whether they will or not.

With respect to the system of Medical Education, at the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, have you any information you can give to the Commissioners on that subject?—The Faculty of Medicine at Paris is much more complicated than the Faculty of Medicine here; it consists of twenty-three Professors, teaching distinct branches of Medical Education. To two of the Chairs, however, there are two Professors attached; there is the Chair of Practical Medicine, and the Chair of Practical Surgery—the one denominated Pathologie Interne, and the other Pathologie Externe.

Is Practical Surgery so called?—No: the Surgery that is taught in the School, consisting of the theory of Surgery, the history of surgical complaints, the symptoms, and the general treatment and prognostics, is denominated Pathologie Externe. Medicine, or the history of those diseases which fall completely under the care of the physician, in the same way is denominated Pathologie Interne.

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Are the subjects all allotted to the different Professors, or are they allowed, as in some of the German Universities, each to choose the subject that best suits his own peculiar views and studies?—Each Professor is Professor in his own department, and that only by his Commission.

How are they appointed?—There are different orders of Professors in the present Faculty of Medicine; formerly, they were appointed by Concours, that is, by a public trial and exhibition of skill before Examinators; and he who had a majority of votes of these Examinators, was appointed Professor. Now, there are twenty-three Professors Titulaires, as they are called; there are twenty-four Professors Agrégés, and twelve Professors Stagiaires. The Professors Titular alone teach in the Faculty; the Professors Agrégés are their substitutes; and if any of the Professors Titular are indisposed, or absent upon indispensable business, his place may be supplied by any of the Professors Agrégés. Those Professors Agrégés have no emoluments of any kind, and no share of teaching within the Faculty, except when called upon as substitutes for any of the Professors Titular; and when they have acted during a certain time, they have a certain share in the emoluments. The emoluments of the Professors Titular are derived from two sources—a fixed salary, and what is termed the droit de présence. That consists of money obtained from the inscription of the students, and money paid for examination for degrees; the Professor gets a certain sum every time he examines, and while he is performing certain functions; if he is absent, his place is supplied by a Professor Agrégé, and that Professor derives half of the droit de présence, which should have fallen to the Professor Titular, during the time the Professor Agrégé acts for him: that is the only emolument the former have. The Professors Stagiaires are an inferior class of Professors; they have no salary; they have no emoluments; they cannot act as substitutes for the Professors Titular; but it is an advantage to be a Professor Stagiaire, for he necessarily passes to be a Professor Agrégé. The number of these latter Professors Agrégés is twenty-four, but every year there is a change; they are Professors Agrégés only six years, and after serving for that time they become Professors Agrégés Libres; they have no particular duty to perform, and their only privilege is that of being permitted to give private courses. Private lecturing was formerly quite unlimited in the Parisian school; any person might lecture. That is now entirely done away with, and no one may give a private course of lectures except the Professors, either Agrégés or Stagiaires; but those who have been Professors Stagiaires for three years become Professors Agrégés; and after being six years Professors Agrégés, they become Professors Agrégés Libres, with the same privilege of lecturing. It is from these Professors Agrégés and Libres, that the Professors Titular must be appointed. The first appointment of the twenty-three Professors was by a Royal Ordonnance; but in future they are to be appointed from the Professors Agrégés in the following way: out of the Professors Agrégés three candidates are to be chosen by the Faculty, and three by the Conseil de l'Instruction Publique; from these lists, so presented, the Grand Master of the University must appoint one; the choice of the individual depends upon the Grand Master alone.

Has the Grand Master of the University authority over all the Faculties, and is he appointed by the Crown?—Yes, and he is appointed by a Royal Ordonnance.

Is he a professional person?—There has been only one Grand Master appointed; it is a new office, that has been created in place of the ancient Président du Conseil de l'Instruction; it is now an Abbé who fills that office—I do not know his name; he who was Grand Master some time ago, is now Ministre de la Feuille des Bénéfices; a new office was created for him, but I do not know how.

In regard to the system of instruction which is pursued by these Professors, for what period do their courses last, and upon what plan is their system of teaching conducted?—Of the courses, some are given during winter, and some during summer; they are so arranged as not to interfere with each other at all. They are some of them regulated by spaces of six months. The Semestre d'Hiver commences the 1st of November, and lasts till the 31st of March; the Semestre d'Eté begins the 1st of April, and lasts to the 31st of July. I believe, at present, in none of the courses of Medicine are the lectures delivered every day, but a certain number of days in the week; but their lectures last now from an hour and a-half to two hours.

Is there any examination in their classes?—There are examinations in some of the Clinical classes, particularly the Clinical class of Surgery; when I was in the practice of attending it, there were no examinations in any of the other classes.

Were examinations conducted by the Professors, or any of those Subsidiaries?—By the Professor in the Clinical-Surgical class. The Anatomical class now meets only three times a-week; the other classes generally, upon the present organization, three times a-week; but that is subject to constant variation. According to the resolution of the Faculty itself, declared a certain time before the commencement of the session, it is not invariable. In one year any of the classes may meet three times a-week; and, by an order of the Faculty, they may meet five times a-week the year following.

Are the lectures delivered by those Professors who have the privilege of giving lectures, within the walls of the College, or the Institution—or are they entirely private lectures?—All of them are entirely private, not in the least under the control of the Faculty, with regard to the management of them; but in places within the Faculty they are given in a certain dependence upon the School of Medicine, denominated Hospice de Perfectionnement, where there are a number of amphitheatres allotted to the Professors Agrégés.

Will you have the goodness to state the different Professorships?—The twenty-three Professors are as follow:—There is one of Anatomy, one of Physiology, one of Medical Chemistry, one of Physique Médicale—that is, Natural Philosophy applied to the explanation of the functions of the body and the production of disease; one of Natural History, so far as

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it relates to Medicine, and another relating to the productions which are used in Medicine; then there is Pharmacologie, which treats of every thing that relates to the Practice of Pharmacy; there is another Hygiène, that is, what we denominate generally Dietetics, in this University, that is, the history of the influence of all those agents which act upon the body in health and disease; there is another of Medical Pathology, that corresponds to our Professor of Physic—there are two Professors attached to this Chair; there is a Professor of Pathologie Chirurgicale, and a Professor of Médecine Opératoire—that is, to display all the modes that have been proposed for the performance of different operations, to exhibit the application of dressings of bandages of various kinds; there is a Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica; there is a Chair of Medical Jurisprudence, and one of Midwifery; there are four Professors of Clinical Medicine, three of Clinical Surgery, and one Professor of Clinical Midwifery; besides, there are very extensive arrangements for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy.

Is there no separate Professorship of Practical Anatomy from Anatomy?—There is no Professorship, but it is under the superintendence of a particular person, denominated Chef des Travaux Anatomiques. There are only two places in Paris where dissections are permitted for students in general; one is at the École de Médecine; the other, at the Hôpital de la Pitié; besides these, dissections are carried on to a greater or less extent, in all the Hospitals, by the pupils, that is to say, by the dressers, by the Elèves Externes et Internes.

In regard to Medical Chemistry, would you say that there is any department, that is not comprehended in our Chairs of Chemistry and Materia Medica; or that those different Chairs, in the French University, embrace more than is comprehended under the arrangement in the Scotch Universities?—Chimie Médicale was taught by a distinguished person of the name of Vauquelin, and he embraced in his course what the Professor of Chemistry in this University denominates Pharmacy, that is, the Chemical composition of all the drugs and substances employed in Medicine; and besides, it was a sort of general course of Chemistry, but not very extensive.

Do you conceive that the science of Chemistry was carried to such an extent in study there, as it is here?—Not in that particular class; it did not embrace the whole subject of Chemistry. Chemistry, as a branch of general science, was taught elsewhere, in the College de France. It was Chemistry, more particularly applied to Medicine, that was taught within the Faculty.

You have been asked as to two or three of these Chairs; but taking a view of the whole number of Professorships, are there any embracing matters which are not taught (though in a different form) in this University?—The classes were really very different from what they are here; for instance, in Anatomy, the whole subject of Anatomy was not treated of in the course of one year; the Professor did not finish a complete course of Anatomy under three years—he lectured five times a-week. Besides this, the general students of Medicine attend two other places, the Pavillons de l'Ecole de Médecine, and the Hôpital de la Pitié; but besides, there are very large Hospitals in Paris, which employ a great number of young men, as Dressers, House-Surgeons, or, as they are denominated, Élèves Externes et Internes. As there are many Hospitals at a distance, and the pupils cannot come either to the Faculty of Medicine, or to the Hôpital de la Pitié, for Practical Anatomy, they are allowed to dissect in the amphitheatre, which is connected with every hospital; but the general pupils of the Medical Schools do not dissect in these hospitals, which are to be considered as private opportunities.

As there are two places where they can dissect regularly, are the arrangements there very extensive?—Very. Indeed, there is always an abundant supply of dead bodies. The dead bodies of those who die in the hospitals at Paris, if not claimed by their friends, are given for dissection. After being dissected, the remains were carefully gathered up, and interred in the usual way.

Are many of the bodies claimed by friends?—Very few indeed.

What do you suppose is the average number of bodies employed in the course of a year at those two places, for dissection, connected with the Faculty of Medicine?—It is impossible to say; there are from about 800 to 1000 students constantly at work, and dead bodies never fail them; they are to be bought at the rate of ten francs at least a-piece, in the School of Medicine, and five francs at the Hôpital de la Pitié.

With regard to that class of Natural Philosophy which applies to the subject of certain diseases and certain parts of the structure of the human body, does it not seem to be a class to which there is nothing analogous in this University?—There is nothing here analogous to the Physique Médicale, or to Histoire Naturelle Médicale.

Did you attend either of these two classes?—I did not.

Had you opportunities of judging of the utility of the classes?—Yes; I had an opportunity of judging of their utility by having read the text-book of one of them, the Physique Médicale; it seems to me to be a very excellent class, and a sort of accomplishment to the Medical character.

Is anything taught in the two Chairs of Physique Médicale et Histoire Naturelle Médicale, which is not taught by the two Professors of Natural Philosophy and Natural History in this University?—I have every reason to believe that no part of the subject of either of these Chairs is considered, either by the Professor of Natural Philosophy, or by the Professor of Natural History. I attended, last summer, the course of the Professor of Natural Philosophy in this University, in which he expressly stated he should consider the subject as in some respects applicable to Medicine. I take it for granted he does not do so in his winter course, which is the proper object of his profession.

Was that summer course of his at all analogous to the class of Physique Médicale?—

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Somewhat; but it was an experimental class, not for Medical men only, but for general students also.

Do you think that a class, analogous to that of Physique Médicale, could be taught by any gentleman who is not a Medical man?—I do not think so; but it would require to be taught by a Physician, who had devoted himself in a secondary manner to Natural History and Natural Philosophy. A certain degree of medical knowledge is necessary for it.

Are the Commissioners to understand there is no Professor in this University who treats of these matters, that are properly embraced by the two Professors you have already alluded to?—No; there is no Professor in this University who embraces the subjects contained under the Histoire Naturelle Médicale, and Physique Médicale, as far as I believe. I have attended Natural History here, and it certainly is not embraced by Professor Jameson.

Do you consider those classes as embracing material subjects of study, preparatory to the degree of Doctor?—I do not consider them of any very great importance.

Is there any order laid down for the attendance on the classes, at this Institution?—Yes.

Will you have the goodness to state what that order is?—The students must attend the Faculty of Medicine for four years; and during those four years they take inscriptions, as they are called. They do not enter themselves with any particular Professor and pay him a fee; they take inscriptions at the Secrétairiat of the Faculty. They pay each a particular sum; the product of these inscriptions is divided equally among all the Professors, and no particular fee is charged for any one class. The inscriptions are taken every three months: there are four inscriptions each year. The fifteen inscriptions of the three first years cost fifty francs a-piece; that is to say, the student pays 750 francs, or £30, the three first years he attends the Faculty; and for that sum he may attend, if he pleases, at the extra hours, all the lectures given on all the subjects by the different Professors. For the sixteenth and last inscription he pays 35 francs. They attend four years, and go through the whole of the classes I have mentioned, in the following order:—During the first year they attend, in the winter, Anatomy, Physiology, Chimie Médicale; during the summer they attend Physique Médicale, Pathologie Externe, or General Surgery, and Botany. During the second year they attend, in the winter, Anatomy and Physiology a second time, and Médecine Opératoire. I should, perhaps, have mentioned, that though certainly the great majority of the subjects treated of in the Medical Faculty of Paris fall also under the notice of our Professors, yet, on account of the subdivision of labour, the subjects are treated in the Medical Faculty at much greater length. Our Professor of Anatomy embraces Anatomy, Pathology, Surgery, and Morbid Anatomy. In Paris the Professor confines himself strictly to Anatomy. The Theory of Physic here embraces Physiology, Therapeutics, and General Pathology. In Paris there is a Professor of Physiology, or the account of the functions of the body, equivalent to the Anatomy, in which the structure is described; and consequently, the course of Physiology in the Medical Faculty at Paris is of nearly three times the extent that it is here, and the subject is extensive enough to employ a Professor during the whole of the Sémestre d'Hiver. The summer of the second year they attend the Medicine, Pharmacy, Pathologie Externe, a second time, and Clinique Externe, that is, the Surgical Practice of an Hospital. The third year, in the winter, they attend Clinique Externe, Médecine Opératoire. In the summer they attend Pathologie Interne, Clinique Interne, Matière Médicale. In the fourth year they attend the Clinique Interne; in the summer they attend the Pathologie Interne, Medical Jurisprudence, and the Hospice de Perfectionnement; that is a particular Hospital, in which curious and rare cases are received; but that is not included in the list of the Professors. Midwifery is attended in the summer of the last year.

Are all these classes part of the Curriculum, or of the course which it is necessary to attend for Graduation?—It is the course attended for Graduation, and precisely in the order which I have mentioned to the Commissioners.

How do they manage with students that come from abroad, in regard to the course and order of study?—If that student is to take the degree of Doctor of Medicine, he must attend exactly the same as the native students. If he have attended some classes in this or in any other University before, for instance, Anatomy, they will dispense with his attendance upon the same classes in Paris, taking an examination for his degree expressly upon the same terms as if he had attended at Paris; but he pays the inscriptions precisely as the other students.

Must he attend the whole four years?—He must attend the whole four years.

What if he attended at other Universities?—I happened to know that; for at one time I thought of taking my degree at Paris. They told me that I must attend those classes, of which I had not attended the equivalent elsewhere; and I must attend a certain length of time, and pay my inscriptions, as if I had attended for the whole four years. I needed not actually have attended for the whole four years. I attended all the classes that were last to be taken, but only Anatomy.

But may a shorter period of attendance than those four years suffice?—I believe not. I recollect it was explained to me, that if I only attended three winters at this University, they would require me to attend the fourth there, to make it up.

Did they require four years, besides attendance here?—No.

Then the three years' attendance here was admitted?—At the end of the fourth year I might have been received upon trials.

Would they take one of the classes here as equivalent to two classes at Paris, in consequence of the subdivision, which does not take place here?—Yes: they would take the Theory of Physic at this University, probably in the place of Therapeutics and Physiology.

Do you consider the number of classes there as oppressive to the students?—No, certainly not; the expense of attending them all is exceedingly moderate.

But do you consider it oppressive in point of time?—No.

Does it not tend to perplex their minds?—No; and not only that, but a great many of

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them, independent of the classes of the Faculty, attend private lecturers, when they are of celebrity.

Do you consider any of these classes, as they are conducted, are superfluous?—Certainly none of them are too much; how far it might be worth while to adopt them is another question.

Do you think that this division of the whole subject of Medical Science into such a great variety of different Professorships is advantageous upon the whole?—Highly advantageous; and not oppressive, because it is not attended with a corresponding increased expense.

Is the science of Comparative Anatomy taught separately, or by some of the Professors you have mentioned?—It is not taught in the Faculty of Medicine.

Is it taught under the class of Natural History?—I presume a certain portion of it.

Is it taught entirely in the other Faculty?—It is taught entirely in the Faculté des Sciences, and at the Garden of Plants.

As the number of medical gentlemen at Paris capable of being lecturers is so great, is there but little difficulty in finding fit persons to fill these chairs?—Not the slightest.

Is it attendance at Foreign Universities only that is received at Paris as an equivalent, or is attendance at Foreign Medical Schools of eminence (which are not Universities) received?—Such a case never having presented itself to me, I cannot say; but attendance at the classes of this University I know did qualify. I do not know what may be the temper of the present Faculty.

As there is an excellent School at Geneva, do you know if the Swiss students from thence are admitted at Paris?—I hear of it now for the first time.

Would a young man, who had attended the hospitals in London, and attended lectures given by the members of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons in London, be admitted at Paris, the same as if he had been at a University?—Formerly there would have been the greatest disposition, on the part of the Faculty of Medicine, to pay proper respect to the tickets of the very eminent men who are in London, and who are personally known to many of the members of the Faculty; but I doubt if they would have been received, in consequence of not coming from a Medical Faculty.

With regard to the manner in which Clinical Medicine is taught, could you favour the Commissioners with any information upon that subject?—There are four Professors under the control and sanction of the Faculty; and besides, the Administration of the Hospitals has it in its power to cause Clinical lectures to be given on any subject that may seem to deserve it; and accordingly, Clinical lectures are given, more or less, at all the Hospitals at Paris. Some of them are given by Professors of the Faculty, and others depend upon the administration of the Hospital: there are four Professors of Clinical Medicine belonging to the Faculty; there are three Clinical Professors of Surgery, and one of Clinical Midwifery.

Is there an Hospital attached to the Faculty of Medicine, to which these four Professors are appropriated, or are they appropriated to the different Hospitals, by an arrangement with the Administration of the Hospitals?—There is one Hospital that is especially under the control of the Faculty, and in connexion with it; it is the Hospice de Perfectionnement. It is a Surgical establishment; it comprehends the treatment of all remarkable and very rare cases, which are sent there, to be under the observation of the more advanced students. The other Clinical Professors lecture in the Hôtel Dieu, and at La Charité, by an arrangement with the Administration of the Hospitals. I may mention, that the Professors of Clinical Medicine are on a different footing from all other Professors; none of the other Professors can be chosen but from the Professors Agrégés, and they must have become so from having been Professors Stagiaires; and these latter Professors are appointed by Concours, that is, by a comparative trial. But, without having recourse to Concours, the Grand Master of the University may appoint ten Professors Agrégés without Concours, who must be distinguished Practitioners in Physic, and aged at least 40; and the number of these cannot exceed ten, and from these ten may be chosen the four Professors of Clinical Medicine.

Are these ten in addition to the Professors Titulaires?—These ten are Professors Agrégés, in addition to those who have been appointed in consequence of Concours. I believe they are Agrégés Libres, and not Agrégés en Exercice, as the twenty-four are.

Was that arrangement dictated by the desire of obtaining eminent Practitioners to be Professors of Clinical Medicine?—Yes; for it is manifest that, but for that arrangement, very young men might be Professors of Clinical Medicine. No one can be a Professor Agrégé unless he is twenty-five years old; but he may at that age become one. Nothing can prevent him, when he is Professor Agrégé, from being a substitute of the Professor de Clinique, which would be a very great abuse.

With reference to the course of instruction pursued at the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, would you say, upon the whole, that there is a more complete and more useful course of instruction conveyed to the students, by means of their lectures, than can be acquired at this University?—Their course of instruction is certainly much superior to the Medical education here; the courses are much more numerous, and the subjects are treated more in detail. But the Professors have no particular motive for exertion: if a Professor is attended by ten students, his emoluments are as great as if the theatre were crowded; consequently, many of the courses are very imperfect; they are so imperfect that it is on that account the private lecturers have such numerous classes.

Is that owing to the circumstance, that there is no inducement for exertion on the part of the Professors?—Yes; but supposing the particular part of the arrangement, which seems defective, were remedied, then there could not be a doubt that the course in the Faculty of Medicine at Paris is considerably superior to that of this University. The *theory* of teaching is superior, independent of the great opportunities for practical instruction, which we never can have here.

Would you say that some of the defects in the theory of teaching in this University might

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be remedied by a division of some of the Chairs, or by an addition of other Chairs; or is there any method by which you could combine the advantages of the mode of teaching in Paris, with the system of instruction pursued in this University?—I apprehend, for instance, the Professor of Anatomy should lecture upon Anatomy alone. The subject is so extensive, as I know by experience, that a six months' course of lectures, sticking closely to the subject, is not sufficient to embrace it in all its details.

You are yourself a lecturer upon Anatomy?—I am.

Are there any other classes which you think are overburdened by the extent of the subject?—The class of the Theory of Physic embraces, at present, Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics; either of these subjects is sufficient for a six months' course of lectures, except Therapeutics, and that would be well deserving of a three months' course of lectures.

Do all three of them form a subject of three separate courses at Paris?—They do.

Do you think there is any advantage in the distinction which is made in the Institution at Paris, between Chimie Médicale and Pharmacologie?—Pharmacologie is the art of compounding and preparing Medicines for exhibition in the body of the patient, giving them in the form of prescriptions and recipes. Chimie Médicale is the Chemical Analysis of the substances of which they are composed.

Might not those two subjects be taught in one class?—Very likely.

Does it appear to you that there would be any disadvantage arising from the teaching of Chemistry, especially with reference to the science of Medicine, leaving it to be pursued in other classes as a branch of general science; or do you consider that the general Chair of Chemistry should embrace what is included in the class of Chimie Médicale?—General Chemistry is quite sufficient for one Professor, without Chemical Pharmacy.

Is there any course of Practical Chemistry in the Chairs of Paris?—No, none by order of the Faculty; but there is, under the Professor of Chemistry, as in this University, a Préparateur; and that Préparateur, in his laboratory, gives a course of Practical Chemistry, just as Anatomists give a course of Practical Anatomy. Those courses have been very extensively followed by the students.

Do you consider the lectures given by the Assistant of Dr. Hope, in this University, to be materially useful?—Certainly. But as far as I understand, they are not lectures, but merely demonstrations. I consider them as highly useful. It is only by such a course that a student can obtain that practical acquaintance with Chemistry which is of advantage to him.

Did you attend the class of Medical Jurisprudence at Paris?—I did.

Have you ever attended that class at this University?—I have not. But I have reason to believe that it is exceedingly well taught here, as it is indeed at Paris.

Do you think that it would be an improvement of the system here, that attendance upon that class should be rendered imperative upon candidates for Graduation?—It is a very difficult question to answer. It is undoubtedly the case, that in a great majority of the instances where Medico-legal investigations are carried on, medical men, who have not paid particular attention to that subject, are very apt to go wrong; and they do go so far wrong, for they are constantly contradicting each other in their examinations, and medical evidence before juries is generally thought very unsatisfactory. It may happen that a medical man may be called upon to give evidence, and he may give answers which are quite unsatisfactory, because he has not paid particular attention to that point.

Is attendance upon that class imperative at Paris?—Yes.

Did you happen to be present at any criminal trials, or investigations at Paris, where you heard any medical evidence?—I have not; but I have perused very full reports of such trials, and, in Paris at least, they are conducted in a very superior manner. Those investigations are entrusted, by the Prefect of Police, to persons fully qualified to pursue them, who have made the subject their previous study. In a case of poisoning, for instance, the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence would be called upon, with the assistance of a committee, to give in a report; and accordingly, upon trials where such evidence is given, and they are called upon to investigate the matter, there is very little or no difference of opinion. Difference of opinion only takes place when there is ignorance on the part of some of those who make the investigation. If, upon a legal examination, such men as Dr. Duncan, junior, Dr. Christison, and the Professor at Paris, were called upon to give evidence, there would be no difference of opinion. In relation, for instance, to poisoning, or cases of suspended animation, and questions upon the appearances presented in dead bodies, whether they are the natural result of disease, or of some substance previously administered,—if any of the common description of country practitioners are called in, there will be the most various conflict of opinion, and the jury must necessarily be puzzled, for they cannot attach more importance to the opinion of one practitioner than another.

Is the difficulty, which you seem to entertain in regard to making attendance upon the class of Medical Jurisprudence imperative, a difficulty connected with the nature of the subject, or with the arrangement pointed out in the *Statuta Solennia* in regard to the attendance upon other classes?—If there are new arrangements to be made, I presume that those classes should be made imperative which are of the most importance. It will occur in many instances, that perhaps only once or twice, in the course of a long life, a Medical man will be called upon to give an opinion in a case of that kind. With reference to Medical studies, I must say I think it is a point of comparatively little importance; it may sometimes be of the highest importance, but *in the general run* I have an opinion that it is not so much so.

What period of vacation is there, in the Medical School at Paris, in the course of a year?—Three months, from the last day of July to the first of November.

Is the attendance, during the three months of summer, as great as during the winter course—Very nearly as great.

Is it by attending two sets of lectures, one after another, in the course of a year, that they are enabled to overtake such a number of subjects?—Certainly.

Can you give the Commissioners any information as to the mode of Examination for degrees in Paris?—That is one of the points, which I conceive would require alteration in this University. One examination, and in Latin, never can be sufficient. In one examination of an hour, a student cannot be examined minutely upon any subject, still less upon the great variety which it ought to embrace. It is a very general impression, and I have the distinct conviction, that the examination by the Medical Faculty here is comparatively light. In Paris, they undergo five examinations before a deputation of the Faculty. Three Professors examine at once; these examinations are public, and they last from an hour to an hour and a half; they are enabled, however, easily to overtake so much business, in consequence of examining three students at once, sometimes more.

Are the Examinators the Professors Titulaires?—Yes; the Professors Agrégés may supply their place. At the first, the student is examined upon Anatomy and Physiology alone, a certain number of minutes; he then passes to the second Professor, and so on to the third; and thus the three examine him.

Is that first examination at the conclusion of the first course of study, or the first Semestre?—I believe they may take their examinations at any period of their studies they please, or as soon as they have attended the proper classes; it is not necessary that they should wait till the end of the fourth year before they pass examination.

Will you have the goodness to state how the second examination is conducted?—In the second examination, they are examined upon Medicine and Surgery, in the same way as at the first; in the third, they are examined upon Chemistry, Botany, and Pharmacology, and particularly upon the art of writing Prescriptions; in the fourth, they are examined upon Medical Jurisprudence and Materia Medica; in the fifth, upon Clinical Medicine and Surgery, that is, the management of particular cases. Then they have, besides, to publish a Thesis; and in the sixth examination, they have to defend that Thesis, which may be written either in French or in Latin, but it is always written in French.

Are the examinations conducted in Latin or French?—In French.

Is the result of every successive examination recorded, so as to show whether the student has passed satisfactorily or not?—I presume so.

With reference to what you term the sixth examination, in which they defend their Thesis, is it a mere matter of form, or is it at all in the nature of a test?—It is a test of a student's attainments; but it is commonly a matter of form, as it is here, unless when the students have advanced new, or what are thought erroneous doctrines; if he defend the doctrines with ingenuity, he passes, whether they are right or wrong.

Have you witnessed those examinations?—Yes; they are always public, and attended by considerable numbers.

Did it appear to you to be a very searching test of the student's knowledge?—Undoubtedly; the questions put to them were the most minute that could be imagined.

Are any part of the examinations conducted by means of written questions being given to the students, which they are desired to solve at the time, without any assistance?—No.

Does it often occur that candidates are remitted to their studies upon any particular branch?—I cannot, from knowledge, speak to that point.

Do you know how many graduate in a year at the University of Paris?—I do not know.

In the previous course of education that is required, is a knowledge of Greek demanded?—Greek and Latin, I believe; Latin, certainly.

Has the number of students been increasing?—I never heard any complaint of the number diminishing; and such are the practical opportunities for instruction instituted at Paris, that, I believe, whatever system of instruction was pursued there, the number of students would be great; such is the reputation of Paris as a place of instruction all over the country. The Universities of Strasburgh and Montpelier have had very celebrated men, but have not exceeded a certain range; the degrees are held in much less estimation than those of Paris.

At what age can students receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Paris?—I am not aware that any age is mentioned.

Has the course of study, requisite for degrees, been increased considerably of late years?—Yes.

Do you know whether, since greater strictness has been introduced, it has had any effect in increasing or diminishing the number of graduates?—It is impossible to say; I believe the expense of graduation, which has a very great effect upon the number of graduates, is the same as it was before; and as there are more classes, and more Professors than were before, I should suppose that the number, as far as it depends upon the success of teaching, ought to be increased, rather than diminished.

Is it only the graduates, who are obliged to go through a four years' course which you have described; or must all who inscribe themselves go through that course, whether they intend to graduate or not?—There is a modification of Medical practitioners. If the course of education at this University were very extensive, and at the same time made proportionally expensive, it would require to be adopted, undoubtedly, with some qualifications. In Paris, there are Doctors of Medicine, and Officiers de Santé. The latter correspond to the Apothecaries in London, and in some respects to the Surgeons and Apothecaries in Edinburgh thirty years ago. They go through very nearly the same education as the Doctors, but they do not attend some of the classes twice; they attend the lectures of the Faculty only three years, and the price of obtaining the Diploma of an Officier de Santé is considerably less. They may become Officiers de Santé without attending the Faculties of any of the Universities, but by attending the secondary schools, which are situated in different large towns in France. These indivi-

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duals are an exceedingly useful class of practitioners; they enter the Navy and Army, where the emoluments are not very high; they practise in the country towns, and in places where Doctors of Medicine could not settle, on account of the low scale of the emoluments. These individuals form a class completely distinct from Doctors of Medicine or Surgery.

Is there any particular order of attendance, or course of study, prescribed for those who do not intend to take either degree, but merely for students, such as yourself; or might they take any order they chose?—I might have taken any order I pleased, and that permission was obtained, upon application to the Dean, upon showing my passport and Diploma. The Diploma of Surgeon is shown, and, I believe, the permission to attend the lectures gratis, was granted. Students at that time were expected, however, to inscribe themselves, and to pay; but at the period I am speaking of, there was no calling over of names in the class, and no surveillance exerted as to who entered. The lectures were *pro bono publico*, to which all the world might go.

Was any certificate given in the University of Paris, showing the partial or negligent attendance of students at various classes?—Previous to 1822 there was none, and, accordingly, the attendance on many classes was exceedingly negligent. I have seen Professors lecturing to ten or twelve students; I have seen another lecturing to twelve hundred, in the same Amphitheatre. In 1822, the Administration insisted that the Appel Nominal should take place. They consulted their registers, and knew from thence, what number of students in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th years, should be attending. A list was delivered to the Professor, and he was expected to call over the names, in no regular order, upon days unforeseen, so as to call every person twice or three times a-month; and the names of the absentees were marked, and they lost their inscriptions, if they did not go to the Dean of the Faculty, and give a valid and satisfactory reason for their absence.

Is there any particular period when students are required to attend Practical Anatomy?—There is no particular part of the Curriculum, when students are required to attend; that point is left to their own discretion.

Have you the means of getting any information as to the number of graduates at Paris for the last few years, so as to exhibit what effect the recent regulations have had, in increasing or diminishing the number of graduates?—If it were the desire of the Commissioners, I could write to some friends of mine, and endeavour to procure it. I do not know if it would be successful. I would just wish to inform the Commissioners as to the whole expense of attending the Medical Faculty four years. The students are permitted to attend, not by feeing individual Professors, but by taking inscriptions at the Secrétairiat of the Faculty. For the first 15 inscriptions, they pay 750 francs; for the 16th and last inscription they pay 35; and the whole five examinations cost them 150 francs; their sixth examination, in which they defend their Thesis, 65 francs; and the Diploma, 100 francs. The whole expense comes to 1,100 francs, or £44; for that sum they may attend the whole of the lectures of every kind, but that is exclusive of the expense of dissection. There is nothing paid for attending dissections, the price of the bodies only is paid. The 1,100 francs that each student pays in the course of his Curriculum, are divided equally among all the Professors.

Is any thing paid for the bodies which are given from the Hospitals?—Yes.

Is it paid to the Hospitals?—It is; at least a certain part goes to the fund of the Faculty, and a certain part to the Hospital.

Is the payment made by the individual student?—It is made by the student who dissects the body.

Are there any other suggestions besides what you have mentioned, in regard to the Chair of Anatomy and the Theory of Physic, which you would wish to make, grounded upon your observation of the Chairs at Paris?—Physiology, I think, might with great advantage be made a distinct Chair; the subject is quite extensive enough; but I would by no means say that it ought to be the case in this University. Independent of what is expedient in the Medical point of view, it is necessary to pay great attention to the expense that will be necessarily entailed on the students; and it should be tried, as much as possible, to unite, with what is expedient, what is practically possible and economical.

Do you think that there should be a Professorship of Surgery here, quite separated from the Anatomical Chair?—A Professorship of Surgery is absolutely indispensable.

Do you think that class ought to be taught by a Practical Surgeon?—Undoubtedly; it can only be taught by a practical man.

Have you any further observations to offer to the Commissioners?—There is a suggestion I had to make, with regard to Clinical Medicine. I conceive, from the way in which it is at present conducted, comparatively little advantage can be obtained by the students. I attended two courses of Clinical Medicine at this University, and I really profited very little by them, on account of the manner in which the visit was conducted; because no one can do more than look on.

Is that owing to the number of students, and the crowded state of the wards?—Not owing to that more than to the system, by which no one, however active and well disposed, could obtain much information. In the first place, the Clinical visit occupies only one hour. During that visit, the Physician puts very few questions to the patient; indeed, he reads his report from a paper previously made up by his clerk; so that going round the Clinical wards here and visiting them, to the great majority of the students, is absolutely unprofitable; and the visit might as well be made in the lecture-room as by the bed-side of the patient. It is impossible the system can be otherwise here, when one hour only is allowed for the Clinical visit.

In what way is the system conducted at Paris?—Clinical instruction occupies about four hours of the Clinical teacher, in the Faculty at Paris. In order to allow the Professor to

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devote that portion of time to it here, the visit must be made at another hour than from twelve to one, which is the most valuable part of the day to him; the physician must, at the bed-side of the patient, ask questions himself in a distinct tone of voice, and repeat the answers in an audible tone; he must dictate his reports audibly, and afterwards he must not only lecture upon the case, but, as is the practice in the Italian and German Universities, he must examine the students on these reports, and gradually teach them to form their own opinions, and not deliver his own, until he has examined the students, and seen which of them has formed a correct opinion, and which has formed an erroneous one. The work of a Clinical Professor ought to be an exceedingly laborious one; and unless it is a very laborious one, and the Professor is a kind of domine, I do not suppose much valuable practical Clinical instruction would be derived; and, accordingly, the Graduates of this University, however well informed in the literature of their profession, though they generally take one course upon the prognostics of disease, are frequently ignorant of it when they enter upon practice.

Is there no risk that that elaborate sort of examination of the patients, in the presence of a great number of persons, must be very detrimental to them; or does it happen in the French hospitals?—It is never complained of there, practically speaking. Here, there are certain considerations: a person suggests what is expedient, in a medical point of view; it is in the discretion of the Professor to reconcile that with the utmost possible attention to the comfort of the patients.

What number of students attend the Clinical Professor, connected with the Faculty and different hospitals?—It is according to the celebrity of the Professors: occasionally the numbers are enormous, and it is an exertion of muscular strength, and not without danger, to obtain access to the bed-side of the patient in Paris.

Are the Clinical lectures given by the Professors in rotation in Paris, or are they fixed to a particular Professor, to lecture through a course?—I believe two Professors lecture at once, one in one amphitheatre, and one in another; and the students have it in their option to attend whom they please; and the one who has the greatest celebrity will be followed by the great majority; so that, in reference to the number of students, and to obviate the great inconvenience of such a number attending one Professor, care must be taken to balance them equally against each other.

From your observation, do you think that the most advantageous plan, or the method followed here of several Professors lecturing clinically in rotation?—With reference to that point, the most celebrated Clinical lectures have always been those which have been delivered by one person, long in the habit of doing so. He not only acquires a great experience, but a most useful kind of experience; so that nothing is lost from the manner in which he is compelled to analyze every case, and to draw conclusions from it. When Professors succeed each other, from three months to three months, there must be less experience acquired comparatively; but there are advantages in having alternations of Professors. The practice of Physic is not uniform—different theories and practices prevail; and when students have the means of attending a succession of Professors, they have different opportunities of seeing the different methods of cure employed. Those Clinical lectures which have been most celebrated and distinguished, have always been by stationary Clinical Professors.

Would it be practicable, from the means furnished by the Hospital here, especially by the Infirmary, for a gentleman to give as complete a course of Clinical information as is practised in Paris, or would be practicable in London?—They could not give such courses of Clinical Medicine as are practised in Paris, for this reason, that there is a Bureau Central, for the admission of patients into the hospitals. To that Bureau, all kinds of patients must present themselves, except in cases of accidents, when they are at once put into the nearest hospital. When they can, they make their appearance at the Bureau Central, and undergo an examination by an experienced Surgeon or Physician. The Clinical Professors have it in their power to send to this Bureau Central the number of beds they have unoccupied, and the kind of cases they would wish; and these are immediately sent to them; so that, by means of this arrangement, they have it in their power to exhibit a succession of most interesting cases. Every practitioner in Paris, who chooses to study any one particular department of Medicine, has the most ample opportunity for it; he has only to state, at the Bureau Central, that he wishes to have patients of that kind sent him. The diseases of the brain have of late excited considerable attention. The Physician, who has devoted himself to that investigation, has constantly had his hands full. The Hôpital de la Charité has long been celebrated for attention paid there to the diseases of the chest; and, accordingly, a great majority of the beds of the Physicians of the Hôpital de la Charité are occupied by cases of thoracical diseases. The same system prevails here, but to a less degree, among the Clinical Professors, for they have power to select the most interesting cases.

To have the full advantage of that system, is it necessary there must be a much greater population?—There must be a much greater population. It is impossible to expect that by any kind of theoretical arrangements, in such a place as this, we can supply the want of practical information.

But, if in London a good system were adopted, might that not be done?—Yes, if a good system were adopted between a University and the different Hospitals, it might be done; but it would be difficult, on account of the London Hospitals being private property; and corporate bodies are commonly most untractable.

Would you say that the cure of the patient is as carefully attended to, and successfully followed out, at the Hospitals at Paris, as it is in London, and in this country?—Infinitely better than those in London. The Physician at Paris visits the patients every morning; the Physician at London visits them only once a-week; and very often, for the rest of the time, the patient is left to the charge of an Hospital pupil, who sends for his principal only on some

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urgent occasion. The Hospitals in Paris are most admirable in point of ventilation, cleanliness, and every attention to the comfort of the patients.

Do the Physicians, who give Clinical lectures at Paris, act, at the same time, as Professors of other branches of Medical Science?—The Professors of Clinical Medicine in Paris, according to the arrangements of the present Faculty, lecture upon no other department of Medical Science in the Faculty: but, independent of the four Medical Professors under their control, there are Clinical lectures given, under the sanction of the general Administration of the Hospitals. These lectures are often given by persons who are Professors at the Faculty, under the general Administration of the Hospitals; for instance, the Professor of Therapeutics at the School of Medicine, delivered a course of lectures on the Diseases of the Skin. The Professor of Anatomy at the Faculty, delivered Clinical lectures upon Surgery at the Hôpital de la Pitié; and the principle is perfectly established, that, under the sanction of the Administration of the Hospitals, though Professors of the Faculty, they may give lectures at their own Hospitals.

Are there any other Clinical lectures on Surgery at the same Hospital, besides those that are delivered by the Professor of Anatomy?—The Clinical Surgery is carried on at two Hospitals: the one at the Hôtel Dieu, that goes on all the year; the Professor makes visits, performs operations, and, according to the cases, does, or does not, deliver lectures immediately after the visit, and after the performance of the operations. Through the hands of that Clinical Professor, five or six thousand cases pass annually. The other is the Hôpital de la Charité; there are two Professors of Clinical Surgery there, and this visit is precisely of the some kind, and occupies the same time as at the Hôtel Dieu. They make the visit, perform operations, and deliver lectures; and, besides, the Professor examines the students in the way I have mentioned, as being such a desideratum in this University.

Are any other lectures upon Clinical Medicine or Surgery, recognised, besides those which are given by the Professors?—None are recognised by the Faculty; they are given, merely by an arrangement of the Administration, for the benefit of the students.

Are there not as many Medical classes, in the winter, at Edinburgh, at present, as the students can attend with advantage?—There are more Medical classes here than the students can attend; indeed, there are so many classes, that the students are sadly puzzled which to choose; and, after having made the choice, no time is left them to attend Practical Anatomy, which is a very great loss.

In order to make way for the additions you have been recommending, would it not be necessary to remove some of the present lectures?—Yes, they should be removed to the summer session, and the sessions of the University should be divided into Semestres.

As the Medical course extends to four years, do you think that the number to be attended in any one year would be too great?—I do not think so. They are not only not too great, but in Paris, the Anatomy, Physiology, the Pathologie Interne and Externe, are attended twice in four years.

When you gave an answer with respect to the too great number of winter classes, had you in your mind the old practice of three years, or the new regulation of four years?—It was given with reference to the old regulation, when the students attended what classes, and in what order they pleased. Perhaps a good deal of inconvenience depends upon the students attending out-door lectures.

Would you have the goodness to state the manner in which the study of Anatomy is pursued at Paris?—Independent of the lectures of the Professor of Anatomy, there are lectures which are exceedingly well attended upon Practical Anatomy. In order to encourage Practical Anatomy, there is a sort of sub-professor Agrégé, termed le Chef des Travaux Anatomiques, who has unlimited control; and a part of the course is appropriated to dissections. It is his business to attend them, and to see that there is a supply of dead bodies. He has persons under him to assist him. There are two Prosecteurs; and under them, again, there are four Aides d'Anatomie. The duty of these individuals is, that they shall be, more or less, in the dissecting-room, ready to assist the students, and superintend them in their studies; but they do not do so, and the students are left very much to themselves. The obtaining of a supply of dead bodies is, in a considerable measure, dependent on the activity of the students. They go into the hospitals and houses, and mark the body, by putting a paper upon it with their names, so that, when it is brought to the School of Medicine, or the Hôpital de la Pitié, it is claimed by the person who put his name upon it. Those who are active in going to the hospital early, get a supply of dead bodies, in the best possible condition; those who do not use that activity are sometimes worse of. When I was in France, I attended lectures upon Chemistry, and Comparative Anatomy; but those lectures are not particularly applicable to Medicine. In the Collége de Plessis, and the Collége de France, lectures are given upon general scientific subjects twice a-week. Those lectures, at the time I speak of, were quite public; any one might attend them. The lectures on Chemistry were exceedingly well attended; those upon Comparative Anatomy much less so. I do not know the organization of the Faculty of Sciences, or the Faculty of Law, or the Faculty of Letters.

Is it in your power to afford the Commissioners any information upon the System of Study, the Rules, Regulations, and Discipline of the different Colleges belonging to the University of Paris, in the Faculty of Arts?—No. I know the question has been agitated frequently, as to the propriety of a preliminary education at this University, with respect to degrees in Medicine; but it seems to me that will require the very deepest consideration. It is very desirable, undoubtedly, that those who take degrees should possess as high qualifications as possible; and, if they are men of Letters, and men of Science, the degree of Doctor of Medicine would be proportionally more respected; but Medicine being a practical art, which is to be exercised for the good of the community, attention must be paid to the demands of

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the public, and it is unreasonable, perhaps, to expect that Medical men who are about to establish themselves in the country, where the scale of remuneration is small, and where the demand for general knowledge is not so great, should possess the high qualifications that some aim at.

Should you think it would be too much to require a competent knowledge of Greek, in addition to Latin and Mathematics?—I should think it of much more importance that the student should have a competent knowledge of French than of Greek; and I do not see of what practical use a course of Mathematics is to be at all. Medicine is a practical art, and those who have been renowned as the best practitioners, are very far from being celebrated for their amount of general information. The man who has done most for Medical Science, in this country, was most grossly illiterate—I mean Mr. John Hunter; and it is an observation generally, in the profession, that those who have had the best literary education (I speak of the Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge) are considered by the bulk of the Medical practitioners rather as amateurs.

Are you aware if the number of Medical degrees taken at Oxford and Cambridge is extremely small?—It is small compared with the number in this University.

Do you know if the Medical degrees of those Universities are chiefly taken to qualify the candidates for certain offices?—Yes, to become members of the College of Physicians of London.

Are those degrees very often taken, when Medical education has not been followed at Oxford or Cambridge?—Constantly so; the degree of Doctor of Medicine is granted to them after having been a certain time Bachelors of Medicine; the degree of Bachelor is granted after the production of certificates of attendance upon particular classes.

Do you know, if, in the Army regulations, considerable proficiency in what may be called Preliminary Studies is required?—I am not acquainted with the preliminary qualifications required by the Army regulations.

Have you any doubt that this political measure of the French Government, by which they appear to have changed the constitution of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, will be likely, in its result, to add greatly to the reputation of the French School of Medicine?—If I were to give any opinion, I would say, that it will have a tendency greatly to diminish the reputation of the French School in the long run. It is not the system of previous education that will increase or diminish its reputation; I allude to other reasons. Formerly, the appointment of the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris was the work of the Faculty itself; the appointment of them lay with the Faculty, and was determined entirely by the merits of the candidates, established at a public Concours, before Medical men, who were Juges de Concours, the cleverest men that could be got. Many of the Professors of the University of Paris, I dare say, entered the city originally without shoes and stockings; and by the provisions of the ordinance now in force, though not ostensibly, Government has the appointment of all the Professors. Of all those who were named in the ordinance of 1823, there were many who had never been heard of. The effect of this system will be, to throw the patronage into the hands of Government; and in a country where prejudices run so high, and are acted on with so little reserve, we may rely upon it, the nomination will not be to the most worthy, but to the most religious and most monarchical. The Court Physicians and Surgeons will be preferred to all other candidates.

But, with reference chiefly to the new system of education, do you think that, supposing the Chairs were to be worthily filled, that new system will have the effect of making the School of Medicine much more efficient than it is now?—It will have no effect in that point of view. I think the School of Medicine will not be more efficient, because the students are presumed to have been the students of another Faculty. It can have no effect in increasing the number of students at the Paris University.

Do you think it will have the effect of making their education more useful, and producing better students?—It may have the effect of diminishing the number of Doctors of Medicine, and compelling many to become Officiers de Santé who formerly might have aspired to the Medical degree; it may diminish the number of graduates, without diminishing the number of students.

Do you consider that that is likely to be detrimental to the interests o Medicine, by diminishing the number of graduates, and inducing more to practise upon the inferior degree?—It cannot fail to be so, if it increases the number of Officiers de Santé, at the expense of the Doctors of Medicine. As the qualifications of the Officiers de Santé are less than those of Doctors of Medicine, it must have a bad effect upon the Medical profession; but this is merely my opinion as to what I think likely to happen.

Do you think, that, if a previous knowledge of Greek and Mathematics were required in candidates for Medical degrees, at the University of Edinburgh, it would have the effect of diminishing the number of those graduates?—Certainly, I think it would have the effect of diminishing the number of candidates for degrees, particularly if examination on these points were required; and it would increase the number of those who would content themselves with the degree of Surgeon.

Do you think the result of that would be prejudicial to the interests of Medicine in this country?—No, because the qualifications demanded by the Royal College of Surgeons here are, in some points, superior to what are required for a Doctor of Medicine.

If a previous knowledge of Greek and Mathematics were required both of candidates for the Medical degree and from candidates for the diploma of the College of Surgeons, what, in your opinion, would be the result, as it regards Medicine in general?—The number of those who have taken Medical degrees has increased of late years in a very great ratio. This is not entirely to be attributed, if I may so say, to the increased celebrity of the University, but

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to the general circumstances of Medical education. Formerly, the degree of the College of Surgeons was an inferior degree; the qualifications that were required for candidates were less; and many persons contented themselves, as it was a cheaper degree, with taking it; but the College of Surgeons have, by degrees, increased their qualifications, until it is now as difficult to get a Surgical diploma as it is to obtain a Medical degree. Therefore, students now take the degree of Doctor of Medicine, because, in order to get merely a Surgical diploma, they must have gone through the regular course of instruction necessary to receive the former. Therefore, if the College of Surgeons also were to insist upon a knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, along with the Faculty here, I presume that the number of the present candidates would continue as before, in relation to the College of Surgeons of this place; but I have no doubt, that if Latin, Greek, and Mathematics were insisted upon here, as a preliminary education, involving, of course, the attendance of another year at the University, that we should then have rising in opposition to us some of the other Schools in Scotland; for men must and will go where they can have their education at the rate they are best able to afford in general.

What would be the result, supposing the same system were to be introduced into all the Universities throughout Scotland?—The University of the capital will have the preference.

Do you apprehend any bad consequences would be likely to follow from that system, by introducing into medical practice a lower class of practitioners than those who obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine, or the diploma from the College of Surgeons?—I think it exceedingly likely. That system has begun, to a certain extent, in Edinburgh; for there are many Apothecaries in town, who keep open shops, who are in considerable practice; and if they practise at a cheaper rate than Surgeons and Physicians, in spite of the superior qualifications of those two latter, they will in the end have a considerable share of the public practice.

Has it not long been the case that Apothecaries did practise in Edinburgh?—Formerly, it was understood they did not practise out of their shops; they gave advice behind the counter, but they have now Surgeon's diplomas, some of them, in addition, and some of them not, and they practise as extensively as they please.

Do you not understand that the number of applications for the diploma of Surgeon has really increased?—The number of applications for the diploma of Surgeon has of late increased uniformly as the qualifications have been raised.

Were not the qualifications for the degree of Doctor of Medicine much higher than those required by the College of Surgeons until of late years?—Considerably higher.

To what causes do you attribute the increase of application for the diploma of the College of Surgeons?—In a great measure, to the demand of the Army and Navy, for which these qualifications are required.

Has the demand diminished since the peace?—I presume it must have done so considerably since the peace.

Then you do not understand that the number of diplomas granted by the Royal College of Surgeons here has decreased since the peace?—It has, I believe, every year increased. There were more students here last year than at any previous session. Many persons took degrees from both Colleges. Formerly, the Surgical degree was thought quite an inferior thing, and a Doctor of Medicine disdained to have it. The Surgeons, of late years, have increased in respectability and in their sphere of practice, and their diploma has also increased in respectability.

If the numbers have not diminished since the peace, must not some other cause exist for that continued increase than the demands by the Army and Navy?—There is a general afflux to the University, the causes of which I do not pretend to say, and I can only suspect the general state of the population of the country.

Although, in your opinion, the effect might be doubtful, to require the additional previous education, to which reference has been made, for the ordinary degree of Doctor in the University, do you think it would be prudent to institute a higher degree, which persons, ambitious of distinction, might take, such as Doctor of Philosophy and Medicine, which was formerly known, and may still be known, on the Continent?—It is known in several of the Universities on the Continent; but as I believe Medicine is a practical art, and that a man becomes an accomplished Physician, and well skilled in the treatment of disease, by seeing it at the bedside of the patient; I believe the acquisition of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, would not greatly assist him in that particular. *Morbi non eloquentiâ, sed remediis vincuntur.* It may have a general fictitious sort of esteem in the minds of the public, but those persons will be most frequently called into consultation who have performed successfully the greatest number of cures, whether they know Latin or Greek or not.

Considering the degree conferred by the University as an Academical honour, and that the Profession is a learned one, do you not think it would be advisable to have the means of such distinctions, as have already been adverted to, provided by the University, without rendering it imperative, or interfering with the existing degree?—I do not think it necessary, for the benefit of the Science, that there should be such a high qualification; the books which are to be read in Greek, amount almost to nothing; those that exist, are translated into the Latin; there also exist translations of the Latin Classics, and they are read more than the original sources of information, which are consulted very rarely. I do not know more than one practitioner, at present, in Edinburgh, who is a Greek scholar.

If all such books are now translated, might not what you have now mentioned be an objection to Greek, as a preparative to any profession?—If it were desired, and thought absolutely necessary, it would be most advantageous that they should learn French, in which so many admirable works have been published. Unless a person reads French nearly as well as his

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native tongue, his knowledge of Medicine must be very limited. When we consider the vast expense of Medical education, and the time necessary to procure it, we should take care that, by increasing the difficulty of obtaining the degree, we do not throw Medical practice into inferior hands. There must always be, in the Medical profession, inferior Practitioners, for the benefit of poor people in distant parts of the country; and they could not be put an end to without detriment to the public.

Could any better use be made of the early period of life, than by acquiring a knowledge of the Classics?—So far as the acquisition of the Classics tends to the development of the mental powers, it is highly desirable. The great zeal for instruction on the part of the mechanics, and all the branches of the community, is rather for practical than theoretical information.

Edinburgh, Monday, 13th November 1826.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

The Reverend Sir *Henry Moncrieff*, Bart., D.D., called in and examined.

Rev. Sir H. Moncrieff.

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The Commissioners are desirous of receiving any opinions you may have formed, in the first place, with regard to the Education and Discipline of the University generally; and next, to the Theological Class more particularly?—I have had but little access to know much about the Discipline of the College. I was not educated here myself, and the greatest part of my family were educated at a different University. I can, therefore, know very little about the ordinary practice of this University: but I can say, generally, that there is one thing which would be very material in the management of the classes,—that the attendance of the students should be more enforced than I believe it to be—that there should be much more strict and regular examination of the students on the subject of the lectures—and that, especially in the classes of Philosophy and Theology, the questions put to them should not be so expressed as to require no other answers than "Yes" or "No."

Does that opinion refer to all the branches of education given in this University?—To all, without exception. I think there is too little examination, and that too little is done to enforce regular attendance.

Would you wish to suggest anything else with respect to the Constitution, Discipline, or Education of the University, generally speaking?—I do not mean to suggest anything—I am not entitled to do this; but I think there is no such thing as securing attendance, but by regular catalogues, called over every day, and especially at the examination hours. I recollect to have heard, that in many instances, at present, when there is examination, the students are not compelled to attend at the examination hours, and that these are commonly the thinnest in point of attendance.

Are you of opinion that the loss of time in calling a catalogue is of any consideration?—I think it of none at all. On the contrary, it is greatly in favour of the usefulness of the class, if the Professor himself correctly observes the hour of meeting.

Does anything occur to you with respect to lengthening the session?—I think the session, instead of being too long, is, in many of the classes, greatly too short; it is shorter than the sessions in the neighbouring Universities, at least in one of them; and it seems to me to have, of late years, been gradually becoming shorter here.

Would it therefore, in your opinion, be an improvement to make a longer session?—Yes, I certainly think so.

Do you conceive that there is anything in the pecuniary circumstances of the students which would render it so inconvenient as to make it prudent to hesitate about enlarging the period of the session?—No; I do not think there is anything that I can imagine which ought to have this effect, if it is really intended that the students should receive an efficient University education. But I know very well this, that the evils arising from shortened sessions would never be cured, as long as there is no efficient discipline to secure the attendance of the students while the session lasts. I have heard of students who came from the country and have been enrolled, who, without the knowledge of the Professor, have given little, or almost no attendance at all. The Professor does not see them, but he does not miss them. I remember to have heard of one instance, in which a schoolmaster from the country, who was in one of the Philosophy classes, was understood to have been certified at the end of the session, as having given regular attendance; though it was believed that he had never been three days absent from the country school which he taught, upwards of twenty miles' distance from Edinburgh. I am sensible, however, that this is not an answer which bears directly on the question put. A little more expense would certainly be incurred by a longer session; but I do not think this affords a substantial reason against prolonging the session, when the efficiency of a University education is in question.

Will you have the goodness to inform the Commissioners, whether, with reference to the pecuniary circumstances of the students, particularly the students of Divinity, you do not think it would be a great hardship to increase the length of the session?—No, I do not think so; I do not see how it should be a greater hardship to increase the length of the session, supposing it were carried on to the month of May, than it is in the University of Glasgow, where students are at least as poor, and the inconvenience would be as severely felt as it can be at Edinburgh.

Would you propose to make the session longer in Edinburgh than in Glasgow?—No; I would not propose a longer session than the usual session at Glasgow.

But would you wish it to be as long?—Yes.

Did you study at the University of Glasgow?—Yes.

Do you remember what the length of the session was at that period?—There were some

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innovations during the time I studied there; but it must be recollected that I am referring to a period upwards of sixty years ago. The old rule was, that upon the 10th of June the session rose; but the greatest part of the young men were very commonly away by the 20th of May, and regular attendance was not much given after the first week of May.

Were a great proportion of these students in humble circumstances in life?—A great proportion of them certainly were.

According to your recollection, did they attend as regularly as the others?—All of them were in use to attend until May, when I was at the College; and I think they were accustomed to do so while my sons were there, many years after that time. I do not pretend to know what the practice has been of late.

Did the session commence on the 10th of October?—It commenced upon the 10th of October, but the classes were never filled up till the beginning of November; many of them did not begin the proper business of the class till then.

Have you ever taken it into consideration, whether it would be an improvement to elevate the degree of Master of Arts in the public esteem in this University, so as to create emulation among the students?—I think it would; but I think it is not peculiar to this University that too little strictness is observed in conferring this degree. If there was anything slovenly about Glasgow when I was there, it was in the facility with which the Master of Arts degree was conferred.

Would you wish to see, in all the Universities, this degree raised higher in the public estimation than it is now, so that the honour should be greater?—I certainly think so.

Do you not think that there would be an emulation excited among the young men, to endeavour to obtain that degree, which does not at present exist among them?—Surely; there is none at all at present.

Do you think that stricter examinations should precede the granting of them?—No doubt the examination ought to be much stricter than it has lately been.

Would you wish to see that introduced?—Certainly; and I think it would have been introduced sooner at Glasgow, but from a circumstance that does not exist now, I believe. At the time I was best acquainted with the University, a great body of Irishmen came over, whose success in life depended on getting a degree; they came two years to Glasgow; they commonly gained a Master of Arts degree. I think that was a great disadvantage to the University, but I believe that the practice has been discontinued for many years, though this I have no occasion to know.

Do you remember how many hours in the day each class was assembled in the Literary departments when you studied at Glasgow?—Very distinctly. In the different classes the hours were not the same. In the Greek class, there were two public hours and a private hour; the private hour was only employed three times a-week. In the Logic class, there were only two hours a-day. In the Moral Philosophy class, there were just two hours a-day. In the Natural Philosophy class, there were the same; and, once in the three days, there was, in the Natural Philosophy class, an hour for experiments.

Would you think that a shorter attendance than you remember to have been given there would be too little to be adopted here?—I am not speaking of the regulations in Edinburgh; I know less of them a great deal. I think the attendance at Glasgow was sufficient; I think there would be no occasion for extending them, especially if the catalogues in each of the classes were regularly called, and the examination hours were regularly attended by all the students.

Have you any further suggestions to offer to the Commissioners, previous to entering upon the subject of the Theological classes?—No, I have nothing particular to mention, beyond what may be collected from what I have already said; I do not recollect anything else.

Are you of opinion that a stricter discipline would be of advantage to the University, either by giving greater authority to the Senatus Academicus, or the Principal, or some constituted authority in the University?—There certainly should be an oversight, where it is necessary, with regard to discipline; but the discipline of each class may be well conducted by the Professor himself, if he understands the sort of discipline that is prescribed to him.

Are you of opinion that the First Greek class, in which the elements of Greek are taught, could be with safety dispensed with, looking to the state of the schools throughout the country, and the previous circumstances of many of the young men who come to study here?—Looking to the state of the High School of Edinburgh, I can very well say that the first class of the Greek might be dispensed with; but, looking to the state of schools in general, I am not sure I may venture to say that. It is pretty well known that the teaching is not the same in country schools, and that a great proportion of the students who attend here and at the Universities come from country schools. Some of the country gentlemen, and even of those who pretend to take a lead in the management of affairs, have of late taken up the foolish idea, that it is not only unnecessary, but inexpedient, that either Greek or Latin should be taught in country schools; and have had more influence than is generally known in bringing this innovation into practice, which would ultimately have the most mischievous effects on the condition of the country. It becomes so much the more important that these branches of education should be more than ever attended to in the Universities.

Do you think that many of the young men who come here to study for the Church would not have it in their power previously to learn Greek?—As far as I know the state of the country schools, I think they scarcely could; and perhaps, for that reason, though there were no other, it would not be very wise if there were not a First Greek class, to which students from the country could go.

Have you formed any opinion as to the necessity of Examinations in the Literary and Philosophical classes?—I certainly have a very strong opinion on that subject; I think a great

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deal of attention should be paid to it. Every student should be regularly examined; the Professor may be the judge himself how often it should be done. Formerly I remember, at Glasgow, there was an examination of an hour every day in the Literary and in the Greek and Latin classes, and it extended to every student in the Philosophical classes in the College. The first hour of the day was appropriated to lecturing, but the second hour was for examination; at least this is my recollection.

Was that system attended with very beneficial effects on the students, or do you think they were superior in their education to those who are educated according to the present mode?—I will not say that generally, as applied to their character through life; but a man's superiority, as he advances in life, depends much more upon himself afterwards than on any of his attainments either at school or in the Universities.

Did that system enable the Professor to ascertain the acquirements of the student?—Yes, and to assist his acquirements.

The Commissioners are desirous of hearing any opinions you may have formed with respect to the classes included in the Theological Faculty in this University, or any suggestion you may wish to throw out to them, with a view to alter or improve them, in any shape that you conceive would be beneficial?—I have not had much opportunity of seeing what is done in the Divinity classes here, as I have been connected with no person particularly attending them; so that my opinion is to be taken with a grain of allowance. There is one very obvious remark: I think examination is requisite there as well as elsewhere; and I think that, without a regular catalogue being every day called, no attendance can be secured, and that, under the present system at Edinburgh, it is not, in fact, secured; I am perfectly convinced of this. The Professor not having time for it, is no reason at all why there should be no catalogue; I am sure the students take advantage of that circumstance, and a great many of them do not attend at all. I have access to know this, from students who sometimes visit me; and I know they do not attend regularly. I should suggest that the examinations in the Divinity Hall should be as regular as in any of the other classes. This is done, I understand, at Glasgow, where the number of students is but in a very inconsiderable proportion below the numbers at Edinburgh.

Besides Examinations, and the regular calling of a roll or catalogue, which is not now done, is there any other improvement in these classes that you would recommend to the Commissioners for adoption?—There is no class in this University for Biblical Criticism, and it is no part of the duty of any of them to give anything in the place of it. I think its introduction would be a great improvement indeed.

Is there such a Professor in St. Mary's College, at St. Andrew's?—Yes, there is such a Professor; whether that is the proper business of his class I cannot pretend to say. The late Professor, Dr. Cook, gave regular lectures upon Biblical Criticism, and they were both very good and very useful.

Are you aware that Dr. Gerrard, at Aberdeen, gave lectures upon the same subject?—I have heard so; but I have not had access to know it. I have no doubt whatever it would be a great advantage to the University.

Do you think that the duty you have just adverted to, might be assigned to the Principal?—There is nothing in the Principal's situation, surely, to prevent him from fulfilling that duty, and he is, by his patent, I believe, first Professor of Divinity. But in that case it should be specifically stated that it is the business of his Chair.

It having been stated in evidence to the Commissioners, that the number of lectures which the Professor of Divinity gives, is very much limited, in consequence of the duty devolving on him of hearing the Discourses of the student; do you think there would be any objection if that duty were devolved, either in whole or in part, upon the Principal, so as to leave to the Professor more time to lecture?—I think the Professor should have an additional hour for lecturing, which should be confined to that. I think if the Principal had Biblical Criticism to lecture upon, he would have enough to do. I should rather think that the Professor of Divinity is the better person to hear the Discourses; but he certainly cannot do that and lecture at the same time, if he has but one hour of meeting. The Discourses may often relate, of course, to the subject of his Divinity lectures, and may be naturally connected with them. It lies with the Professor of Divinity himself to prescribe the subjects of the Discourse, and he is the proper person to hear them.

Is it the result of the present system, that a great proportion of the time of the session is now occupied at the Divinity Hall in hearing Discourses, and that, comparatively speaking, but a very small proportion is occupied in lecturing?—That is certainly true, especially after the session has gone on about two months; but that is owing to this circumstance, in a great measure, that a number of the young men whose names are enrolled, never attend at all; they come up for two or three days, and deliver Discourses which have before been prescribed, and then go away.

Are the Commissioners to understand it to be your opinion, that, to enable the Professor of Divinity to deliver a proper course of Theology and to hear the Discourses, he ought to have at least two hours a-day?—I think so, certainly; and, unless this shall be done, that he can do little as a lecturer.

Is it your opinion that the irregular attendance of the students at Divinity Hall is disadvantageous to the interests of Literature and the Church?—I think it very disadvantageous. It would be better if they attended regularly; but I do not know how this can be arranged under the present system of management.

Will you have the goodness to state the difficulties that occur to you in the way of effecting an alteration in it?—There are some obvious difficulties; many of the students are schoolmasters in the country, and a great many of them tutors in private families at a distance; and there is no doubt, that, if you should require regular attendance from these, it would of

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necessity impose some hardship upon them; but I am not sure that this would not be compensated to the Church by requiring more attendance here. I am, indeed, of opinion, that it would be compensated sufficiently: we have a great superabundance of students in Divinity, for whom we are not able to provide at present.

Do you understand that the object of that irregular attendance is merely for the purpose of enabling them to deliver a certain number of Discourses?—No, I do not think so. I am not aware that one has much connexion with the other.

What do you understand to be the object of allowing irregular attendance, independent of the opportunity of delivering discourses?—It enables many students, who are poor, and not able to bear the expense of attending here, to be licensed, without having given much attendance; it is by many thought to be of great advantage, but I think it none.

Do so many years of irregular attendance entitle them to licences?—Yes. I do not think the Church or the public would suffer if a much more constant attendance were to be required.

Do you know if only one day's attendance, in each of the years for which they are irregular students, is sufficient?—I really cannot say what is required here; but they are often certified to have given a certain degree of regular and so much irregular attendance, which, being both general terms, have not always a very definite meaning.

Would you think it, therefore, beneficial to restrict the licences to those who gave a certain degree of regular attendance?—If they were required to give a certain prescribed attendance, the number of years they had regularly attended would be certified; and, if the rule laid down were strictly observed, the effect would soon be seen.

Would you recommend that a certain number of years should be specified, when their attendance must be imperative, previous to getting a licence?—I think it would be of great advantage. I do not speak of its practicability.

Do you not think it would be of great advantage to the public, and to the Church, if that could be effected?—Clearly; there can be no doubt on that subject.

In order to make any alterations of that sort effective, should they not be imperative upon the students?—I think they should be imperative, both upon the students and the Professor; for he would be required to certify that the attendance required had been given.

Do you know if the present system is according to the law of the Church, and was settled by the Church?—I do not know whether it is well settled; for we have been sending new overtures almost every year on this subject, and with great changes in them all. I do not know that the latest changes have always been for the best.

Do you think, in order to render any alterations of that sort effective, it would be necessary to have the sanction of the Church to them; or might they be made by the University, or by any other competent authority?—It would be at least desirable that the sanction of the Church were obtained; for, if the Church were not satisfied, they might license men who had not given the attendance required; it is, at least desirable, that the consent of the Church should be obtained—how far the authority of the Commissioners may go, I cannot pretend to say.

Do you think it would be of advantage to diminish the number of Discourses delivered by each student, to give the Professor more time to lecture?—No, I really do not think so. The students were required to give five years' attendance; six was the original number, but five years' attendance has been introduced latterly. All the discourses that are required in the Theological class, are no more than five still; and I do think that these exercises may be composed by the student, without any encroachment on his time, and with advantage to himself. I do not see, if the Professor had two hours in his class instead of one, that there would be any unreasonable encroachment upon his time, by the whole number of discourses at present in use; though it might require some arrangement to prevent too many from being offered on the same day.

Do you think the labour of hearing Discourses might be diminished by having it divided among the several Professors of Divinity, upon the supposition that more than one Professor lectured; so that, for instance, what is called the Exercise and Addition might be prescribed by the Professor who lectured upon Biblical Criticism, and might be heard by him?—There would be no great disadvantage attending that arrangement; but I think it is better that the Professor, who is at the head of the Divinity Chair, should give the certificates; and he can scarcely give them, if he does not personally hear the students deliver their exercises.

Do you consider, with reference to the subject of irregular attendance, that the study of Divinity can be advantageously prosecuted by a young man living in the country, away from books, and in the situation of a poor tutor, in a remote part of the country?—I do not pretend to say: he may not acquire all that is necessary there, but it is not an University acquisition, and such a regulation as thus supposed, might be applied to every class in the University, and would ultimately render our University useless.

Must not such a person in general have but little access to books?—He has not access to half the books he should have.

Do you think it would, in general, interfere with the private practice of students in Divinity if the first and second years, at least, of their attendance were made regular, as many begin the study at the age of 17 or 18?—I think that, at least, there should be three years' attendance. The Professor's lectures, one time with another, upon a course of Divinity, are not finished in less than three years.

Do you think that, in ordinary circumstances, young men of 17, 18, and 19 years of age are fully equal to the duty of superintending the education of the young, and at the same time sufficiently carrying on their own studies, in so important a department as Divinity?—No, not taking one with another; but men in ordinary circumstances, I think, would require more study.

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Would they not, in general, be better fitted for acting as teachers of youth in schools, if they were not to enter upon those duties until, at least, they are perhaps 20 years of age?—I certainly think so.

Are the Commissioners to understand that the regulations of attendance that is requisite for students of Divinity, have been frequently a subject of discussion in the General Assembly, and throughout the Church?—Yes; but the alterations made there I do not think have been always the wisest, and it is certain that they have been too frequent. In the beginning of my life, the least of regular attendance that was required was four years (it was constant and steady attendance); afterwards, the number of years was permitted to dwindle down to three years of regular attendance, and afterwards to two; and, of late, I have heard individuals talk of one year. Whether they have come to this in their printed regulations I do not know; the Statutory Regulations are but recent. I remember a case that was before the Assembly, where a young man had never been in Divinity Hall at all, but professed to have studied Divinity under his father, who was a clergyman; and, on referring to the authorities at that time, no fixed or imperative regulations were found to exist. On this ground, that individual was permitted to be introduced to the Church, although he had never in his life been at the University, or at a Divinity Hall; and it was after this time that the stricter regulations began to be introduced. That case occurred about the year 1772.

Do you think it desirable that every Professor of Systematic Divinity should complete a course during the years which are required for the regular attendance of students?—I think it very material he should do so; and for that reason I do not think that the attendance of two years is sufficient in any case.

Are you aware if an overture upon the subject has been brought before the last General Assembly?—I have heard of that; but I do not know what the overture contained, and I do not think that it has been mentioned to me.

Do you think that, with propriety and safety, fees to any extent could be taken at Divinity Hall?—I rather think they might, but at a low rate. They ought to be prescribed and limited if the practice were adopted.

Do you think that this would be an improvement?—I think that what a man pays for he takes more pains to avail himself of, than he will do with regard to that for which he does not pay. There would be a good deal of clamour excited against such a regulation, and perhaps chiefly among those who are not the best qualified.

Do you think moderate fees would have the effect of excluding from the Church any of the students to whom at present access is open?—I do not think it would; and, if that were possible, there are always ways in which a man who deserves would be able to procure it.

Are the same students who enter Divinity Hall obliged to pay fees at the previous Literary and Philosophical classes?—Yes, they are; and I believe they pay fees at the class of Oriental Languages; *that* is an innovation, though not a late one. There were no fees there originally; but they were introduced some time between 1760 and 1770.

Do you know if a great number of the Professors are in the habit of giving gratis tickets to students of Divinity?—A great many; and I never knew an instance in any of the classes of any individual who ought to have been admitted, who has not found access to a gratis ticket.

Are you of opinion that the class of Church History, taught as it is, that is, purely as an Historical class, is of any great utility?—I have no access to know how it is taught. I do not know that I have ever been in the way of hearing from any person who has given regular attendance there in what way it is taught; but, as I have understood, whatever the value of the Lectures may be, they do not go farther down than the time of Constantine; and this I do not think a sufficient course.

Without reference to the mode in which it is taught in this University, but generally, do you consider that an Historical class of that description is of as much value as a general view of the different opinions that have prevailed in different times of the Church, similar, for instance, to Dr. Cook's View of Christianity?—I do not know. I think any Professor who gives a series of Lectures upon Church History, has the opportunity of bringing forward whatever may be necessary with regard to the prevailing opinions.

Would you recommend any change in the character of that class?—Not in the object of it, at least; but I would have the teaching to go down farther than it has lately gone—at the least, as far as to the Reformation.

With the opportunities you have of judging, would you, if it could be done without hardship to the students of Divinity, wish to see the means of obtaining greater Literary and Scientific acquirements afforded them than they now possess?—No; I think they have great opportunities of acquiring Literary and Scientific information, if they choose to take it, and I do not know that any further additional advantages which a University could furnish would be very material.

Supposing such a degree were in use in this University as that which has been adverted to in the former part of your evidence, should you think that there would be any objection to requiring that, previous to entering the Divinity Hall, a student should have taken such degree, or that he should produce certificates of attendance, and of acquirements, that might be considered equivalent to it?—I see no objection to that; on the contrary, I think it would be of use.

How long, in your opinion, ought a course of Divinity to occupy, supposing the Professor were enabled to lecture one hour a-day?—I have already supposed three years; it has been done in less time, but I think, to do it justice, it should not be restricted to less.

Will you have the goodness to mention what arrangements you would propose, with reference to students who enter the second year of the course; would you wish the Professor to deliver a third of the whole course in separate hours each year, or what arrangement would you

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make for them?—Supposing attendance for three years were required, it does not signify how much or how little he does, if he goes on regularly; if the student does not get the whole of it at the first, he would get it at last.

Do you think attendance ought to be prescribed for the period of time for which the course lasts?—Yes; if a student come the second year, he has an opportunity of getting the first part of the course supplied at the end; or the Professor will come back to the subject of the first year's course before his Theological studies can terminate.

Is the subject one of that description which renders it unimportant which division of the course is taken first?—I will not say that; but he has always the means of supplying any chasm or deficiency.

Attendance at Divinity Hall in a University being required by the Church, previous to granting a licence to a candidate, are you of opinion that such attendance being prescribed by the Church, as the means of obtaining a knowledge of Divinity, it ought to be made imperative?—I think it should be made imperative; but that depends upon the Church.

If the Church consented to it, would you think it an improvement in the system of education?—I certainly think it would be an improvement; but no doubt there are difficulties in the subject.

From your knowledge of the circumstances of students of Divinity, and the different qualifications with which many may enter the Divinity Hall, are you of opinion that it would be necessary, as is done at Glasgow, to adopt a division of the course into two separate parts, in order to be adapted to the different qualifications of the different students?—I think, if that were done judiciously, it would be of advantage.

May not their previous attainments be very various?—Unquestionably; but that must be left to the judgment of the Professor.

Do you remember having heard any opinion expressed with regard to the value of the class of Logic and Rhetoric taught by Professor Stevenson in this University?—I was not acquainted with it, but I have always heard it mentioned with great respect by those who attended him.

Have you occasion to know if Principal Robertson used to express himself to the same purpose?—Very much in the same way; and his colleague, Dr. Erskine, who attended the class at the same time.

Was that taught in a great measure by examination?—Really, I do not recollect that circumstance. I was once acquainted with it, but I have forgotten so much of the subject, that I cannot speak correctly on it.

The Reverend *John Inglis*, D.D., called in and examined.

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The Commissioners are desirous of possessing your opinion with respect to the Discipline and Education in this University, and of hearing any suggestion you may have to offer in the way of improvement?—In consequence of a letter which I have received from the Commission, I have given the matter consideration. It has always appeared to me that in this University there is too much trusted to public lectures. I think that, in order to the profit of the young men, it is very important that they should be made to write more Essays upon the subjects which they are studying; and also, that they should be much more frequently examined. When I speak of their being examined, I do not refer to examinations upon the subjects of the lectures merely; I think they should be frequently examined upon the subject of the books which they have been directed to read; and I conceive that by this means the necessity of a very large course of lectures might be, in a great measure, superseded. A few lectures, comparatively, might serve; they might bear reference to the books which the students were directed to read; and the Professor might decline to enter into any lengthened discussion on the subjects which are well treated in those books. But I am aware that, in order to carry on any such scheme with practical effect, there may be difficulties to surmount. The Professor, according to the present system, may find it very difficult to prevail on his students to write the requisite number of Essays, and to submit to the requisite examinations; they may absent themselves at the hours of examination, and at present, perhaps, it is not easy to find any means of compulsion; for there are a considerable number of students attending the classes of general Literature and Science in this University who would not choose to be placed quite on the footing of boys, so as to be *forced* to do anything; and it would be disagreeable to compel them. But it has occurred to me, that the difficulty might be surmounted by dividing the whole number of students into two classes—the *Ordinary* and the *Extraordinary*. The ordinary class of students should be obliged to write all the Essays prescribed, and to read all the books pointed out, and to submit to examinations upon the subject of them all; in return for which, they alone should have any right to University privileges,—such as being enrolled as students of Divinity, and qualified to be received as Masters of Arts, or to have any Academical degree. I mean to apply these observations to the classes of general Literature and Science, and also to those of Theology, without any reference to the Law or Medical departments. But, in regard to the Theological department, it occurs to me that there are some other circumstances that call for particular attention. We have two Professors of Divinity in this College, but to the first Professor (Dr. Ritchie) the labour is too great, and the time that would be required for its performance, is more than the students can well afford. I believe that at present the first Professor of Divinity can scarcely find time to deliver any lectures, on account of the time which is exhausted by hearing the discourses that are prescribed to the students, and which must be delivered before they can be received upon probationary trials. Now, in order to give him some time for a few lectures, and much more time (which I should suppose to be requisite) for the examination of his students, I think it indispensable that a

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separate hour for hearing discourses should be provided for him. I do not say whether the attendance of all the students at that hour should be held as imperative. It would certainly be very desirable that they should profit by the Professor's criticisms on the discourses of their fellows; but still I would rather make their attendance discretionary at that hour than I would lose the advantage which the Professor would have of getting more time to do his whole duty. There is another way, perhaps, in which the first Professor of Divinity might have the number of discourses that he should hear, abridged. The Professor of Church History, who is also, by his patent, a Professor of Divinity, does prescribe discourses; but it is not absolutely required of the students that they should write or deliver them. If it were made indispensable that the discourses prescribed by the Professor of Church History (and they are not confined to Church History alone, but extend to every branch of Theological Science)—if it were made imperative that these discourses should be written and delivered, perhaps fewer discourses might be required from the students in the Divinity Hall, where they are under the more immediate inspection of the first Professor of Divinity.

Would you propose that the discourses in the class of Church History should count along with those delivered by the students in the class of Divinity?—I think so.

Could that be done without a rule of the Church?—I apprehend it could not; but I do not pretend to say what the rights of the Church are, or what the rights of the Crown may be, or the rights of those who act for the Crown; but I believe that, practically speaking, it would be found impossible to introduce any alteration, without the concurrence of the General Assembly of the Church, and for this plain reason—that the Church alone has the power of licensing Probationers. They may give their licence to whom they choose, and refuse it to those whom they do not choose.

Would it be desirable then to have the sanction of the Church?—Yes.

Do you think there is any objection to requiring moderate fees from the students of Divinity?—The whole expense of the education of a young man for our Church is very great, in proportion to the worldly object that is proposed to him in his acquisition of a living or a parish church. Churchmen, therefore, proceed upon the principle, that it is essential to keep the expense moderate; but I have known cases in which it has turned out, that a class was better attended in consequence of a small fee being required than when the students were allowed to go without any fee; I hold the question to be well entitled to consideration.

Are there not five discourses required of every student of Divinity before he is taken into the Church?—Yes, there are.

Would you propose that, in the event of exacting some discourses from those who attend the Ecclesiastical History class, the number of five discourses, upon the whole, should be increased, or should that number of five comprehend all the discourses required, both in the Divinity Hall and in the class of Ecclesiastical History?—I do not think it would be very necessary to increase the whole number; but say that, in place of five, three were required by the Professor of Church History, and three by the first Professor of Divinity, it would diminish very considerably the time which is now occupied by the Professor who alone receives discourses; it would diminish the time by two-fifths.

Do the five discourses which are now required relate to Systematic Divinity?—There are two of them which are a sort of technical discourses; one is in Latin, upon a given Thesis in Divinity; the other is a Critical Discourse upon a passage of Scripture, in which the person who writes it begins with analyzing the Greek text. It next removes textual difficulties, if there be any; then he sums up the meaning of the whole passage in a paraphrase; and lastly, states such doctrinal propositions as the text contains, or as may be fairly deduced from it, and illustrates one or more of them. The other three discourses are—first, a Homily, which in practice is not materially distinguished from an ordinary sermon, but ought to be distinguished by its being a more scientific discourse (if I may employ that term), or a discourse of investigation and argument, rather than one of a popular cast. The other two are a Lecture and a Popular Sermon.

Do you think that any of these could be dispensed with advantageously?—I think the two discourses, which I mentioned first, are the least important, but particularly the Latin discourse; the principal value of it I understand to be as a specimen (at least it is intended to be such) of the young man's Latinity, or his capacity for writing Latin; but I believe, in that respect, it is often illusory; I fear that, in many cases, the young man does not write the Latin, and there is no way of compelling him.

Supposing it were possible to secure the writing of it by himself, would it not be a most valuable exercise?—Certainly.

What do you say with respect to that which you call the Homily; as there is a popular sermon follows, could that be omitted without impropriety?—If the Homily were written with a due regard to the original design of it, I think it would turn out a very necessary and proper discourse, as affording a specimen of the young man's talent for scientific investigation (I speak of Theology as a science at present), and it would be that sort of production that might be expected from a learned and well informed man, different somewhat from what is necessary in addressing a common audience.

From what you have just stated, are the Commissioners to understand it as your opinion that the original design is not followed out frequently?—I think it is not.

Is it not possible to have regulations, by which that design might be implicitly followed?—It would be difficult so to characterize the kind of discourse, as to be able, from laying down the law respecting it, to say that a particular discourse which is given does not conform to the design.

Are there not discourses prescribed by the law of the Church, to be delivered before the

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Presbytery?—Certainly; the discourses are required again when the young man comes before the Presbytery, upon probationary trials for a licence.

Might not the individual coming before the Presbytery produce exactly, *verbatim*, the same discourses that he wrote antecedently?—I believe that, in fact, he very often does; and, in reference to the exercises which are prescribed in Latin and Greek, many Presbyteries practically mean to indulge the student; they do not consider them of so much importance as to oblige him to repeat his labour, but allow him quietly to suggest to the Presbytery clerk the subject on which he would wish the discourse to be prescribed.

If the Presbytery discovered that they were actually the same discourses, would any objection be made?—No, I never heard of it; but there are always new subjects prescribed for the Lecture, the Homily, and the popular Sermon.

Does not Dr. Inglis conceive that the two exercises, with reference to which indulgence seems to be given in the Presbyteries of this Church, are most important, provided it could be ensured that they were the composition of the candidate himself—the one with reference to his knowledge of the Latin language, and the other with reference to his powers of Biblical criticism and reasoning?—The Exegesis would be important as a trial of the young man's knowledge of the Latin language. As to the Exercise and Addition I am not very sure; for a very small proportion of knowledge of the Greek language is necessary for his accomplishing the Analysis, with one of the ordinary books for his assistance; and in regard to the other three parts of the discourse,—the removing of textual difficulties, the paraphrase, and the deducing of doctrinal propositions,—it is more a mechanical process than anything else. I do not conceive that discourse to be practically of great value; but there is no doubt, at the same time, that a man of superior talent may manifest his superiority very decidedly in the composition of that discourse.

In the event of the duty of hearing these discourses being divided between the Professor of Divinity and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History, would it not, in your opinion, be expedient that provision should be made that the Professor of Ecclesiastical History should not give out all his subjects as merely historical?—Clearly; and, in point of fact, he does not. The present Professor of Ecclesiastical History is appointed as a second Professor of Divinity, with a particular view or reference to Ecclesiastical History; and I know he holds himself, upon that ground, entitled to teach his students everything that is connected with Theological Science, but not by any means to the neglect of the historical department.

Is it your opinion that lectures upon Biblical criticism would be of advantage, to be delivered by one or other of the Professors?—I think so; and they were not unknown when I was a student of Divinity; but they were not frequent.

Who lectured upon them at the period you studied?—Professor Hamilton, when I at first became a student of Divinity.

What was his Professorship?—He was first Professor of Divinity; and he lectured occasionally upon Biblical criticism.

Supposing it were assigned to the Principal, or to a distinct Professor, would it not be a useful and an appropriate part of the course of study for Theological students?—It would certainly; but it must be remembered that it might be going a great deal too far with regard to the time of the students. In our country the students of Divinity have a very expensive education from the length of it. They are in general not wealthy; they find it absolutely necessary, therefore, to support the expense of their education by teaching; and it is for that reason chiefly, I presume, that the Church has always allowed a certain length of time for the study to supersede close attendance upon the Divinity Hall, or upon any lectures. A large proportion of the students of Divinity could not go on at all, if they were either required to give all their time to the various branches of their study, or to give close attendance at the College.

Do you know if, at present, by the regulations which are about to take effect, attendance for one year at the Divinity Hall, with irregular attendance for four or five years, is reckoned sufficient?—Yes; one year of regular, with four of occasional attendance.

May not that occasional attendance be only for one day or one hour in each session?—There is nothing specified with regard to length of time.

Are you of opinion that regular attendance for one year is, for the interests of the Church and of Literature, sufficient to secure a competent knowledge of Theology, with such attainments as the young men in general in the country have it in their power to acquire away from books and other aids of that description?—I am not aware that we have practically found much inconvenience from it. I believe some of the most respectable clergymen in the Church have been what are called irregular students; and it does appear to me (though there would certainly be an advantage gained to the students, and consequently gained to the Church by their superior qualifications), that, by requiring more, there would be an accompanying inconvenience, which would more than counterbalance the other advantages. For instance, if it were required that there should be a regular attendance (say for three years), it would put off, I am afraid too long, because longer than most of the students could afford, the period when they could have it in their power to become tutors in the families of noblemen and gentlemen, living at a distance from a University; and if these noblemen and gentlemen could not get students, who had a view to the Church, to be tutors in their families, they would take students who were connected with the dissenting interest, rather than want private tutors; and in that way more might be done than would be at once apprehended, to create a sort of alienation of mind from the Church, and connect the great families with the dissenting interest. But, besides this, a considerable portion of our students of Divinity, who live in Edinburgh, cannot regularly attend the Divinity Hall; and if it were required that there should be three, or four, or five

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hours of attendance, instead of two, it would put regular attendance out of the power of a greater number. Some of those who at present cannot attend, are persons who are employed as Teachers in the Charitable Institutions,—for instance, there are two or three such in Heriot's Hospital, and perhaps an equal number in Watson's; there are other hospitals getting up at present which will very probably have Students of Divinity for teachers. These young men could not attend many hours at the Divinity Hall; they would not have leave from the Governors of the Institutions to do so; and they would cease to be students of Divinity altogether, if the possibility of occasional attendance were cut off.

Have you not, at present, a much larger proportion of students of Divinity than the Church requires?—Yes.

Do you think any alterations, such as are now alluded to, would have the effect of reducing that number below what the Church would require?—Though we certainly have a greater number than is requisite to supply the vacancies of the Church, I believe, upon the whole, we get the best of them; I do not say we get all the best, but upon an average we do; and, if the number were reduced, I believe we should not be so well provided.

In reducing the number, in consequence of such regulations as are proposed, by which the students would be rendered a superior order, would not the Church gain by that method, in the one point of view, as much as they would lose by the reduction of the numbers?—It is not easy to answer the question;—there are a considerable number of students of Divinity at present who go off to other professions, particularly to the Medical profession. They study Divinity and Medicine at the same time, and, when they find they are not likely to get Churches, they become Surgeons in the country.

From your knowledge and observation of the state of the Church, would you say, upon the whole, that those young men who enter the Church, and whose circumstances might prevent them, in your opinion, from giving regular attendance upon a full course of Divinity (say for three years), are as useful as those whose circumstances would render it less oppressive to be obliged to do so?—I believe that of those young men who would find it very hard to give regular attendance for three years, after having given four or five years' attendance upon the classes of general literature (particularly the sons of clergymen), there are no inconsiderable number who rank among the best qualified. The sons of clergymen have an advantage, in studying under their fathers; and, unless they are fortunate enough to get employment as Teachers in the city where the University is situated, their fathers cannot be at the expense of keeping them there for so long a time, merely for the purpose of study.

Do you find a very valuable and useful part of the Scotch Clergy, in point of fact, come from a much lower class of society than that to which you have now alluded?—Yes, I do; but in what proportion I cannot exactly say: I think that, in proportion to the whole number, there are more of the sons of clergymen eminently qualified, than there are from any other class.

At what time, in general, do you suppose that clergymen, who have the same extensive acquaintance as you have with young men, are in the habit of recommending students as Tutors?—They would be very willingly taken, I believe, by the families to whom they are recommended, at an earlier period of their study, than they can be found. When a gentleman wants a tutor for his son, he lays his account, very commonly (if the young man shall acquit himself to his satisfaction), to provide him with a living in the Church ultimately; he would therefore rather take a man who was not qualified to accept a presentation for several years, than one already a preacher, who would be staring him in the face for assistance immediately.

In that way, then, do you find no indisposition to take young men, younger than they are fit for the Church?—They are taken as young as they can be spared from their studies.

Does not that practice, in point of fact, tend to make the studies of these young men too short?—It is just one of the great reasons why occasional or irregular attendance has been thought, by the General Assembly, to be necessary; it is an evil they must submit to.

But that is admitting it always to be an evil?—Undoubtedly; if, without incurring other inconvenience, matters could be so regulated that the students of Divinity should remain close at their studies here, without teaching, I would hold that to be an advantage, and no man can doubt it.

Is it common for students to enter the Divinity Hall about the age of 17 or 18?—It is not so common as it was. I think the young men do not come to the College so early as they did about 30 or 40 years ago. I know that I went to College myself at the age of 13; and I know that the last son I put to College was 15 before I sent him. The school education is better conducted now than it used to be long ago, and a longer time is allowed for it.

How long have those regulations existed, by which occasional attendance has been permitted?—I suppose from the beginning: so far as I know, there was never any other system in our Church. The Overture, which received the sanction of the Presbyteries last year, and which makes one year of regular attendance indispensable, I believe is the first case in which the whole object of students might not be gained by occasional attendance.

From your actual observation, experience, or reading, are you able to state, whether the effect of the system of irregular attendance has been observed upon the Literary or Theological character of the members of the Church?—No; I cannot say that the effect has been manifest to my view. I have not made the distinction which would be necessary to such a conclusion. I find that I have two short notes here, of subjects which I ought to mention. I think the Rhetoric class ought to be made indispensable to students of Divinity. It is more important to them than the Mathematical class, attendance upon which is at present indispensable. I also think it is very unprofitable to many of the students to attend the Logic class during their second session. Yet they are strongly tempted to do so, because they cannot otherwise

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complete their course in four years. I should think, for my own part, that a boy coming from a provincial school, with that very meagre knowledge of Greek and Latin which he generally has, cannot, in the first year, make such additional progress in Greek and Latin as to be at all in a condition, during the second year, to attend, besides them, both Logic and Mathematics, as they generally do. I am convinced, that the circumstance of their having more than enough to do during the second year, and their being in consequence overpowered, makes them give up labouring altogether. I know, when I was myself a boy, I perceived repeated instances of boys becoming perfectly desperate, during the second year, from having too much to do. Now, by the present arrangements, the student who attends the Logic class, cannot, during the same year, attend the Moral Philosophy class; nor can the student who attends that class, attend the Natural Philosophy during the same year. For my own part, I would rather that, during the last two years, it were put in the power of the young men to attend these three classes of Intellectual and Physical Science, than that they should be obliged or induced to attend the Logic class during the second year.

With reference to the course of previous study, to which you have been now adverting, for students of Divinity as well as for others, would you have the goodness to offer to the Commissioners your opinion upon the propriety or practicability (with reference to the state of the schools, and the means which young men have, in general, of prosecuting the study of Greek in the country) of abolishing the Elementary Class for Greek in the College?—I believe that there is a progress making towards such a state of things as may admit of that; but I have considerable doubt of its being so far advanced hitherto as to admit of it. The boys who are educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and some of the other best schools in the country, are not in want of an Elementary Greek Class at College, and few of them go to it; but I am afraid that you would cut off from some boys in the country the opportunity of coming to the College at all, if you did not allow them to commence their study of Greek in whatever University they may repair to.

Do you think the Parochial Schools afford a sufficient knowledge of Greek?—They do not.

Of the students of Divinity, who come from the country to Edinburgh, do you suppose that there is any very considerable proportion who have a sufficient knowledge of Greek before they come here, so as to enable them to enter the second class?—I am afraid, not many; I should think, very few. The students of Divinity are either clergymen's sons, or they are, ordinarily, persons coming from an inferior condition in life. Certainly, there are more of them bred in ordinary parish schools than there are of the other students at College; and I doubt much if there be one parish school out of fifty in which the boy has an opportunity of learning as much Greek as to supersede the Elementary Class.

Of late, has more attention been paid in requiring Greek as a qualification for country schoolmasters than formerly?—Perhaps so; but I have not heard much of it.

Do you think that the progress which is making, to which you have alluded, by which the junior class of Greek might be dispensed with in this University, would be accelerated, if it were now settled that, in a certain period of years, that abolition should take place; during which period the schools in the country might, by that means, be improved?—It must depend upon Parliamentary provisions, in regard to the appointment of schoolmasters. I do not recollect very exactly how the matter stands at present; but I rather lean to the opinion, that the heritors are allowed to fix or to specify the branches of knowledge upon which the candidate for the school is to be examined. The Presbytery are the examinators, and the heritors specify the branches of knowledge. To accomplish the object, it would be necessary that the Legislature should specify the branches, and make them imperative.

Do you think that, if there were an arrangement with the High School here, those young men who come from a distance to enter the University, might not be enabled to take an elementary education in Greek the first year, without having it in the University, at the same expense, or less?—It would be an anomalous sort of procedure to have them scholars at the High School and at the same time students at the College; and, though I do not see any absolute inconsistency, I am not quite aware, at the moment, that there would be any greater inconvenience than we have at present from an Elementary Branch in the College.

Do you think that it would be a great improvement in education, if, by any regulation of the Legislature, or other competent authority, a system of instruction should be given, in the schools thoughout the country, by which it would then be unnecessary to have the elementary knowledge of Greek, for instance, taught in the University?—Clearly; and I think it is by no means impracticable. I think, a little more than has been done for ensuring to the parishes respectable schoolmasters, and a legislative provision relative to the branches of education upon which they should be examined by the Presbytery, would, in the course of no long period, secure the accomplishment of that object.

Would not the accomplishment of such an object, if it could be effected, be of very great advantage to education in the University, by not bringing boys so very early there for the purpose of learning elementary knowledge?—Certainly; it is an awkward thing that a boy should come to College to learn the very first elements of the Greek language.

Does Dr. Inglis think that there would be any very considerable difficulty in providing the common Parochial Schools of Scotland with a class of men who are of sufficient knowledge in Greek learning, taking into consideration how slender the provision must always be, and how small the encouragement is for such persons?—If I take into my view the exact state of the provision as it now stands, I should say it is too slender for the purpose, and an obstacle to the attainment of the object; but a very moderate improvement in the condition of the Parish Schoolmasters would admit of its accomplishment. There are a great many young men in the course of being bred to the Church, who soon find out that they cannot accomplish their

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object in reference to the Church; and they would be very well contented to sit down with the situation of Parish Schoolmasters, if the provision were a little better than it is at present.

Might not the object in view be accomplished, in a great measure, supposing good schools were to be established in borough towns and considerable parishes in the country?—Yes, certainly it might, but not so well as by making the improvement universal. For instance, I should think it exceedingly hard towards my professional brethren, the Clergy, in the event of the improvement being attempted at all, if it were not made universal; and if a parish minister, in a remote part of the country, were not to have it in his power to get his sons educated at home in the degree that was necessary for their going to the University. Every man is not equally gifted with the faculty of teaching; and some parish ministers may either have a constitutional dislike to it, or may find that their other duties press too heavily on them to admit of their taking charge of the education of their sons. If, in this case, the parish schoolmaster were not qualified to teach what would qualify them for the University, it would be a great hardship.

Would not the expense of any such improvement in the condition of the Parochial Schoolmasters be borne by the landed interest?—I know no other way; perhaps there might be something done in the way of improving the school fees.

Are you aware that a very great opposition was made, a year or two ago, to a proposed bill upon that subject all over Scotland?—I heard of an opposition; but if the country were aware that there was a great object in view in reference to the system of education at the Universities, perhaps it might soften the opposition.

Are you not aware that an evil has arisen in some parts of the country from the children of the poorer classes not having their education so well attended to as formerly, in consequence of schoolmasters teaching the higher branches, and directing their attention to a higher order of scholars?—I have not heard of it.

Do you not apprehend that, if the schoolmasters in general were to become a better sort of teachers, and were to direct their attention more to Greek and Latin, the children of the poorer classes would be less attended to by these schoolmasters?—I cannot say: it might have that effect; but I should not much apprehend it. I think, so far as I have practically known, that those schoolmasters who were in all respects the best qualified, have been most useful to the scholars of every class.

Supposing the Parochial Schools were left in the condition in which they now are, are you of opinion that, if a regulation were made by which the junior class of Greek was superseded gradually in the Universities of Scotland, schools to take their place would soon arise in the larger towns throughout the country?—Yes; I think in larger towns they would arise, but I do not think that these would be sufficient.

Do you think they would arise in sufficient number to fill up the want that might be occasioned by the University Class being suppressed?—No.

Are you aware of the fact, that during the last ten or fifteen years, since greater attention has been paid to the teaching of Greek in the High School, and in all other principal Schools and Academies throughout the country, the number of the junior Greek class in this College has proportionally very much increased?—I was not aware of the fact, and am surprised to hear it, as there are a considerable number who go directly to the senior class.

The fact being reported to the Commissioners to be so, that the proportion of those who enter the Greek class, for the purpose of learning the elements of that language, has in reality increased greatly during the period when greater attention has been given in the schools to the teaching of Greek, can you state any causes to which you would be inclined to ascribe that result?—One of the conclusions I would derive from the fact is, that there must be a greater number of students who are now satisfied with having acquired the elements of the language without prosecuting the study further; but that is only an additional fact which remains to be accounted for.

Are you aware that the first Humanity class is taught at the same hour with the second Greek class, so that a boy cannot get the benefit of the first Humanity class, and at the same time enter the second Greek class?—I am not aware of the fact; but I do not see how it should operate strongly—for this reason, that a boy who is not qualified for the senior Humanity class, is not likely to be qualified for the senior Greek class; there are more boys from schools that are qualified for the senior Latin than for the senior Greek class.

Supposing the fact to be, that a great proportion of the young men who leave the High School, and those other classes where Greek has lately been carried further than previously, pass over the first Greek, and go to the second, and yet that the number of the junior Greek class has very much increased; are you aware of any circumstances to which you would be inclined to ascribe that?—No, I am not aware of anything to which I can ascribe it.

You gave your opinion, that in general there should be more Exercises prescribed in the whole system of education; do you think that those five discourses which are absolutely required for the Church, are a sufficient number of exercises during the whole of the academical study of Theology?—They are quite enough, if the Professor of Church History were enabled to enforce the writing of discourses which he prescribes; but he is not enabled to do so at present. The improvement which I conceive to be desirable in the system of Theological education, does not consist in increasing so much the number of Exercises as the frequency of Examinations. Examinations I believe to have been unknown in the Divinity Hall for a considerable time. When I was a student of Divinity, at least during the latter part of my course, Dr. Hunter, the Professor, did examine, and I am certain he did us good by it; but one department of examination to which I have referred, I never knew realized, either here or elsewhere; I do not mean examining upon the subject of the lectures delivered, but examining upon the books prescribed to be read, and which every student should be understood to have read.

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Are you aware that that plan has been followed by Principal Haldane at St. Andrews?—I was not aware of it, but I am happy to hear it.

Supposing the Exercises which are prescribed and delivered in, were not delivered as discourses, but were delivered to the Professor, would not a good deal of time be saved, and a good deal more exercise be carried on?—A good deal of time would be saved to the students in respect to their hearing those discourses delivered; but no time would be saved to the Professor; for he must read them, and he must write down his remarks, which would cost a little more time than to give his opinion *vivâ voce*.

What do you think is the best method of ascertaining the proportion of regular and irregular students?—It is not very easy to be done, with reference to one view of the case, unless the Professor of Divinity take very considerable trouble in making out lists. He may probably know at once, by looking into his present lists, how many students he has had, and how many for the year may have given regular attendance; but a proportion of those students who have not given regular attendance for the year, are notwithstanding completely regular in the eye of the law. It has been the rule for the last twenty years, that three years' attendance, and one year of additional enrolment without attendance, constitute a regular student in the view of the Church; and, consequently, if it is wanted to be known what proportion of the students have been regular in the eye of the Ecclesiastical Law, it will require some more particular lists to be kept.

Do you consider that there is any objection to making it imperative that the Professor of Divinity should have two hours a-day—one for Lecturing, and the other for Examination or Discourses?—I really believe it to be essential; yet, I will not say that there may not be some inconveniences resulting from it to a certain portion of the students, if attendance at the second hour is made indispensable. At present, I believe, Dr. Ritchie thinks himself entitled to two hours if he chooses to exact them, and he does ordinarily exact an hour and a half.

Do you think the inconvenience that might arise to a certain portion of the students, sufficient to counterbalance the general convenience?—I lean to the opinion that two hours ought to be required, but not so much with a view to many lectures, as with a view to frequent examinations on the books which have been read.

Are you aware if an Overture, with that view, has been brought before the General Assembly from the Presbytery of Aberdeen?—No, I am not.

Edinburgh, Wednesday, 15*th November* 1826.

The Right Honourable LORD BINNING in the Chair.

The Reverend *Andrew Thomson,* D.D., called in and examined.

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Are you Minister of St. George's Church, in this City?—Yes, I am.

Have you turned your attention to the general subject of the state of this University, and particularly to its Constitution, its Discipline, and Education?—I have paid some attention to it, both in consequence of being educated in the University of Edinburgh, and from the interest I take in all seminaries of education.

Are there any suggestions which you have to offer as to what you think might be done for its improvement?—I took the liberty of noting down a few things which I intended to mention to the Commissioners. There is one suggestion I would beg leave to make, which I think of great importance. I think there should be a great deal more examination in the classes than what I was accustomed to observe when I was there, and more than exists at present, as I happen to know. I mean the examination of students, as to their particular subjects of study, and as to the use they make of the lectures which they hear from the Professors. Connected with that, I would suggest the propriety and the necessity of the students being obliged to give more Exercises upon the various subjects with which they are occupied, as affording a stimulus to their minds, leading them to make more thorough inquiry into what they are studying, and giving them greater correctness of thinking and reasoning, as well as accustoming them more to composition.

Would you propose to make all such Examinations imperative on all the students?—Unquestionably; especially in the younger classes. There are some of the higher classes about which I should be doubtful as to the expediency of compelling them all to attend; but even there I think they should have the opportunity. I am quite sure a great proportion of them would submit to examination.

With regard to that portion of students who aspire to Academical honours, would you think it right to require of them that they should submit to that system of instruction?—Surely; if it is with regard to getting a degree, unquestionably it should be imperative. In no case should they get the degree of Master of Arts without examination; and I should think it necessary to have the examination very strict and quite public.

Would you not think it necessary to require of all such as are aspiring to Academical honours, that they should submit to examinations in the previous classes?—Yes; I certainly should think so. I should think that this would have an excellent effect upon their ambition and their exertions from the earliest period, if it were continually before them.

When you state a doubt as to the propriety of introducing an examination into the higher classes, which do you mean?—I mean such classes as those of Medicine; though even in these I do not say positively that the plan would be either impracticable or useless; but I think it might be adopted, and made peremptory on all those that we call the Philosophical classes—meaning by that the classes for Languages, Mathematics, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy.

Are you of opinion that it is necessary that additional hours should be required for the pur-

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pose of examination?—Certainly; I am of opinion there is too little time bestowed upon teaching, taking the term generally, as including lecturing, exercises, and examination.

Do you think the present quantity of lecturing sufficient, if it were accompanied with the corresponding examination at separate hours?—Yes, I think that would do.

Are the Commissioners to collect it as your opinion, that the system of conveying instruction to very young men, merely by lecturing, when not accompanied with the system of examination, is not a very beneficial or advantageous mode of conducting education in a University?—I am decidedly of that opinion.

As to Examinations, do you think it desirable that young men should be examined before entering into the higher classes, with regard to the progress they have made in the junior classes; for instance, that no one should be suffered to enter the Natural Philosophy class, with a view to a degree, without being sufficiently acquainted with Mathematics?—I should think that very expedient; for they cannot derive benefit from the Natural Philosophy class, unless they are competently acquainted with Mathematics. The one is not merely a preparation, but a necessary preparation for the other, in order to derive adequate or full benefit from it. At the same time, I think it is, perhaps, somewhat difficult to determine the precise quantity of Mathematical knowledge a student ought to have in order to enter the Natural Philosophy class. I think there would be a great difficulty in following out a view of that kind with every desirable degree of accuracy.

Do you think it would be trusting rather too much to the Examinators?—Yes.

Would you rely upon certificates, or would you allow the students to enter indiscriminately, whether they were prepared or not?—The idea I have is this, that, if the Mathematical classes are properly taught, there is secured a very considerable degree of preparation; but I should think it would be a matter of considerable difficulty to decide upon this point, whether those young men ought or ought not to be allowed to enter the Natural Philosophy class, because they have or have not a certain quantity of Mathematical knowledge. There are many young men who have not a very great turn for Mathematical science, but who might derive a great deal of benefit from what they collect in the Mathematical class, or in the Natural Philosophy class; and it would be hard to prevent these from going forward to studies in which they might be qualified to shine and prove eminently useful.

Would it not be safe to require a certificate of attendance the first year upon the Mathematical class?—If it were practicable, I should greatly prefer the mode of examination; for, from my experience, I have learned not to put great confidence in certificates.

Would you conceive that a young man would be likely to derive much benefit from the class of Rhetoric or Logic, without previously having made considerable proficiency in classical learning?—Certainly not. In some respects he might derive a good deal of advantage, but not advantage corresponding with a view to a learned profession, or to such an education as people of standing and influence in the country would wish their children to have.

Have you access to know, if there is more or less examination in the junior classes now than when you attended College?—I am afraid, from what I have seen, that there is less; and I speak from having had experience lately—indeed for many years—in examining young men who have come from College, with a view to granting them bursaries from Heriot's Hospital, to assist them in continuing their studies.

Can you state the result of that examination so as to say whether they seemed to have made much progress?—I am very sorry to say, the exhibition was most mortifying.

Do you mean to say that they had made little progress since leaving Heriot's Hospital?—In some cases there was the appearance of the very contrary of progress.

How long had these young men been attending the junior classes of the College?—Just on Tuesday last, there was one of them who had been attending three sessions; I must say that he appeared very lame indeed. I think, from my recollection of having examined him before, he was a worse scholar than he had been two years ago.

Did that proceed from his not having had fair justice done to him, or from any natural incapacity for learning in the boy himself?—From the account which I got of him, I believe him to have been a very industrious boy. I do not think his capacity was very great. The truth was, he had not had sufficient stimulus, from the account he gave. We asked him questions, as to the number of times he was called up, and the attention which was paid to him.

Do you happen to recollect the number of times he was called up?—There were several whom we examined; and we put those questions to them, from taking a deep interest in their welfare, that we might do justice to the institution which supports them; and in no case had any of them been called up above once a-fortnight; in some cases, they had been called up once in three weeks; in other cases, some of them had not been called up above once a-month; and in one case, the lad had not been called up at all: but that was their own account of it.

Have you ever had any of your own family at this College?—Yes, I had a son who attended College.

Did the general result of your private experience lead you to form the same conclusion?—Yes.

Was that with respect to the junior classes generally?—Yes.

Would you, from these facts, be led to infer that, according to the objects and constitution of these classes, young men go too early to College, and that the system of instruction in the University is not well adapted for conveying elementary knowledge to young people in the Literary classes?—I do not think that, in general, they go too young. I am quite satisfied about that. But I do not think they get all the advantages that might be given them in the way of examination.

Do you think the young persons to whom you refer had had fewer opportunities of being

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sufficiently prepared for College than the generality of young men who come here?—Quite the contrary. Those that I referred to particularly, were bred in Heriot's Hospital, where they had an excellent classical education.

Is it your opinion that they were better or worse prepared for College than other young men who were sent?—Better.

Were they young men who had obtained the prizes at Heriot's Hospital, or who were selected on account of their previous attainments and industry?—They were. We are not allowed to send any to College but those whom we think hopeful scholars; we regularly examine them. We have 180 boys, and all of them have the advantage of getting a classical education, so that the selection is from that number.

Are there not other bursaries given by Heriot's Hospital besides these?—Yes; we give about ten to boys who are not brought up in the Hospital.

Are those boys examined?—They are examined previously to our bestowing the bursaries on them. We examine them again before renewing their bursary for the next year; and, if they do not seem to be making progress, we withhold the bursaries.

With regard to what you alluded to just now, have you observed the same thing with regard to those boys out of the house as those who have been educated in the house?—Yes: they have not made progress.

Do you understand that the classes you allude to are more numerous now than they were when you were at College?—Yes, they are.

If no more time is bestowed, must there not be less opportunity to examine the class?—In some degree that must be the case; but there was a mode of examining adopted in my time, which put it in the power of the Professor to make his pupils all alive to the business of the class. It was not so much the instruction directly communicated in the class, as the keeping of their attention awake, stimulating them to industry, and not letting them think that they could escape examination at any time. When I was at College, the plan adopted was this—the Professor, for instance, called me up to read a sentence: I read the sentence, and translated it: then he began to examine me upon the construction, and the parts of speech; but while he kept me standing five minutes, perhaps, with that, he would have asked questions, probably, of ten or twelve others, in different parts of the class, connected with my examination. A great deal may be done in that way.

Do you understand that that plan is a little departed from here?—From the information of these young men I do. There is another suggestion I would beg leave to make, which is, that more attention should be paid for securing and ascertaining the attendance of the students.

Have any means occurred to you by which that object might be accomplished?—Why, the calling of a roll is rather tedious; but, if it were done a certain number of times a-week, it would, at least, remedy the evil in a great measure.

Would you have it so arranged that no young man could ever tell when it was to be done?—Yes. Our Church law requires that, before a student can be enrolled as a Student of Divinity, he must have attended a full course of Philosophy; which full course is, I believe, regulated by the Senatus Academicus. We do not interfere with that. There are certain classes that he must attend, and he must bring certificates of attendance to the Professor of Divinity. There was a case I know lately, in which a gentleman, who is now a minister of the Church, who taught a school in the country, came at the beginning of a session, enrolled, paid his fee, got his ticket, walked home, and taught his school the whole winter. Then he came back, and got his certificate of regular attendance. The next session he repeated that mode of proceeding, which was a most unworthy one on his part, and did the same thing with another class. Then, with his two certificates of attendance, he went to the Professor of Divinity, who could not possibly know the imposition that was practised on him. Thus he got the privilege of enrolling as a student of Divinity, though he had not attended either of those two classes which, by the law, he was bound to do.

Then he was not examined on the matter of those classes by the Professor of Divinity or any other?—No; I mentioned it to Dr. David Ritchie, Professor of Logic, and he said he had known instances of the same kind, which led him to look more strictly to the attendance of the students in his own class.

Though there would be a loss of time in calling a catalogue, do you not think that the advantages arising from it would counterbalance that loss of time?—Though there would be a little loss of time, the advantages would be immense. It might be done by having a censor in every two or three seats; and though the young men attending the Moral and Natural Philosophy class, if they were to come in at present, and find such an arrangement, might think it beneath their dignity to be made censors, yet, if that plan were adopted, and they were accustomed to it from the beginning, they would do it cheerfully, and think nothing of it. Another consideration is, that, if the Professor were accustomed to examine, and to give Exercises, he could ascertain absence with a glance of his eye almost, and come to know his pupils individually. This would be a material check upon non-attendance. There is another suggestion which has occurred to me, and which I have long considered as of importance, with regard to many of these higher classes: it is this, that if the Professors adopted the plan of rather guiding the studies of the young men under their care, than attempting to give full discussions upon every topic, their pupils would derive a great deal more improvement from the course. I think it more material with regard to the Divinity classes, from the vastness of the subject; but, even as regards the Philosophical classes, I think it has been too little attended to. From the plan of giving copious dissertations upon particular points, a great many must be left out of view altogether, or be but very slightly handled; whereas, if they would give a discourse only now and then upon points which are of fundamental importance, or upon which they thought they could throw new light, but were in general to guide the studies

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of young men, tell them where to get more particular information, direct them to treatises written upon the different subjects, and give them some account of these, that they might read them in the safest and most profitable way: this would be a very material advantage, and be infinitely more beneficial to the students.

With reference to the method of pursuing that plan advantageously, would you propose that the examinations should take place at a separate hour, and, in part, turn on the subject of those studies so recommended to the young men?—Undoubtedly.

But you would certainly not propose, that, in consequence of that, the Professor,—say of Natural Philosophy,—should not give a complete system of instruction?—There are some classes where, from the nature of the subject, it must be given in detail; for example, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. In some of these the Professors must go through the details, otherwise they cannot give a proper view of the subject at all: but I was speaking of those classes where there was no demonstration and no experiment, such as Logic and Moral Philosophy, and the Divinity class particularly; and I think it might even apply to some others. There was another suggestion I would make. I think there should be something like what we call a Directory, as to the subjects upon which the Professors are to lecture, so that it might be known precisely what are the topics the students are to hear lectures upon; so that beforehand they may prepare themselves a little, and also, that the Professors may not consume time in trenching upon one another's province. When I was at College, we had a course of lectures from Professor Finlayson, and very admirable they were; he dwelt at great length upon the Intellectual Faculties. Then we proceeded to the Moral Philosophy class, which was taught by Mr. Stewart, and from which we derived great benefit; but a great part of Mr. Stewart's course was occupied in going over the same ground. It is perhaps not of much consequence which of the classes takes the particular subject; but I think it is a pity both should have it, and be discussing precisely the same topics.

Would you propose that there should be a general scheme of study, so as to prevent one Professor from trenching on the province of another?—Yes; but it would be very wrong to make that minute or peremptory, for it might cramp the genius and talents of the Professors.

Should it be understood that every Professor might derive his illustrations from the studies superintended by other Professors?—Yes; he should take his illustrations from every source.

Is there any different distribution of the subjects of the course of the Philosophical classes in particular that you would recommend as facilitating such an arrangement as might prevent the two Professors lecturing upon the same topics?—No; I am not aware of any at this moment. That was a particular case which struck me that I have mentioned. I do not know how they proceed now.

Do you think the Philosophical classes are placed in the very best order, Logic being taken first, and Moral Philosophy next?—It depends very much on the meaning they attach to the term Logic. If it is considered in its largest application, and as far as it can be carried, it might perhaps be placed the very highest, and come after the others with great propriety: if it be considered as the art of reasoning, there must be the materials upon which to reason properly, soundly, and efficiently, which cannot be had without much previous study and information.

Do you think, if such a Directory were published as you recommend, and the Professors of Logic and Moral Philosophy did not occupy a considerable time in going over the same ground, and more time, therefore, being left to the Professor of Logic, he might undertake to teach Rhetoric, as is done in some Universities?—I think that Logic, from the nature of the subject, would occupy one Professor's time sufficiently if he were to adopt the plan of examining at separate hours, for it is a copious subject.

Do you think it would be desirable that the students should acquire a considerable store of facts, before attending the Logic class?—Certainly, in order to derive the greatest advantage from it.

Do you think it would be advisable to enjoin attendance upon the Natural History class at an early period of study?—Yes, I certainly think so. Natural History is a very important class, and it is one from which very young students may derive a great deal of benefit.

Would you propose to make that a part of the Curriculum, for the study of those who intend to take the degree of Arts, or to go into the Church?—I should like that arrangement very much. I consider Natural History so important, that, in the different Schools in which I have taken an interest, I have introduced it as much as possible for mere children; and I find they get a great deal of knowledge of useful facts, which they acquire very easily and recollect distinctly.

Is it your impression that young men generally attend the Logic class before they possess sufficient information to enable them to derive benefit from it?—I do think so.

Are not many of the most striking illustrations in a course of Logic, as taught in the Scotch Universities, derived from branches of study with which most of the young men are wholly unacquainted, such as the science of Optics and other branches of knowledge?—A great many.

Do you think it would be advisable to enjoin attendance upon the Natural Philosophy class, previous to attendance upon the classes of Logic and Moral Philosophy?—Yes, I think it is very desirable. I really think that these should come last.

In regard to any Curriculum of study for degrees, are you of opinion that the study of Physical sciences ought, at least in part, to precede the study of the science of Intellectual Philosophy?—Yes.

Are there any practical difficulties which occur to you in making such a change in the order of the Curriculum?—Why, all changes are accompanied with practical difficulties, more or less, from the attachment of those who have been previously engaged in those classes to their

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own modes; but I do not see any insuperable difficulty. It would be requisite that the lectures upon Logic should be of a higher cast than what any Professor could venture upon, under the present arrangement.

Would it not lengthen the course of a student, were he required to attend Mathematics before the Natural Philosophy class?—I think it would require another session.

Would you think it desirable to extend the course of Philosophical study to five sessions?—Yes, I think it would.

Would that be attended with no considerable hardship upon some classes of students, say the students of Divinity?—Why, in one sense, it would be a hardship; that is to say, it would require more money, and it would be a longer time before the students could bring their talents into operation, for their own pecuniary benefit. But then they would come as more accomplished men into the field; and, with regard to this subject, I think, in general, students come too young to the Divinity Hall, and too young into the Church.

From your knowledge of the circumstances of that particular class of the students just now adverted to, would you consider it as being likely to bear so oppressively upon them, in a pecuniary point of view, as to form any substantial objection to such an arrangement?—No, I would not consider it as a substantial objection. It might be so if, in the least degree, it prevented us from getting a somewhat more than adequate number of Licentiates for the Church; but I have not the least fear of its producing that effect. When the students come to the fifth session, they would then be qualified for private teaching, which they are not at any previous part of their study; they would, therefore, be less objects of pity during the fifth session, which is proposed to be added, than during the four preceding.

Are you at all apprehensive that it would exclude from the Church those young men, in the humbler spheres of life, who are now able to enter it?—That has sometimes been imagined; but, after having turned my attention to it very much, I cannot say I have the least apprehension: for, whenever young men distinguish themselves for high talents, I have never found, in this country, that they are kept back by anything whatever; they always find people who patronize them, and there is an impulse in themselves which carries them forward, in spite of all difficulties.

Is it not your conviction that many such young men do find their way to the best situations in the Church, without having derived any assistance whatever?—Yes, very often.

With reference to the Literary acquirements of students of Divinity, as distinguished from their Scientific or Philosophical attainments, do you think it would be advisable that a longer attendance should be required upon the Greek class?—Unquestionably; that is what is very much neglected: we are very far behind in that respect.

Would you have the goodness to state anything that occurs to you on that subject?—If our Grammar and Parochial Schools were upon a proper footing, I think the first class in the College might be dispensed with; that is, the Professor might turn his attention to something higher and more difficult. But, in the present state of education in Scotland, I should think it a most serious injury indeed to attempt to put an end to the first Class in the University. As to Greek, there are very few country teachers in Scotland, comparatively, who are qualified to teach it.

Do you think, considering the small encouragement which is afforded, at present, to country Schoolmasters, that it may be reasonably expected, persons sufficiently versed in Greek will be obtained, so as to supersede the junior class?—The time was, when Scotland had a great number of Schoolmasters qualified to teach Greek and Latin. I do not see that we should despair of that state of things being again realized. It is too much the case, unfortunately, that those who have the charge of appointing Masters to Parish Schools, do not make a Classical Education a necessary preliminary; but, in many cases, they rather discourage such attainments.

Has not Latin, in some of the recent advertisements, been stated rather as an objection?—I have seen, within these few years, some advertisements, where that, at least, was not held out as any recommendation, but was rather discouraged.

Do you think that, at present, even if much greater encouragement were given, it would be easy to find persons capable of teaching all the Parochial Schools in Scotland, in such a way that young men might come to College from them capable of passing over the first Greek Class?—No: I must say, from my knowledge of the state of literature in Scotland, it would be quite impossible to get such a number of teachers at present.

Is it your impression, that from the class of Preachers it would be difficult to find them?—From my experience, I am sorry to say it would.

Have you had occasion to examine persons who had previously a licence to preach, with a view to becoming Schoolmasters?—Yes: in consequence of being a member of the General Assembly Committee for planting Schools in the Highlands and in popular Towns, I have examined several, who are Preachers, who have obtained licences from the Presbyteries, after going through a full course of education. We have, perhaps, examined half-a-dozen preachers, and three of them we have been absolutely obliged to reject, in consequence of their ignorance of the elements of Greek and Latin.

Were they capable even of teaching Latin?—No, not even Latin.

Had they respectable certificates?—They produced respectable certificates; but, as I said before, I placed very little confidence in them. We had recourse to examination, and the young men themselves were quite convinced that they were not qualified: they acquiesced, and did not consider that there was any sort of injustice or excessive strictness on our part.

Were the certificates that they produced from Professors?—They were.

Although it might be difficult, or perhaps almost impossible, to provide such a supply of competent Schoolmasters in general, yet, with a little encouragement, might not a great many be provided for Boroûgh Schools?—Surely.

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Would that be an adequate provision, however, so as to supersede the necessity of the junior class at the College?—No; but at present there are a great many who come to College without even knowing the Greek Alphabet. I think it is a hard case that the Professors of the University should be obliged to teach the alphabet; I think that might be avoided.

Is it your opinion that if an arrangement were to be carried into effect by a regulation, declaring that, after a certain date, the elements of Greek should not be taught in the University, that would have the effect of soon improving the system of education throughout the country, so as to render the inconvenience or evil of short duration?—It would soon have a beneficial effect, especially if the landed gentlemen co-operated. The people at large would feel it, and yield to it: and those who are vested with the power of appointing Schoolmasters would look about for better qualified men.

With reference to what you have had occasion to observe, in regard to Parish Schoolmasters, is it consistent with your observation that, where the Parish Schoolmasters have been in rather better situations, and accustomed to teach, not only Latin, but a little Greek, and to take scholars with extra fees, and occasionally boarders, they have been in the habit of neglecting the children of the poor?—No, that is not consistent with my experience and observation. I never noticed anything of the kind; I was taught at a country school, where there was a great number of children. At that time 25 or 30 boys were taught Latin; and I must say, that the whole school was just as well attended, as far as one teacher could do in a school so large, as if there had been no Latin scholars.

Is not the necessary attention to the children of the poor, especially in a populous parish, enough to occupy any one man's time?—According to the old mode of teaching I think no man would be competent to it; but there are improved methods now introduced, and I think it is quite competent for any man to teach 500 children, and to teach them well.

And could he do that in a variety of branches at the same time?—Yes; but not so well, of course, as if there were two. No man could teach 500 Latin scholars and 500 English so well as two could, by each taking one department; but good teaching could be got for 500 in a country school.

With reference to the Literary and Philosophical classes, is there any particular course of study, or any order in which they should be attended, that you would be desirous of recommending for all those who are to go to Divinity Hall, or who wish to obtain Academical honours, or, generally, for the whole students?—I think the present mode is not amiss; if there were a fifth session, I think that would be a great improvement, taking in Natural History in all its branches as a part of the course, and transposing Logic.

Do you think it desirable, with a view to the advancement of Learning and Science, that the degree in Arts should be raised from the state of disregard in which it now seems to be placed?—Undoubtedly.

Are there any means which have suggested themselves to your mind by which you think that could be effected?—Yes; it might be done, I think, by just letting it be known that without certain attainments the degree cannot be acquired; and taking care, by public examinations, strictly to ascertain if those acquirements have been made. I believe, here they can insist upon an examination; I am not sure that they have not done it sometimes for a Master of Arts, but it has been very rare.

It being obvious that it would be in the power of learned bodies greatly to encourage and secure the success of such a plan, should you see any objection, supposing any such system were devised, to require from the students of Divinity, previous to entering Divinity Hall, the proof of having taken such a degree?—I am not just sure about that; I should like it if it were practicable.

Supposing it were in the alternative, that he should possess either a Master's Degree, or submit to such an examination as might be necessary for a Master's degree, should you see any objection to that?—I would not like a Master's degree, unless it were made certain that it was got in a proper way.

Supposing the Master's degree to be regulated in the way you have been speaking of, would you see any objection to require that before entering the Divinity Hall, a person should have either that Master's degree, or submit to an examination equal to what was necessary for obtaining it?—Yes, I am clearly in favour of examination previous to entering the Hall. It has been proposed in the General Assembly, but it has not taken effect; I should think it a very important change.

Are you aware that the Senatus Academicus of this University, about the middle of last century, issued some regulations by which no student was allowed to enter the Divinity Hall who had not acquired the degree of Master of Arts; and do you know whether the Church made any remonstrance against it?—No, I am not aware of it. I do not remember to have seen that fact mentioned.

Seeing that, in the suggestions you have stated, you would propose a course of study for the students of Divinity which would be necessary for those who were desirous of attaining the degree of Master of Arts (supposing that degree to be granted in such a way as to render it of value), would there be any hardship in requiring all the students of Divinity to take that degree in order to enter the Divinity Hall, as on your plan they must attend the same classes, and for the same length of time, although they did not take the Degree?—I think the one might be considered as equivalent to the other. If the examination is equal to that which is requisite before getting a degree, and is to be as satisfactory, it amounts to the same thing: and I am not sure that it would not be a hard thing, upon the whole, to require that they should have the degree; but I really have not attended to that particularly, so as to be decided upon it, though I am quite clear as to the necessity of examination.

From what you have now stated with reference to the utility of increasing the value of the

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degree of Master of Arts, and thereby holding forth a greater incitement to study and exertion, are the Commissioners to understand that you consider it quite essential that the previous examination should be extremely strict?—Yes; it should be a faithful examination, and not a matter of mere form.

In order to carry the plan into effect, would you think it desirable that, in granting degrees in a particular year, there should be a classification of those taking them, so that a man might take his degree with higher honours or greater distinction, according to the extent of his attainments?—The University would be much improved if there were *degrees of degrees*. As the Faculty of Arts give the degree, we would not probably consider their examination, or that which is the result of the examination, as sufficient to qualify for admission into the Divinity Hall. We might have our own views of the attainments necessary; and the best plan would be, to have the examination conducted by such authority as might be agreed upon, in order to ascertain the qualifications for entering the Hall, independent of the degree of Master of Arts.

Has anything occurred to you in the way of improvement in regard to the length of the Session?—I think the Session is too short.

Do you think it is too short with regard to the classes in the Faculty of Arts?—Yes, I think it is too short.

Do you consider a session of six months sufficient?—Yes, that might be sufficient.

Would you recommend that there should be a summer session in some of the classes?—There are summer sessions for some of the classes.

But in any of those which have not summer sessions, do you think they might be introduced with advantage?—I am afraid not.

Suppose the Latin and Greek classes were to continue to be taught as they now are, and the boys were to go as young as they do at present, do you think that a six months' session is sufficient?—Certainly not. I think the present system is quite wrong there. I conceive that a boy going from the High School of Edinburgh to the first classes of College, is decidedly going back; I have no hesitation in saying so. He goes from the High School, where he is taught five hours a-day, with all the stimulus arising from emulation, &c., and for a period of ten months in the year, to a class where he is taught four hours a-day, for a period of scarcely five months; where, moreover, he gets the idea that he is an independent gentleman, perhaps, before he is past 13 or 14 years of age, and that therefore he has not the same inducements to study, nor the same inclination; and the consequence is, that, unless great pains are bestowed in private tuition, such boys must necessarily fall off.

What is your opinion as to the length of the session, with regard to those students?—In the present state of things, unquestionably, from the view I have stated just now, I should consider a summer session as essential to prevent them making that retrograde movement.

Would you make it imperative upon the young students to attend during the summer as well as the winter?—I feel a little difficulty as to that; for that supposes such a complete overturn of the present system, that one would not like to state anything rashly about it. I would rather make an improvement in another quarter, that is to say, by having them better prepared for the University.

Are you aware that in former times, when four years were fixed as the time necessary for obtaining a degree in Arts, it was the practice to attend College nine or ten months in the year?—Yes.

Is there anything in the circumstances of the present times that appears to you to render the revival of such a practice quite impracticable?—If it were made imperative, it would be submitted to, I dare say; people could not help themselves. But I rather think there would be a great general objection to it. It would become a great hardship on all boys from distant parts of the country, and upon the sons of clergymen and others.

Would it be a great additional expense?—Yes.

Do you think that, considering the circumstances of those students in the humbler ranks in life who come to this University, and for whom University education ought to be so much adapted, the prolonging the duration of the session to eight months, for instance, would be so seriously objectionable as to induce you to think upon the whole it ought not to be attempted?—Yes, upon the junior classes. I do not think the hardship would be so great upon the higher classes, where the students can do something, or perhaps a good deal, to support themselves by private teaching, in consequence of being farther advanced. But upon the younger students, who are attending the first and second classes, the hardship would be intolerable.

But is not that the period of life when, at the same time, you would wish to secure longer attendance upon the class?—Yes; but necessity has no law, and we cannot accomplish it.

You do consider that an improvement in the mode of teaching some of the classes at the University, would be preferable to a prolongation of the session, under the present system?—Yes, undoubtedly.

Does Dr. Thomson think it would afford encouragement to young men, who were disposed to distinguish themselves, if, without rendering attendance upon such class imperative, there did exist a summer class to which they might go, if they pleased, and which should be reckoned in their favour if they attended it?—That might be very useful.

With reference to the second or third, or more advanced Greek class taught by the same Professor, might there not be a difficulty in reconciling the summer class with the necessity there would be of adapting the second class to those who left him at the end of the winter session?—There certainly might be such a difficulty; but in all classes there is a great difference of capacity and attainments.

Do you think, therefore, that the summer might be advantageously employed, in many instances, in improving those who had not profited during the preceding winter?—Yes; and,

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in speaking of a summer course, the Commissioners ought not to lose sight of the mode in which boys and very young men spend the summer. I may say, from what I remember of myself, and many others with whom I was well acquainted, that the summer is generally a time of very great idleness. Very often, boys lose in summer one half of what they have acquired in winter; and that is one of the great evils attending the practice of sending boys very soon to College.

With reference to the higher classes in the Divinity Hall, do you consider that the hardship would be such as to render it inexpedient to prolong the session?—No; as I said before, in those cases the hardship is less, for they are more able to support themselves by private teaching, with some help from their parents and friends. If it could be accomplished, I should certainly think that very little vacation at all should be given. The young men carry on their studies much better under the superintendence of the Professors, than they can do in remote parts of the country, where they have nobody to guide them, and no opportunity of getting books. But in these cases we must suit ourselves to circumstances.

In the experiments made for opening the classes for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the summer, was the attendance very considerable?—It was not considerable.

Was the experiment made more than one year?—I do not know if it was for more than one; but I am never for despairing, after only one or two experiments of that kind. I think if persons will persevere, and the good effects of a plan are once demonstrated, the prejudice against it is easily got over.

Is it your opinion that it would be very desirable to raise the standard of Classical and Scientific information?—Unquestionably.

Do you think it would be a less hardship to require a course of five years, each session being six months long, than a course of four years, each session extending to nine months?—Yes, certainly it would; and I think the course of five sessions is preferable on this account, that the persons coming into the Church are maturer in point of years, which appears to me to be of great consequence.

Would it not be desirable that at the end of every session a course of study should be prescribed, and, at the commencement of each session, the students should be particularly examined upon the course they have pursued during the summer?—I do think so. There is another suggestion which I would make as to the Professors: I think they should each have a Syllabus of their Lectures; I think that would be of very great consequence, so that the students coming to the class may not merely see the subjects upon which the Professor is to lecture, but may see them in the order in which they are to be discussed; and this beforehand, so that he can take advantage of what opportunities he has to prepare himself. He would come to the class with greater advantage than he can do now, when he does not know what is to be discussed. I believe that plan has been adopted in some classes, but I do not think it is general.

Would not the necessity of each Professor, after being appointed four or five years, publishing such a Syllabus, be of use to himself, in regard to his own exertions?—Undoubtedly it would.

By that means might not his exertions be compared with those of his predecessors?—It would be of great use, in every point of view, both for the Professors and for the students. There is another suggestion I would make: I think it would be of great consequence if there were more bursaries. We have got many small ones here; but they are not given to those who need them, and are entitled from their talents to get them, but generally from mere interest, and to serve friends. Now, if there were more bursaries, and they were to be given only to young men who showed, after a strict and proper examination, such talents as to deserve encouragement, it would, in my opinion, be of very great use.

Have you seen that the want of such endowments is an evil which has operated injuriously to the interests of the Church?—Yes; it would be expedient to have more endowments, if we could get them.

Would you propose to put them under a different regulation than that which prevails?—Yes; and they should be given only in consequence of merit in particular departments, being ascertained by a strict and public examination.

Is there anything you have to state with respect to the Education in this University, preparatory for the Church?—I would make the same remark on the Divinity class, meaning by that what is commonly called the Divinity class, that I made on the other classes. I think there should be more time bestowed than what has hitherto been done in the teaching of that class, on account of the extensiveness of the subject, the number of students, and the number of Discourses required. It is impossible for a man, whatever his talents may be, to give anything like a full view of the subject, and, at the same time, hear the Discourses, examine, and do all the other duties that are necessary to make the course sufficient.

Do you think that it would be possible to free the Professor who teaches that class, from any part of that labour, and to devolve it upon another?—I have noted down something upon that point. I have stated that there should be more Examinations and more Exercises. Though I have mentioned just now that the number of Exercises requires more time, yet I think the number is not half so great as it should be, for the proper instruction of the students, and for furnishing them with a stimulus to exert themselves, and teaching them to think and to write.

Would it be necessary that the whole of the time should be occupied in reciting these Discourses in the class?—No, I think that is a waste of time, particularly from there being five Exercises prescribed. These being in the form of Sermons, the students get the idea that they must be very long, which is erroneous. I would have the Discourses made much shorter, and a great many more of them. I would also have more Examinations.

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Would you propose that any greater number should be read in the class than at present?—That, I think, should be done; and it might be done, if they were not so very long, but were short Exercises. If they were about three or four pages, and the Professor were to select some of the best, and make them be read, and give his remarks upon them publicly, and then remark privately upon those that were not read to the students themselves, it would be a much better plan than hearing discourses, which occupy half an hour or forty-five minutes, when, after all, perhaps, he is obliged to stop them in the middle.

In the case of private remarks, which you allude to, would not the benefit be confined to the individual student whose Exercise was longer?—It would; but I am supposing that a sufficient number are read, and that the Professor has an opportunity of making remarks upon them publicly; while at the same time, as they could not all be read, it would be right that the Professor should make such remarks privately to the other students who had given longer Exercises, as he might think proper, upon the doctrines that were stated, the mode of discussing the subject, the style of composition, and so forth.

With reference to the accomplishment of these views, would you have several hours allotted to the Professor of Divinity?—I would have two hours regularly; I would not have less; even more would be desirable.

With the view to obviate any supposed inconvenience from the interference of the hours of other classes, is it not your opinion that, supposing the previous education of the students of Divinity were sufficiently secured, the system of instruction in the Divinity classes ought to proceed upon the notion of making that complete, without sacrificing any part of the study of Divinity in its several branches to the notion of giving the students an opportunity of attending other extra-professional classes?—Undoubtedly; I would lay it down as the first and grand principle, that they have entered the Divinity classes in order to become accomplished Theologians, to fit them for going into the Church, and occupying the important stations which they expect, and are intended to fill, as Ministers of Religion.

Do you mean that with reference to the circumstance of their having first secured a Literary and Scientific education?—Yes, certainly.

In that point of view, the number of these classes being comparatively limited, would there be any difficulty in finding ample time for the studies of that class of students?—No, none.

Considering that the previous Education, which, according to the suggestions you have now offered, is supposed to have been attained, what is the order of the attendance upon the classes that you would desire to see prescribed for the student of Divinity?—At present, there are three classes which are called Divinity classes—the Church History, the Divinity, and the Hebrew Classes. I would suggest, as a change that is very important and essential, an additional Professorship of Biblical Criticism, which is a study that has been very much neglected, and the neglect of which has tended very much to lower the respectability and learning of the Scottish Clergy; I would make attendance on this class quite imperative upon the student. The suggestion made as to some of the other classes, in the preparatory part of the course, applies, as I said before, in my opinion, more directly to the Divinity class, as to the mode of lecturing. I do not think it necessary that the Professor of Divinity should give a full dissertation upon different points as he goes along; for, if he does, the course is lengthened out too much; and, in short, it becomes interminable, as was the case with a very learned Professor, Dr. Finlay, of Glasgow, who never got to the end of his course. He liked to dwell long upon every point, and the young men never got a view of the system of Theology. As the students are required to attend a certain number of sessions, that they may be qualified to undergo examination for Presbyterian licence, it is but fair they should have a full view of the system,—that no branch of it should be left out upon which questions may be asked,—and that he should not be able to say, I never went so far as that, and I cannot answer any questions upon that subject. It would be highly expedient that the Professor of Divinity should confine himself very much to a general outline of the different subjects, and that he should direct the students to those numerous publications where they may get all the information he could give them, if he were to live a hundred years, and where they can get it with much more advantage than from his minute and protracted dissertations. He might mention some particular book, where the student could get information upon a particular subject. It would be his business to read that book beforehand, and to tell them how they should read it, so as, perhaps, to warn them against turning their attention to portions from which they could not derive advantage, and make them confine their attention to other parts, where the most valuable information was to be obtained. By attending to this method, he might easily give to the student a full view of the system of Theology, in the course of the three years which form the course, according to the present laws of the Church. Then he, of course, should have Examinations to a considerable extent, both to stimulate to exertion, to ascertain progress, and also to convey instruction.

Are you aware that that system has been lately tried, with success, at St. Andrew's?—No, I am not; I have heard of it, but I cannot speak of it with any certainty.

Would you propose that the Examinations by the Professor of Divinity should relate entirely to Systematic Theology, or that they should extend to general Literature, for the purpose of keeping up the acquaintance of the young men with their previous acquirements?—It should be discretionary with the Professor; but he should consider himself bound to examine upon every point which illustrates the subject, and tends to ascertain the progress of the students, and to keep up their acquaintance with general Science, as far as is consistent with the main object.

Would you wish that all the students attending the Divinity Hall were in one class, and hearing the same lectures, or would you think it useful to divide them, if time could be found?—If time could be found, and a proper arrangement made, it would be better they should be

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divided: that is just one of the difficulties attending the subject which I have felt, but which I do not think at all insurmountable.

Would it be objectionable that the Principal, who is the Primarius Professor of Divinity, should also teach Divinity, or would you say that Systematic Theology should be confined to one Professor only?—I think it would be better if it were confined to one, provided there were some relief given in some parts of the course which now exists. At the same time the Principal is entitled to lecture on Divinity, if he chooses; and I think he might be very usefully employed in giving lectures, for instance, on the conduct becoming students, and other things of that kind, which would come with considerable authority from him, and bring him into closer contact with the young men than could otherwise take place.

Might he not assist, in regard to Discourses and Exercises?—I think it would be a very good thing for him to be present. I am not sure of the expediency of a direct interference, by his giving opinions upon Discourses; but I think his presence might be useful, and he might now and then assist, if the Professor were indisposed.

Are the Exercises, which you would wish to see prescribed and required from students in the Divinity Class, very much in the character of the Exercises you would desire to see from the students in the Literary and Philosophical Classes?—Yes; except, of course, that they should be in a higher strain. I would have them frequent, and I would have them short. One advantage would be, that it would lead students to avoid that diffuseness which they are apt to get into, just from not taking time to condense their thoughts.

Supposing the Church should still consider it to be requisite, before licensing Preachers, that a certain number of Exercises, more of the character of the Discourses now delivered, should be given by the students at the Divinity Hall, which, as they are scattered over different years, seem to be no great test of the progress of the students, would there be any inconsistency in the Principal hearing some of them?—No, I do not think there would be any great inconsistency. I have two suggestions which, if they were adopted, would relieve the Professor of Divinity of two of the five Discourses which are given by the students, according to the regulation of the Church.

Will you have the goodness to state them?—These suggestions refer to an additional Professorship, and to the employment of the Professor of Church History With regard to the Church History class, it might be so arranged as to lighten the labours of the Divinity Professor. Let him take one particular branch of Theology, in addition to Church History: for example, Polemical Theology; and then he could hear the Latin Discourses which go by the name of Exegeses, and which are generally of the polemical kind. That would be a relief as to that kind of discourse. In the class of Church History there ought to be not only lectures on the ancient History of the Church, or the History of the Church in general, but also upon the modern History of the Church, particularly our own National Church, and the sister Churches of England and Ireland, and the state of the different Churches on the Continent, and on the progress of Religion in different countries,—with regard to all of which, our students in general are, I am afraid, very ill informed. Indeed I know it to be the fact, and it is a great defect in their attainments. I consider this class to be very important. In the course of conversation, I have heard many people talk slightingly of it; but I think it is of great consequence to keep its importance in view, as affording many topics of great interest and utility: such as the Jewish Dispensation, which occupies so large a portion of the Bible; the connexion of that Dispensation with the Dispensation of the Gospel; the origin and causes of corruption; the history and principles of Religious Establishments; the rise and progress of the great leading Heresies; the rise and progress of the Mahommedan Faith; the state of Judaism and Paganism at different periods; the Reformation, its causes, circumstances, effects, and so forth. I conceive that the Professor, without dwelling upon minutiæ of Church History, which is often a very trifling, and worse than useless subject of discussion, has a large field before him, bearing most directly on the learning, and usefulness, and efficacy of the Clergy. If he were to undertake the discussion of Polemical Theology, he might relieve the Professor of Divinity of a good deal of what he must attend to now. By hearing of the Exegeses, he would relieve him of one-fifth part of the discourses which he has to hear, according to the present system. The Professor of Church History should prescribe as many exercises as, in his discretion, he may think proper for the student, and he also should examine.

That being a Class, the prosecution of which by the students seems peculiarly to depend upon their own private reading, would the Examination be indispensably necessary, according to your view?—Indispensably necessary. I have remarked that a Professorship of Biblical Criticism would be extremely useful. The subject comprehends a variety of important topics: such as the true principles of translation; the proper mode of interpretation; the Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament; the Greek manuscripts of the New Testament; the various readings; the general style of Scripture; the peculiar style of the different sacred writers; the peculiar language of prophecy; the use of the cognate languages, as the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Ethiopic, as helping us to understand both the Old and New Testaments; the opinions, manners, dresses, customs, natural history, arts and sciences, which prevailed among those who wrote the Scriptures, and concerning whom they were written; and the application of the one to the elucidation of the other; and the various editions of the Bible that have been published by learned men; and so forth. Indeed, I should say, that this class is not only important, but essential. In my time, there used to be a lecture once a-week upon Biblical Criticism, but it was of the most meagre kind. It consisted merely of some critical remarks upon a passage of the New Testament, which is, comparatively speaking, nothing at all.

Do you think that the objects of such a class could be embraced in one year?—No; I should propose that at least two years' attendance should be required.

The class of Ecclesiastical History, then, would require two years?—Yes, two years at

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least. I have further to remark, upon that Professorship of Biblical Criticism, that the Professor would naturally hear that species of discourse called Exercise and Addition, which the students are obliged to give in, and thus relieve the Divinity Professor of one-fifth part of the labour which he has to undergo at present in hearing Discourses. It is a critical kind of Discourse, and it comes within his province exactly.

Among the advantages which you think would result from the institution of such a Chair, and attendance upon it being required, would not one be obviously important, namely, that of its maintaining and increasing the literary acquirements of the students in Divinity?—Undoubtedly; and, if every College had a Professorship of that kind, there would be a great stimulus afforded to the Clergy (not merely to the young men, but to the Clergy who are already settled) to continue their attention to the subject, as the Chairs would be objects of ambition to them, whereas, at present, there is no such thing.

With reference to the mode of teaching that class, would it not be of importance, for the interests of the students, that the Professor should have it in his power occasionally to hear them read parts of the New and Old Testament in their original languages, and with reference to those particular topics upon which he might lecture?—Yes, I think it would be very useful.

Is it your impression, that that branch is very insufficiently cultivated in Scotland?—It is scarcely cultivated at all; nor do I think it possible for the Professors of Divinity at present to pay any attention to it.

Is there not a Professorship of that kind at St. Andrew's?—No, I think not. Dr. Gerard, at Aberdeen, paid great attention to the subject, and has left behind him an admirable treatise upon it.

Is there any order in which you would desire to see the Divinity classes attended, supposing them to be modelled as you have stated?—It might be arranged that the study of Divinity might go on for three years at least; that is to say, a student bound to attend regularly might attend three years, and enrol the fourth. I would propose, that the Church History class should have its course completed in two sessions. I would propose, that the Professor of Biblical Criticism should also lecture two sessions; he has abundance of materials, and he might hear his pupils read Hebrew and Greek. The Professor of Hebrew should certainly be attended two sessions.

Do you think that those two sessions might be the two first?—Yes, I think they ought.

With reference to the advantageous prosecution of the studies in Divinity, will you favour the Commissioners with your opinion as to any arrangement that might be made, by which the length of time that would be necessary for their attendance could be obtained without reference to the present regulations of the Church?—Why, it is very difficult to make an arrangement as to the class of Biblical Criticism: that should be attended, one would think, from the beginning; and so also should the Church History; but then we might involve the students in too many classes the first year. Perhaps we might delay the Church History class, as it comprehends Polemical Divinity, to the second and third years.

Would you favour the Commissioners with your opinion as to what will be a complete thorough course of study, supposing the period of attendance at Divinity Hall could be prolonged, laying aside all present regulations?—I think that there should be four sessions of regular attendance. Irregular attendance, I consider no attendance at all: and it is one of the greatest calamities that can befall a University to have any idea of irregular attendance.

But, laying that aside, will you favour the Commissioners with your opinion as to the order of attending the classes, and of the studies of the different young men, if you were afterwards able to acquire a proper period of time for their prosecution?—It would require a little thought and a little comparison, to make it out satisfactorily. I did not think of that sufficiently before I came here.

Would you wish Hebrew to be learned at the beginning?—Yes, I think it should. Biblical Criticism cannot be taught without Hebrew, and, therefore, Biblical Criticism should come after the Hebrew. It would be well if the Hebrew could be got a year before entering the Divinity classes. It is an odd thing to come to the study of Divinity ignorant of the language of the greatest portion of that volume on which the whole of Theology rests.

Supposing the period of the Curriculum for Arts were to be extended to five years, might Hebrew be taken the last year?—It would be a much better arrangement that the students should come to the Divinity classes with a knowledge of Hebrew.

Do you think that an Exercise and Addition ought to be prescribed upon a passage from the Old Testament, as well as the New?—Yes, I do.

Do you think that every student might give that other Exercise?—Yes; and I think he should give more, if possible, in the Biblical Criticism class, where there would be an opportunity of giving a number of Exercises of that kind, which are certainly very important.

With regard to the subject of irregular attendance, laying aside for the present all question with regard to the authority by which that matter may be altered, will you have the goodness to state what may occur to you on that subject, for the interests of the Church?—The great advantage of regular over irregular attendance at the Divinity Hall is unquestionable; and I say this, *first*, on general principles, *next*, from experience, and *lastly* from observation. I say it, *first*, on general principles. At College, the student has the Professor to guide his studies, while in most cases he has no such guide, or no guide at all in the country: at College, he has books in abundance; in the country, he has a very scanty supply: at College, he has companions engaged in the same course of study to converse with; in the country, he has often nobody: at College, he enters into societies where he must write essays and debate questions, which give him habits of thinking and reasoning with accuracy, while, in the country, he can have no such opportunities: at College, he has access to engage in other studies which tend to invigorate his mind and enlarge his knowledge; in the country, he can have this

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advantage, only in a very limited degree, if he have it at all; at College, he is understood to devote himself to his Theological pursuits, as his main concern, and, from the requisitions made on his time and labour by the Professors, he is prevented from undertaking an undue quantity of private teaching; but the very circumstance of his being in the country shows, that teaching, whether in a school or in a family, is his principal business, and the study of Theology is made merely a subordinate employment; and the fatigue of so much teaching, as this supposition implies, is extremely unfavourable to mental exertion. In arguing this matter, I have sometimes heard it urged, and in the General Assembly, many years ago, it was urged, to justify the granting of licence to a young man who had never attended the Divinity Classes at all, that a clergyman's son can best learn Theology under his father's roof. But, in the first place, a great number of the irregular students,—indeed the greatest proportion of them,—are not clergymen's sons; and, in the second place, it cannot be expected that clergymen are either so well qualified, or have so much leisure, as the Divinity Professors, to attend to the Theological education of their sons: and, if it is of any advantage to be under their fathers' roof, they enjoy, during the long summer vacation, that paternal tuition which may be useful in assisting them to revise what they have been doing the preceding session, and to prepare them for the exercises and the duties of the session which is before them. *Then*, I say it from my own experience. I was an irregular student so far that I attended the Divinity Hall only one session regularly; and I have no hesitation in saying, that I made greater progress in Theological study during that one session than I did during all the other sessions. I felt all the disadvantages which I have already enumerated; such as want of stimulus and of books, unfitness for study after the fatigues of teaching, &c.

Had you the advantage of living under the roof of a father who was a clergyman?—Yes, I had, and he had a tolerably good library; but then, perhaps, I wished to see a book on a particular subject, and he had it not. That was a damper altogether. I sometimes got books from the Divinity Hall. We had a sort of privilege in getting them, but it was so difficult and troublesome to avail ourselves of it, and we were so often disappointed, that the discouragement was very much felt.

Had you greater access to books than the majority of students in the same situation?—Yes, I had.

Must it not frequently happen, that the greater portion of students who are living as tutors in a family, in a remote part of the country, must, with the exception of such Theological books as they have themselves, be without the means of getting such Theological books as are necessary for their studies?—Yes: perhaps the clergyman of the parish is the only person from whom they can get a supply of books; and his collection is very, very scanty in general.

The fact being that attendance for one single day in each year of irregular attendance is at present sufficient, is not the notion of irregular attendance as a part of University education, a sort of imposition upon the country and the Church, seeing that there is not any sort of academical study pursued in those years?—I think it is quite an absurdity. We have been long accustomed to it, and therefore do not think much of it; but, supposing it were presented to us for the first time, I am satisfied we would laugh at it, as the grossest absurdity that could be imagined. We require regular attendance, through the preliminary parts of education; but when we come to those parts which are to fit us for the duties of life, attendance is allowed to be quite irregular. So far as I have had opportunities of judging, I think that those who attend regularly, are superior to those who attend irregularly. There may be exceptions, there must be exceptions; for a young man of vigorous intellect and diligent habits will make his way to eminence through the greatest difficulties and discouragements: whereas a young man of idle dispositions and slender capacity will make no progress amidst the greatest facilities and privileges. But, from what I have seen, I am convinced the general fact is, what I have now stated it to be.

Do you consider that the interests of the Church would suffer by being deprived of the opportunity of having that class of young men who are tutors in families of men of rank and consideration in the country?—Not the least: the only effect would be, that these families would get tutors much maturer in years, and much maturer in knowledge and general fitness for their situation. I would rather put the young gentleman of the country under the tuition of a man who had completed his education than of a young man who is almost beginning it. And, I conceive, the instructions they get from the former,—supposing that he could only continue with them a year or two, or two or three years,—of more importance to them, than the instructions of a mere stripling.

Do you consider that the object of instructing the Divinity Students is in a great measure sacrificed to the object of enabling them, in many instances, to attempt to convey instruction to others?—I do think so.

Do you understand that the practice of irregular attendance has always prevailed in the Scotch Church, or that it has very much grown up of late years?—It has grown up of late years.

Was it so prevalent formerly?—No.

Was there an original law requiring any specific attendance?—There was a full Academical education, formerly required for those who entered the Church. The degeneracy which has taken place in that respect, did not arise, I apprehend, from any defect in the law. One of its causes was, that there was a greater scarcity of applicants to fill the situations of clergymen in the country, and therefore greater indulgence was given. But, now that we have a superabundance, I think it is the best opportunity for raising the standard of Theological learning.

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Would not the result of the general system which you have recommended, be nine years University education?—Yes, it would.

By that means would a young man, entering College at fifteen or sixteen, be licensed at twenty-four or twenty-five years of age?—Yes; and that is soon enough.

With reference, however, to the other object, might not that throw rather more young men than you would desire to see, out of the situations of tutors altogether?—No; gentlemen would get them more advanced. Now, they go into families at seventeen or eighteen years of age, when they are just entering the Divinity Hall, which is too early both for themselves and their pupils.

Would there be no danger of the tutor, who was admitted at that age, looking for preferment so early as to create disappointment?—I have no doubt there would: but what I say in reply to that is, that the gentlemen in the country are better off with tutors so much more qualified for their situation than the others, even supposing they should be obliged to part with them sooner. I do not look upon it as an evil in a private family to have a change sometimes. If not frequent, it is very often extremely beneficial.

Is it the fact, that a great proportion of those who are placed in Churches, soon after they are licensed, are those who have been tutors in private families?—Yes, that often happens.

Would not the result be, that, according to the views you have stated, the opportunity of getting into the Church would not occur until after they have been tutors?—Yes; if the system were universal, it would be the same thing; for the Church must be vacant before the tutor can get it.

Do you consider, that the late alteration in the law, making a year's regular attendance imperative, an improvement?—Yes, I do.

Do you recollect if any of the young men who were examined for the Schools in the Highlands, and who were found unqualified, had been tutors in the families of gentlemen of respectability?—Yes, I do recollect that.

Did you consider them quite unfit to conduct the education of even the poorer inhabitants of the country?—Yes; and I remember very well that, in one case, a young man produced a certificate from the gentleman in whose family he had taught, expressing the highest satisfaction with him and with the progress his children had made. Certainly, they must be very bad before we would reject them, for we have a sort of feeling in their favour; but I have known them rejected, because it was quite impossible they could do the duty, even in the Highland Schools. They might have taught English, though I do not think they could have done it very well; and they might have taught writing and arithmetic; but as to teaching Latin and Greek, it was quite out of the question.

As to a general system for the regulations of the studies of students of Divinity, would you consider it an important object that there should be degrees granted in Divinity, after examination, such as the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, in the same manner as the degree of Master of Arts is granted?—I have not considered that point, but I think it would not be a bad measure.

With reference to the prospect of a young man entering into the Church, would not the opportunity of taking such a degree with distinction be of vast importance to him?—I think it would; it would lead to greater diligence upon the part of the student, and promote his improvement exceedingly.

Supposing the degree of Master of Arts were to be taken before he entered the Divinity Hall, with a view to giving him the full benefit of the character arising from the attainment he has made, would not the introduction of the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, to be taken after strict examination, be of great importance to his prospects?—I have not considered that point maturely; but it appears to me it might be advantageous.

Is there anything in the nature of the subjects upon which examinations for such degrees take place which, in your opinion, ought to preclude their introduction into the Theological classes?—No, certainly not.

Do you think any provision ought to be made in the University for the religious instruction of young men; such, for instance, as requiring them to attend Church?—I have thought upon that subject, and the idea I entertain is, that provision should be made for their religious instruction, and that there should be a place of worship, and regular service performed, not for the sake of those whose constant residence is in town, but for the sake of those, of whom there is a great number in this University, who come from different parts of the country. They are thrown quite loose; and they either cannot get access to the churches, or they make the want of a particular church for students a sort of justification for neglecting worship altogether. At the same time, I would not like to see attendance made peremptory, and exacted under pain and penalties. I should not like to force or compel students to attend.

Upon what sort of principle would you regulate their attendance—merely by their own wish, or that of their parents?—By their own wish, or that of their parents; and let the Principal and the other Professors look over them in the way of giving advice, remonstrance, reproof, and so forth. But I would not compel any class, particularly young people, to attend divine service, as it would rather increase the resistance which many of them already have to religious exercises. That accords with my observation upon this subject: but I think it is not becoming a University like this, that there should be no opportunity of that description afforded to young men who come from distant places. If there were a man of sound principles, who was a good and an attractive preacher, put into a situation of that kind, he would secure a large attendance, and might be exceedingly useful to the students.

It appearing that Professor Jardine recommends, in his Outlines of Philosophical Education, that all the Philosophical classes should be opened every day with prayer, are you of opinion

that, supposing the provisions and arrangements which you have now mentioned, were carried into effect, that would be necessary in the classes?—I think it very becoming, if the prayer were short, and offered up reverently. I have seen it done in such a way that I would rather it had been omitted.

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Looking to the fact, that the Professors may not be clergymen or persons of clerical habits at all, is it a regulation you would wish to see introduced in all the classes?—I should certainly wish it. Professor Dalziel did it; on Monday morning there was a Latin prayer.

Are you aware whether the practice of opening classes every day by prayer, is followed by some Universities now?—I am not.

Edinburgh, Friday, 17th November 1826.

The Right Honourable LORD BINNING in the Chair.

Francis Jeffrey, Esq., Advocate, and *Thomas Thomson*, Esq., Advocate, called in.

Mr. *Jeffrey* examined.

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The Commissioners are desirous of knowing from Mr. Jeffrey if, having turned his attention to the Constitution, Discipline, Course of Study, or any other matters connected with the interests of Literature and Science and of Education in the Scotch Universities, he has any suggestions to offer, by which those interests might, in his opinion, be best promoted, particularly in the University of Edinburgh?—Really I am not aware that anything which has occurred to me is likely to be either new or important; but I will state one or two things that have occurred, though I certainly think it probable that they have been suggested by others, and, I dare say, are down upon your Minutes already. As to the *constitution* of this University, I really have not given much attention to it, partly because I conceive it to be in a great degree authoritatively fixed by the deeds of foundation, and partly because I have not contemplated it as likely that it should be generally remodelled by legislative authority. The only thing that has appeared to me desirable, if it could easily be had, is to have something in the nature of a Visitatorial Court established, by which the necessity of recurrence to Courts of Law, or even to such more authoritative and higher tribunals (as this, which, of course, cannot be frequently convoked,) may, in a great measure, be avoided. Whether that should be done by the appointment of a Chancellor, which this University, I believe, is without, or of an officer with any other name, or of a Visitatorial Court, composed of a number of persons, and by what authority either of these should be appointed, I confess I have not considered so deliberately as to feel disposed to suggest one as being more preferable to another.

Do you think that the Chancellor, together with such Assessors as it might be deemed convenient to appoint, should act with visitatorial authority?—My opinion is, that either the Chancellor or some other person should have full visitatorial authority, as that is exercised in the Colleges and Universities in the other end of the kingdom, and, indeed, in most foundations for public purposes in which such officers exist. I think the exercise of that authority extremely salutary; and the Courts of Law can always interpose if there is a defect or abuse of the visitatorial power. The name of Chancellor, being an ancient Academic name, has its advantages; but, if such an office were established, the nature and extent of the powers incident to it might be defined in the act of creation. In whatever way it was done, I should lean in one respect to an alteration in the nature of the appointment, as it has hitherto existed in some of our Universities. I think it is disadvantageous that it should be an office for life; for a person grows old, or otherwise occupied, and serious dissensions may arise, which may totally disable him from acting. I should, however, be for having the term of the office considerably long, but not for life. I should not like it to be an annual appointment. I would limit its duration to six or seven years. I think also that if the power were to be vested in a single officer, he should have a Court of Assessors. I may, perhaps, venture to say, I have thought it might be one of the means, with a view to another point, upon which I may have to say a word or two afterwards, of giving value and importance to Academical Degrees, if the nomination of such an officer should in part be by the suffrage of those who held them. I think, indeed, that between that and Royal nomination there is no choice. It would be quite unfit to give the nomination of such an officer, or his assessors, to the body itself, whose proceedings and actions were afterwards to be controlled by them, and who, as a body, may stand in opposition to other bodies, such as the Patrons, between whom this Court would have to mediate. I think it should either be a nomination by the Sovereign or by something of a popular Academical election, confined, for instance, to the Masters of Arts. Such a Degree would then be felt as conferring a privilege. The same franchise should certainly be extended to the higher members of the University, such as the Professors; and their votes, perhaps, should be allowed to count for more than the others, so as to give them a due degree of weight in the election. If it did not occur oftener than I have stated, there would be no danger of giving too much of a democratic spirit to the youth; and, by confining the privilege to those who were Masters of Arts, we should neither render the body so numerous, nor would it be so likely to lead to any undue warmth of canvassing as if it were committed to the whole body.

Seeing that the rights and privileges of the Patrons of this University might sometimes, as it appears they now are, become the subject of plea and discussion, do you think that it would be a good expedient to allow the Chancellor to be named by the Patrons?—I think not; and, after all, I think the Crown's nomination is not very objectionable. There is no choice, I consider, between placing it under the supreme authority, or giving it to those who are Masters of Arts, which I suggest really more with a view to the dignity and attraction which would thus be attached to an Academic Degree than to any great benefit to be gained by it.

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I certainly think the infusion of a little popular spirit would do some good; but it is more with the latter view I suggest that such a franchise should be given to the Graduates, than from any notion I have that it would secure a better nomination.

Do you think that the nomination by the Crown is less exceptionable, provided there be Assessors?—Yes; but the Assesors should be partly chosen by the Chancellor himself, and the other part by the power that is named or agreed upon.

Would you have the existence of this Court of Assessors coeval with that of the Chancellor? —Of course; it would be like the Sovereign and his body guard, or Privy Council, and they would demise all at once.

Besides his visitatorial power would you give the Chancellor authority to decide upon all questions of dispute between the Senatus Academicus and the Patrons?—I think that would be involved in my notions of his visitatorial power, which would be very ample where nothing contrary was provided by the Statutes of the Foundation.

With respect to the constitution of this or any other Scotch University, is there any further suggestion you have to make?—I think the office of Chancellor ought to be new modelled, in conformity with the new office under that name contemplated here. I do not think it is generally well understood what its nature is, and I do not think the powers of the Chancellor have been practically recognised. There was one case relating to the King's College, Aberdeen, in which it was a question whether the Chancellor had a visitatorial power, which the Court waived deciding. But I do not know that it has been recognised.

If there were a Chancellor, with a Court of Assessors, in this University, do you think that there would be any necessity for having such an officer as that of Rector?—I think the Rector is more of an every-day officer, who should interpose more closely in the common conduct of the business of the University, and to whom appeals should be made upon all questions of violation of discipline, as well as exercise the other functions of auditing accounts; and if there is any indecorum among the students, or any dissension among the teachers, he may look to it, in the first instance, and enforce and regulate the rights of those who are the subjects of the University, and enforce obedience to their lawful superiors.

Do you think that the Rector should be one of the Court of Assessors?—I have not considered that; my first impression is, that he should not. I think that, as an Academical Officer, the functions of his office might be the subject of discussion in that court.

Would you consider the Rector as a constituent member of the Academical body?—Yes, certainly.

Does it appear to you that it ought to be made imperative upon the Chancellor to hold Courts periodically, by himself or his deputy, or only when occasion called for them?—The Chancellor should always be accessible to persons having interest, but his deliberations on these applications should be effective, though they were in the shape of refusing to hold a Court; and his decisions should be solemnly given.

What is your opinion generally respecting the mode of choosing a Rector?—I am not sure that I have considered that sufficiently; and I am not sure that I am very fit to consider it impartially. I can only say, that so far as I have seen the effects of a popular choice—of a choice more popular, perhaps, than, in abstract reasoning, a deliberative body would introduce or recommend—I have seen no evils result from it; and therefore I should be inclined to think, upon the grounds I stated before, as to the election of a Chancellor, that everything that gave the youth a feeling of the value and dignity of the *status* belonging to them as such, should (if there were not plain and imminent hazard of abuse) rather be increased than discouraged. I think, in a literary society, where good temper and liberal conduct prevailed among its rulers, there would not be any great hazard of disorder, though there is, no doubt, in all such bodies, the germ of a rebellious spirit, a tendency to foolish and absurd usurpations of power and contradiction to authority, incident, I fear, to the age of those who compose them, and requiring to be vigilantly watched. If I were called upon to fix the power of nomination in the present state of discredit and disuse into which Academical Degrees have fallen here, I cannot say I should wish, at first, to limit that appointment to persons holding such Degrees; but, at the same time, I should not be anxious, where there was no established practice or vested right, to extend it so far as it is extended at Glasgow; but I would confine it to students of a certain standing in the University—such, for example, as had attended at least two years.

Are the Commissioners to understand that you are of opinion that the privilege should be enjoyed only by real *bonâ fide* matriculated students?—Certainly.

Supposing the value and importance of degrees in the Scotch Universities to be raised, and consequently many degrees in Arts to be taken, should you see any objection to changing the system, where it had previously been more popular, so as to confine the privilege to Graduates; or, at least, to go no further down than the youth who have finished their course of study, without suffering it still to extend to those who are only going on with that course?—A great deal will depend upon the extent to which the habit of taking degrees had been carried. If it became usual for all persons who received a liberal education, with a view to a profession, or gentlemanlike situations in society, to take degrees, I am not sure that I would think it necessary to make it more popular. I rather, indeed, think not. At the same time the residence of youth at the seats of education, generally terminating with their degrees, it would certainly require a great deal of trouble afterwards to convoke them in considerable numbers, and would give an advantage to those who had just obtained their degrees. It ought therefore, perhaps, to be communicated to persons who have not got the degree, but who were in approximation to the attainment of it.

Would there be no risk, according to the existing popular system, that a great deal of canvassing might be introduced by the Professors, among the young men attending their own

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classes, which might have the effect of undermining the authority of the Professor, and produce a lawless and negligent spirit?—Upon my word, if the Professors were to act as they ought to act, I do not think there would be any great danger of that. So far as I have seen, I think the young men are much guided by (what is perhaps a pretty safe guide) public opinion, and the degree of notoriety—I ought not, perhaps, to say celebrity, but the degree of notoriety—the objects of their choice have obtained, than from any private canvassing and solicitation. I rather believe—and that is one advantage—that in a large and various body, it is not easy to unite suffrages in favour of an unknown individual; and there is such a sense of decorum among them, even those of the most tender age, that I believe they have not generally or frequently—I have not known that it has been done at all—given their suffrages to one notorious for qualities otherwise than honourable.

Even in the case of two most excellent and unexceptionable persons being proposed to such a body, might it not sometimes occur that the most mischievous of all feelings that can be introduced into a College, might be excited, namely, political feeling?—There might be some little hazard of it; but I am not aware that it has ever operated much. Perhaps there is less risk of it in the system that prevails at Glasgow than anywhere else, a very large proportion of the voters being really below the age at which political feelings are developed—being almost *impuberes*—and belonging to a period of life when they have hardly attained the rank of citizens.

At what part of the session do you think it most advisable that such an election should take place?—Either at the beginning of the session, or at the end. I think it would be better at the beginning, for the tumult of canvassing would be all closed with the election.

What is your opinion, generally, as to the proper quarter in which Professors should be nominated?—Upon my word, I rather incline to think their nomination is safest where it is highest. If local influence could be excluded, I would prefer Royal nomination. One has Utopian notions about the benefits of a popular election; but this is so certain to generate heats and animosities and exaggeration, that, though you might be avoiding some evils, I am not sure you would not render others, which are of greater weight upon the whole, more certain, practically. It may appear a little paradoxical, but I do not see that such a body as the Corporation of Edinburgh, considering the spirit with which modern corporations in large towns are now conducted, and from "the form and pressure of the age," *must* in fact be conducted, is very unfit. I think, as the general spirit of liberality and feeling of dignity among the local Magistrates in Edinburgh and in all great towns are progressively developed, we are every day more and more secure against their acting on any paltry and absurd bias of mere personal favour for the individuals canvassing them, unless there is a near equality of pretensions. Every day there is growing among such functionaries more and more a feeling of responsibility to the public, while they certainly possess a knowledge of what will promote the greater interests of the community. In smaller towns it might be dangerous. Abstractly considered, they do not seem the fittest judges; but they must act as His Majesty would act, though possessed of less wisdom and learning. He will be advised by his advisers, and so will they.

Has it occurred to you that there ought to be the concurrence of more than one authority, before a person could be finally appointed to secure the nomination of fit persons?—I have not thought of that, and I confess it does appear to me to be full of difficulty: from the clash that would arise, and the zeal there would be for maintaining the first appointment, and then another negativing it, it would lead, I fear, to unpleasant feelings. One has contemplated, that if there were a remonstrance, or a certain amount of opposition from certain quarters, that should be a ground for stopping the induction of the person originally nominated. But I confess I have not myself been able to digest any practical system that is not liable to great objections; and therefore I doubt if it is feasible. The principle seems entitled to great consideration, and I would not be understood as giving any definitive opinion upon it.

With respect to the University of Edinburgh, are you of opinion that there is practically much Constitution to be found in it?—So far as I am informed, I believe there is little; but it is pretty well known who are the Patrons of the offices, and in whom the right of nomination exists. As to the internal Discipline, I believe a great deal has been introduced without any unquestionable authority; and that certainly is to be lamented.

From what you know of this University, what should you recommend in the way of improvement in its discipline?—I cannot see that anything can really be wanted but good temper and good sense. I have not, however, turned my mind much to the subject. I think it would be extremely difficult to devise a code of positive laws and regulations for discipline, especially by one who was not an actual teacher in the University.

Do you think that it would be beneficial to vest the Principal with greater powers, such as superintendence of the discipline of the students?—If there is not a Rector who attends to that, I should think it would be his principal business to do it. I should, in that case, hold the office of Principal to embrace and include almost the Rectorial powers, which certainly are very considerable.

Ought not the Senatus Academicus itself to have considerable power over each individual Professor?—In the general way in which that is put, I should say, Yes, it ought to have authority; but, as I understand, it has authority.

Do you conceive that the Professors have the means of enforcing order, and of enforcing attendance upon their lectures, at present, as much as is desirable?—It is not proposed, I suppose, that they should enforce this by other than Academical penalties. As it is, I understand they can proceed to expulsion and suspension, in bad and flagrant cases of disobedience or want of attendance. I take it for granted they have that power. It is extremely difficult to vest them with power over the persons or property of the students, otherwise than by mere refusal of academical privileges and benefits, or the infliction of academical deprivations; but

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I think they must be merely academical. We used to hold, at Glasgow, that the Rector had the power of inflicting the punishment of imprisonment and bread and water. I was taught that when I held the office; but I never examined much into it, and certainly never dreamed of acting on it. I think the Court of Session would be apt very summarily to pass a bill of liberation to any person locked up in the apartments of this house, by the order of the Rector.

Are you acquainted with the principles at all, upon which the Professors grant or refuse certificates of attendance in their classes?—I am not practically acquainted with that; a very small part of my studies was prosecuted here; and it is so long ago, I forget. If they mean anything, I think they ought to be conscientiously granted or withheld.

In reference to so large a body of students as those at Edinburgh, might it not be advantageous that the Session should be opened with some degree of formality, and a statement of the general rules of the College, at the commencement of the session?—I am certainly of opinion, that, in general, here and elsewhere, there is a deficiency and want of solemnity and form in our Academical Institutions; and it is one of the means which I would suggest, both to increase the sense of duty and decorum, and also the value and dignity of the situation of the matriculated students, that there should be more of that, if it does not encroach upon higher interests.

Recollecting the rules by which the discipline at the University of Glasgow was carried on, the Commissioners will be glad to hear any suggestions you may have to offer, which might be applicable to this, or any other University, where the education is carried on solely by the system of lecturing?—I think all discipline which is effective, is maintained everywhere, more by a sort of traditional and fixed sense of decorum, and a certain spirit of forbearance on the one hand, and of decorous and dignified obedience on the other, than by force of any rules, upon the operation of which, immediately after their enactment, any reliance could be placed. The means of compulsion that are commonly resorted to in our Universities, of impositions and transcriptions, are really mere forms and trifles; it is the habitual and local duty of obedience that is really operative; and, as to Glasgow and other Universities, I cannot say that I ascribe much force, or suppose that there is much virtue in the imposition of twopenny and sixpenny fines, or even in the threat of detention half an hour longer in the class-room, or such paltry inflictions or threats, to which, however, the actual inflictions are confined in 99 cases out of 100. There are flagrant instances of contumacy and disobedience; and for these, as it seems to me, admonitions in the public hall, suspension from the benefit of education for a longer or shorter period, and ultimately expulsion, must, like the excommunications of the Church, be the *ultimum remedium* competent to Academical bodies, as such. Their means of enforcing discipline are but scanty and feeble in reality; and it is more by putting a dignified confidence in the lads themselves, and making them feel their place in the establishment as honourable, that their operation is ensured. It is my opinion, in short, that it is by the dignified conduct, gravity, and indulgent firmness of the masters, and by the general spirit of decorum and good sense which the better part of the youth will feel, and impress on others, more than the apprehension of those petty inflictions, that discipline in such bodies can ever be successfully maintained.

As graduation has become a matter of little value and importance in the Scotch Universities, do you think that it would be very desirable, with a view to the advancement of learning and science, that it should be raised in importance?—Certainly, I do.

What suggestion would you offer with a view to that object?—Why, upon that, and all the other important branches, I certainly have felt that it is much easier to point out the existence, and, in some measure, the causes of actual defects, than to suggest, with any confidence, any likely remedies. It is a little out of place, perhaps, as an answer to this question, but I must observe here, that the view I take of the importance of Academical degrees, depends very much, in my opinion, as to what are the radical defects in our Scotch system of Academic education generally. Now, my notion of that is (and everybody who has looked into other systems of education, I think, will agree with it), that the great peculiarity, and I would say, the great defect of our Academical system, is the trusting so exclusively, as it appears to do, to the mere oral recitation of lectures; not followed up, as it is in many other seminaries, by a constant and particular inspection of the student's progress, who there lives as it were in the family, and under the constant control of his superiors; nor by any such course of exercises and examinations as may bring to light the degree of proficiency that has been attained on the one hand, and, on the other, excite that emulation, without which no social studies will ever be carried on with spirit or success on the present system. The Professor necessarily goes on very much in the dark, and is consequently in danger of frequently leaving unimproved those capacities and faculties, for the improvement of which his labours are exclusively intended. The two great evils of trusting so entirely to oral instruction seem to be, on the one hand, that the teacher can never know with any certainty whether his instructions have taken effect or not, or whether what is said has been either attended to or understood; he wants, therefore, all means of ascertaining where he should repeat and enlarge, and render plain his instructions, where he is attended to, but not understood; and where he should render them more engaging and attractive, when they are not attended to, either from their own dulness, or from the pupil's neglect at his hours of teaching. In this way pupils and masters go on, without any intellectual contact or means of communication. There is merely a quantity of learning scattered over them; but whether it falls upon dry places, or slips off the rocky ones, is necessarily unknown; it is not seen whether the seed springs up and multiplies or not. That is one plain and palpable evil of the mode in which instruction is sought to be conveyed. There is an impossibility of knowing, therefore, whether a pupil is qualified to proceed from one branch or course of instruction to another; while, on a better plan, they might often abridge their course, by accommodating it to those differences which are found

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to exist among the recipients. The other bad consequence of that method is, that it affords no opportunities for that spirit of emulation among the youth themselves, without which, I fear, it is in vain to look for any great or distinguished attainments among persons in that condition, or indeed for that spirit of concern and interest in the business of instruction in other quarters. The master, it is well known, is excessively flattered and incited with the fame and celebrity of his favourite pupils; and the pupils, again, are all warmed and encouraged, even the dullest of them, by the spectacle of distinction and eminence obtained by those who have made unusual proficiency in their studies. This, I think, is the great desideratum. In many of the classes, and especially the most important ones, that immediately precede the finishing the Academical course, the whole of the instruction is trusted to that, to which it ought to be least intrusted. But, while I conceive these to be plain and undeniable evils, it is not easy to give practical suggestions for their redress, and especially to a body like this, whose business it is to discern, not how any one branch of knowledge may be best taught in the University, but what is feasible and practicable, with a view to all the branches which a liberal system of education should embrace, and with a view also to the means, in point of time and fortune, of the pupils and their parents, the period that can be spared from their lucrative occupations and necessary industry, in which many must be early engaged, for the prosecution of their intellectual training. One or two things have or may be suggested, though I am aware they are all obvious enough. And, should the Commissioners proceed to ask, what particular regulations should be enacted upon such suggestions, I must say distinctly, that I am not at all prepared to give even the outlines of any plan of it for actual adoption. The first thing I would say then, is, that there ought to be more Examination, undoubtedly, and more Exercises in writing: and along with those I would, as far as possible, combine a system of mutual instruction and control, by delegating to a certain proportion of the young men who had distinguished themselves by discretion and talent, some part in the inspection and tuition of their inferiors, by which a spirit of activity will be infused into the whole mass, and the power both of instruction and control be increased, and, as it were, multiplied far beyond its necessary limits, in the hands of a single master. On this point I can speak with more confidence, from being able to refer to my own experience of what was done in this way in the Logic class at Glasgow, more than thirty years ago, where this system of delegated and mutual instruction was completely established, long before Bell or Lancaster had been heard of, and, I believe, before it had been tried in any other institution. But there are no doubt practical objections to these examinations and exercises, the main one being that, from the great range of knowledge a well-educated man is supposed to be under the necessity of acquiring, and the length of time which is required to go through them, the thing could not be done without very much enlarging the time now devoted to each study, and so interfering with the practice of going on with several at once, and leading at once to a great prolongation of the Academical course, to the great inconvenience of persons who send children from a distance, and to the necessary delay of all, in entering upon the exercise of their profession, or whatever else they may have a dependence upon. The Commissioners certainly are not here to sketch out a scheme of education for noblemen and princes, to whom money is not at all an object, but to render, if possible, more extensively useful those establishments for general education, by which, perhaps, more than any thing else, this country has been so long distinguished. It must be their wish, undoubtedly, to continue them accessible to all ranks, and to persons of moderate circumstances. There is a difficulty, therefore, in these considerations: but, though what I am about to say probably will not be very popular either with teachers or learners, I think myself bound to state, that, without lengthening the general course of Academical Education, or the number of years required to complete it, I think the time spent every year in instruction should be enlarged; and chiefly for the purpose of making room for more exercises and examinations. If they cannot afford two hours a-day, one for examination and one for lecturing, they may surely afford two days in the week for examination only; and, if it be found impracticable to comprehend the proper number of lectures within the usual time, then let two months or six weeks be added to the session, and let the vacation be to that extent abridged, so that there may be—what I really conceive to be indispensable for the success of any system of lecturing—the means of letting the teacher know whether his pupils understand him, and of forcing them, by the dread of exposure, to take a chance at least of understanding him, by attending to what is going on. By this means the master would come with more spirit to the discharge of his duties, and would be constantly directed to improvements in the arrangement of his course, by finding out the avenues by which knowledge could be best insinuated into unwilling minds, and on what points his pains might be spared, and part of his labour dispensed with. This I really think is the main thing; and, with the help of multiplying exercises, and giving them over in some degree to the correction and remarks of the more advanced and more trustworthy of their own associates, I am convinced both that the general spirit of emulation and concern, in the higher part of the business, both of learning and teaching, may be communicated to the whole mass. This alone, I am persuaded, would make a great change; and, indeed, I may here again appeal to experience: I remember, with the greatest gratitude, the signal benefit I derived—and I may speak in this for most of my contemporaries—from our attendance on Mr. Jardine's class of Logic, the characteristic peculiarity of which consisted in the quantity of work that was required of us, and the constant interchange and mixture of teaching and learning among all the higher and more advanced pupils. There is nothing approaching to this in the system of education here. It would not be fair to say, the want of these things is owing to mere negligence or omission on the part of those by whom they might have been introduced; I believe it is rather owing to an opinion that there was no time for them in the present academical term, and perhaps still more to a feeling that the habits and temper of the place made this first introduction something difficult and hazardous: and cer-

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tainly no person of practical sense or judgment can fail to perceive that their success must depend in a great degree on their being administered to willing and prepared subjects; and on the actual existence of that sort of general spirit in the body which must be counted on in making regulations to give it scope and activity.

Is it so in the Philosophy classes generally at Glasgow?—I think it is: certainly it was in my time. I ought also to mention that another danger would be, that many clever young men, especially those of good condition and situation in life, who, with their quickness and the assistance of domestic tutors, were pretty independent of mere drudgery for themselves, would very probably, from the mere levity of spirit incident to youth, endeavour to throw ridicule upon those more humble and dutiful youths who were more under parental awe, and who, trusting to their obscure diligence, are aware that they had no chance but by plodding, would probably give the longest and most elaborate answers, and seek opportunities, perhaps not very judiciously, to distinguish themselves in the examinations. If, on this account, they came to be occupied with dull and formal responses, there would be great fear that the thing itself would become ridiculous and despised; and, in a popular body made up of very young persons, full of levity and presumption, and always ready to laugh at serious things, if such an opinion once took root, instead of being a good, I have no doubt that the practice of examining would turn out an evil; though, if it escaped these hazards, very many, even of the most frivolous, would derive substantial benefit from it. It would, therefore, be greatly to be lamented, if, by want of care in its introduction, or by any accident, it should fall out as I have imagined; and for this reason it certainly should be introduced gradually, and with great caution. The art of examination is not an easy art; and I think it ought to be confined, in the first part of the courses, to such examinations as tested the understanding and attention of the pupils, and should scarcely go farther than to ascertain that they knew and had listened to the lectures of the preceding days. All the Professors probably would not be fit to come at once into that unprepared conversational contact with their pupils, though capable, it may be, of delivering most eloquent discourses *ex cathedrâ*. The talent certainly is not possessed, and could not perhaps be attained, by every body; and according to the degree in which it exists, will the utility of the scheme be advanced or abated; and, in certain awkward though able hands, it might fail altogether, particularly in the larger classes, where the result would be watched with more anxiety than in the smaller bodies. I dare say, some who are here still remember what Mr. Miller's examinations were. He, undoubtedly, had the singular advantage of possessing, in an unrivalled degree, that intrepidity of intellect and facility of manner, with great tact and promptitude, which very few persons of his learning ever possessed, and also of having an extremely small class, with all of whom, therefore, he was personally acquainted, and in the habit of conversing; so that he could accommodate his questions to what he knew of the capacity of each individual respondent. Such a felicitous combination of circumstances is scarcely to be expected again; but I am quite sure that that kind of examination which goes to test the attention of the youth upon the lectures, and to help their apprehension by familiar explanations of what they may have misunderstood, would be of infinite use to the great proportion of students. The great danger at first will be either from overdoing it, or from a system of putting silly and frivolous questions, which can be answered by yes or no—or from any awkwardness or notable miscarriage, to give the least hold for that ridicule, which is so soon excited in an assemblage of youths, impatient of serious attention, and delighted with every opportunity of repaying to their teacher some of the grievances which they suppose he inflicts upon them. This last has always appeared to me one of the greatest hazards the system will have to encounter on its first introduction: but in itself I think it most important and feasible enough.

In order to make such a method effectual for particular purposes, do you think that in any University where it has not been practised, the introduction of it should be enjoined by authority, or left, on a general recommendation, to the discretion of the teachers?—As to authority I do not know what to say. But I rather think it should be required, to a certain extent, unless strong reasons could be given, in any particular case against it. The want of such examinations has been supplied in part, and might be supplied to a greater degree by the voluntary and meritorious associations of the students themselves, who form little societies for discussing questions which are suggested by the course of their studies. If these could be a little more confined, it would be better; but the spirit of youth is ambitious, and young men in the Humanity class will insist on discussing all the debateable points in History, in Politics, Physics, Metaphysics, and every thing. If they were to confine themselves to topics arising out of the lectures they attend,—though they should aspire at being eloquent and original, and at refuting the Professor if they could,—such associations would be a great auxiliary to him. Even as they are, they are an advantage; and I think they ought to be encouraged both by the Professors and by those too who have authority over the Professors. The debates exercise and quicken the mind; and the spirit of emulation is excited by those mutual exhibitions and conflicts, and this practical display of the effects of talent and industry. The same spirit, however, ought to be encouraged by other rewards and exhibitions; and this leads me to the question originally proposed about degrees, from which, I fear, I have wandered too far already. The way in which I think the restoration of the popularity and general use of these Academical honours would principally operate, would be by affording a more effective opportunity for ardour, competition, and the display of attainments, as well as for the detection of deficiencies, than any of the common exercises, enjoined weekly or daily, or even at the end of the session. In all these, when a young man thinks he may be idle, and yet redeem his time, they are not final, and attract no great share of notice. But if, before leaving the University, and after finishing his education, he has the option of going out with the stamp of academical glory or dishonour upon him, he can hardly feel indifferent about the result, and

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will probably be excited to these exertions, and by which alone it can be made favourable. In England, from its being so useful in all the professions, it has been long considered as the natural termination of every properly-educated young man's course of study, that he took the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts before leaving the University. And if, in going into a profession or into society, it is asked, "Who is this?" it is to this day the most common and decisive answer, "I don't know, but he took a very good degree at Cambridge; or, he had the first honours at Oxford;"—or, on the other hand, "He was very idle at College—he tried for honours, but he was dull, and made nothing of it." For several years after a young man comes into society, either professional or fashionable, this is the most important thing that can be said of him, and goes farther than any thing else to fix the estimation of his talents. It was, accordingly, by catching at this critical point, that the great reformation which every one knows has taken place in the English Universities during the last twenty-five years, has been mainly effected. It was done chiefly by making a scale of honours, according to the extent of learning and accomplishment by which the degrees are obtained; and by this simple expedient they have excited a spirit of emulation, and diffused, even among the idle, and careless, and opulent, and independent of the youth that attend there, a habit of study, and a thirst for distinction, which could not have been anticipated by those who framed the regulations. That remarkable example furnishes a very strong motive for wishing to put ourselves in the same condition. But here again, though we can point out the defect, and see what is desirable, we find infinite difficulty in suggesting a practical remedy for the evil.

Would you approve of prolonging the duration of the regular course of study?—I certainly would say, that I think, for the preparation and instruction of a young person for a respectable situation in life, the time to make it complete ought not to be grudged. The two difficulties are, that you ought not to discourage persons from entering on their career, by making the course very long, as they may not have the means of following it out, and might not think of engaging in it, if they could not; and the longer you make it, the more you must discourage such persons. I admit, on the whole, the justice of the reproach which has been levelled against our general national instruction, namely, that though we have a greater number of all ranks, who possess considerable information, there are fewer who are completely learned—that our knowledge, in short, though more general, is more superficial than with our neighbours in England. That is quite true, and our system of education leads to it; but I think it is a great good upon the whole; for many of those who leave College very imperfectly instructed, supply the defects by their own study afterwards, in a manner they could not have done, but for that superficial training and initiation by their teachers. The possession of knowledge is a pleasure to every individual, however slight his smattering of it may be; it is a means of liberalizing his mind, and elevating his condition beyond what it would otherwise have been; I should be sorry, therefore, to have any thing so rigorous in any prescribed scheme of instruction, as at all to deter people from getting—not indeed profound learning, for that is not to be spoken of—but that knowledge which tends to liberalize and make intelligent the mass of our population, more than any thing else. With that view I would prefer increasing the quantity of attendance every year, to adding a longer period of years to the course of study; both, however, may perhaps be necessary; I have not considered the details. As to the means of rendering degrees desirable, it is also difficult to do this, without infringing on that principle of free competition, which is of still more value than good academical regulations. If these were all in all, it would be easy to enact that no man shall come to the bar, or practise Medicine, or have a presentation to a Church, who had not taken his Master's degree; or even that no person should be a Member of Parliament, or a Justice of Peace, who is not so qualified: if you merely want regulations, you may easily make and enforce them; but you may thus touch something still more vital than academic education—the freedom of industry and ambition. A man may want some of those branches of learning that are necessary for obtaining a degree; and yet he may have others which enable him to rise to the very top of a liberal profession, from which, by such regulations, he would be excluded, and the country deprived of the benefits of his genius and fame. There are many such instances of persons self-taught, late-taught, home-taught, who, in their youth, had neither the means of getting a degree, nor the learning to entitle them to it. It is a public evil to narrow the practical competitions of talent and industry, by requiring antecedent distinctions; and I should be shy, therefore, of introducing any measure that would have that effect. There is another thing, however, which may certainly be tried with good hope of success—I mean investing the Academical degree with a little more splendour and solemnity, talking of it more reverently, and having it bestowed with more pomp, and earned by a more public competition. I think a good deal may be fairly expected from such competitions, always taking into view that the youth have been previously prepared for them, by the habit of these examinations, to which I have already alluded. If the whole mass of the University could be made to feel the importance of them, clever young men would look to the end of their course with more interest than they can do at present—to the grand result of their studies in the great *arena*, before the whole convocation, when the degree was given with or without honours. I am for allowing degrees to be got by ordinary acquirements and attendance, reserving the honorary distinctions for those who have gone beyond this, and deserved them by remarkable diligence or talent. I think that every thing should be done which can give publicity and honour to that competition, by the attendance of persons of note and eminence, and by a general attempt to excite interest in the community, and also by considerable vigour in the examinations themselves, especially of those who were competitors for the honorary accompaniments of the degree.

Supposing a distinction to be made between an ordinary degree, and a degree taken with more honour and publicity, do you think that the hardship of enforcing a degree, in some

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cases, would be so great as you seem to have considered, in some of your observations?—Where there is already an established usage, I would make a distinction. For instance, in the Medical Profession, where we know there are now very strict examinations before the degree of Doctor is given, I do not think it would be felt as a grievance, if a previous Graduation as Master of Arts were required. I do not know much of the practice, but I believe the Medical student is now obliged to pass through an Academical course, besides his professional studies; and those who take the higher degree should not complain of passing to it by gradations, and taking the Master's degree first. Again, in the Church, for instance, the same observation might apply. The students in that department must pass examinations, both in the Divinity Hall, before they get their certificate, and also before the Presbytery, before they enter upon the exercise of their profession; and must then produce certificates of academical attendance; and, therefore, I do not see any objection to require proof, in the shape of a Master's degree, that theirs had been profitable attendance; for mere bodily presence at the lectures, if they went with wax in their ears, and lead in their hearts, should be no title to admission into the Church, or anywhere else; but their having got a previous degree, on examinations, would imply that they had profited by their attendance.

As one great advantage, attached to the degree in England, arises from people entering more advantageously into professions, would it not be well, if some such advantage could be given to it in this country?—I think it would be more difficult, than may at first sight appear. The advantage would be confined to those who were to follow professions; and, from the smaller extent of society, and the greater poverty of our nation, professions are not, on the whole, quite so honourable in this country, as in England. The Church, for example, ought to rank very high, and, from the merit of its members, it does so; but it is not a profession which raises one so high in society as in England, where persons of great birth and fortune enter into it in great numbers. The danger, therefore, would be, if you raised the qualifications for taking degrees too much, that the more opulent, aspiring, and independent part of the youth, who naturally give the *ton* to the rest, might come to look on those who took their degrees, as persons of an inferior caste, and who were compelled to that measure, merely to better their means of future subsistence, and that the thing itself might thus be considered as ignoble, so that few would be excited to seek the distinction voluntarily, or out of a generous emulation. I think it most important, that there should be such a spirit of emulation kept up, which I look upon as the vital spring of improvement; and you should therefore be particularly cautious that no aristocratical idea should counterwork your plans for exciting it—and that those who were complying with your regulations should not figure, in the eyes of their associates, as in any way inferior to the more daring transgressors of their duty.

With reference to the Bar in this country, is it not the fact, that the Faculty of Advocates require no previous education, and not even a certificate of attendance on the Law Classes in the University, and that all that is required, is the ability to go through an examination?—Which examination is a farce. I really forget what the present law is. At one time, certainly, certificates of attendance at the University were required; but there have been late changes, and, I believe, some disagreement between the views of the Court and of the Faculty, as to the extent of the requisite attendance, so that the matter now stands without any definitive or fixed regulation. I think it reasonable enough that something should be required; at the same time, if I were to legislate, or even give an opinion upon it, I should be a little averse to say, that a degree should be indispensable, especially as we do not yet know what may be required to obtain it,—I mean what *Curriculum*, or course of study, should be absolutely required. I am unwilling to impose new trammels upon the freedom of professional competition, and especially for the mere benefit of their reaction in improving Academic instruction. I think such a test is not wanted to maintain the dignity of our profession. Where there is such an *esprit de corps*, as exists in such a body of gentlemen and well instructed persons, the intrusion of uneducated and unqualified persons can only terminate in their own disgrace, and cannot contaminate the general body; and this indeed is the case, I take it, in all liberal professions. I should hardly think it necessary, therefore, and perhaps not quite safe.

Is there not a risk, if something be not done to settle the point, which appears now to be in abeyance, that the *esprit de corps*, to which you have adverted, must degenerate a little, and the standard of literary and scientific attainments become lower than you would wish to see it in so learned a body?—I scarcely think that a probable consequence at present; at the same time, I wish it certainly to be understood, that I conceive it to be no hardship, but very right, that such attainments in literature, generally, should be required from all persons entering that profession, as the ordinary attendance upon a course of Academical education would bestow; but, in the present state of freedom, I am not sure that I should insist upon having the test of its being possessed exclusively in the shape of a degree, and, perhaps, not entirely by requiring a full series of Academical certificates. I think there is a doubt about that. At the same time, if the degree could be obtained without any very extraordinary attainments, or very long course of study, perhaps it might not be unreasonable that it should be required.

Without absolutely rendering a degree imperative, would it not be a great encouragement to literature, if it were understood that no man could pretend to enter the Faculty of Advocates, who had not had such previous education as, upon mature deliberation, that body thought ought to be necessary to entitle a person to enter?—Undoubtedly. I do not know that I should object to requiring considerable proof, by certificates, of Academical attendance. The only evil is, that by a course of private education and study, the same learning might be obtained; and by refusing the privilege to those who got the same thing in another way, a disadvantage would be imposed, perhaps without an equivalent benefit. I do not believe the Faculty, or any proportion of them, ever hesitated about the propriety of requiring some Academical education in those who are candidates for admission into their body.

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Have you any suggestions to offer, as to privileges within the University, to be given to Graduates, which might tend to encourage the taking of degrees, and to raise their value?—I certainly think, that all the privileges which can be conferred, should be given for that purpose; but at the same time, except so far as they resolve into elective franchises, or the capacity of holding certain offices of honour and dignity, it is difficult to see what sort of privileges they can obtain, their course of education being finished in a great degree before they graduate. Certainly, if access to the Library and the Collections in the University is held of value, it ought to be given. At the same time, with the exception of those who mean to follow out a further course of study, a large portion of those who take degrees, no longer reside at the University; and privileges would therefore be of little use, except upon the occasion of an election. For Medical and Theological students, I think all those facilities and encouragements ought to be given in the amplest terms.

With respect to the office of Chancellor and of Rector, if the Degrees were to be taken in the way which you have suggested, do you see any objection to vesting the right of electing those officers in the Graduates of the University, instead of being nominated by the Crown, though subject to the royal approbation, or not, as may be thought best?—That is a point of some importance, with a view to what has been already stated. I am rather for making the election of *Rector* more popular; and I doubt if it should be confined to Graduates. The other office, of *Chancellor*, being higher, and more permanent, should be trusted to a body, though popular, yet smaller and more mature in its judgment.

Would you suggest any alteration as to the time for which the Rector should be chosen?—It did occur to me that the time might be prolonged with some advantage. The election, I understand, is now annual in almost all the Universities; and they cannot hold the office for more than two years together. I think it would be of advantage, especially if it is to be conducted on a very popular footing, that it should not be so frequent. I think, perhaps, three or four years would be a good term.

Looking also with the same view to Graduation, has anything occurred to you with regard to the course of study, or the order in which the classes should be taken?—Really, not much. I formerly considered that a little, but I cannot say that I have thought about it lately. Thus much, however, I would say, generally, from recollection of my former speculations: I should rather think, that the Speculative Sciences ought to be more uniformly postponed to the Practical Sciences than they now are. I should rather think the classes of Mathematical and Physical knowledge should be attended earlier, and perhaps in schools, preparatory to the University, as giving simple elementary knowledge, the application of which to the Speculative Sciences, and in their general bearings, might be reserved for the Colleges. I know there is a difficulty, from the natural growth and expansion of all great subjects, in the progressive improvement of learning over the world, and from the ambition of particular persons, leading them to trench a good deal upon each other's boundaries—which I, for one, do not consider as an evil. I think it is rather an advantage that a part of the same subject, for instance, should be discussed by the Professors of Chemistry, Natural History, and Natural Philosophy. I think it is an advantage, from the very causes which led to that mutual invasion of each other's territories. Every one is not equally learned, or equally zealous, on all the branches of a great subject, and he dilates upon those on which he feels strongest. It is likely the subject will be more completely elucidated by having a number of its general topics looked at under different aspects; and by some being mutually left to the known superior intelligence of a particular Professor, who, on account of his greater knowledge of certain branches, is allowed, in a good degree, to appropriate them to himself. The same may be said with regard, perhaps, to the Ethic and Logic classes, in which I do not think there is any harm in having a good deal of undivided territory common to both, and which, from its barren nature, requires more cultivation and labour than a single master would be able to bestow upon it.

Which of those two latter classes would you put first?—That is one of the nice points, and certainly there is nothing more absurd than, in modern times, to follow the old notion of Logic being the key to all the other sciences; and therefore, as teaching you the use of your faculties, to be studied in the beginning of education. It is true the persons who *regulate* the course of study should be acquainted with Logic before they prescribe any order of teaching; but as to the student, it is quite useless for him to know the recondite process by which his own mind is to be exercised or developed; he is a mere patient, and is to be acted upon. As to him, the old scholastic method was absurd enough at any time; but it is still more absurd now, when all the sciences are taught by persons of competent skill, to say you must have a thorough knowledge of the rules of reasoning and of logical induction before you can be safely intrusted to study anything else. It is not as if a young man were turned, without guidance or control, into a great library, or to an Encyclopædia, and left to pick up all kinds of knowledge at random. There, to be sure, a logical preparation would be necessary, to enable him to digest that chaos. But his intellectual food is now all dressed and cooked, and served up in orderly courses, and there are dishes and sauces of all kinds carefully prepared, with the preparation or arrangement of which he is not trusted, or encumbered. The old notion, therefore, of *beginning* with Aristotle and syllogisms was quite absurd; and I think there is no very good reason even to take Logic before Ethics. Indeed, if it were a purely Ethical course, or if a material part of it were occupied with practical Ethics, I should be for preferring Logic; but as it practically embraces the elementary principles of Law, of Jurisprudence, and of Politics, as well as a great deal of abstract Metaphysics, perhaps it is better that the established order should be continued, and the science that teaches not only the principles, but their chief applications, reserved till after that which deals only with principles.

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Do you see any material practical evil likely to result from preserving the order of these two classes as it stands?—On the contrary, I rather think it is right.

Do you think that Natural Philosophy should follow rather than precede them?—I rather think it should precede: I think all sciences conversant with matter are chiefly valuable, as supplying the furniture of the mind; and though some of them are higher in degree, they are in this respect akin to Natural History, in which facts and phenomena are simply recorded, and little reasoning employed, or intellectual activity excited.

Might Natural History precede them?—I would say, certainly; I think Natural History might be learned without anything at all beforehand.

Do you see any other subject for which you would think it expedient to institute a separate Professorship in Arts or Philosophy?—Why, it is not very easy to answer that question. If a man's life could be spent in making himself as learned as possible, or even if education could be continued to 25 or 30 years of age, it would probably be advantageous to have a multiplication of classes, and that to a very great extent—if the object was to make all the people, as in *Laputa*, philosophers together. But in a country where *work* must be done, perhaps, on the whole, the classes are numerous enough, if ably taught, by persons capable of meeting the growing demand for knowledge in the world. I think, that from the existing Chairs in this University, such Professors might teach almost all that is to be learned. There is, however, one exception, I mean the establishment of a Professorship of Political Economy. I have been long of opinion that this is a very fit, and, now-a-day's, almost necessary branch in a complete education. Its doctrines are at once so complicated, and in many points so nice and delicate, as not to be easily mastered by an ordinary youth by merely reading the common books on the subject without some help from a teacher; and, at the same time, so truly scientific in their principles, and connected with so large a range of important topics, both practical and speculative, as plainly to furnish materials ample and dignified enough for an Academical Chair. In comparing it with some which have been actually established at Edinburgh, I think it impossible to doubt that it has higher pretensions every way than Agriculture, for instance, or Medical Jurisprudence.

If there were a Degree in Arts, would you think it proper to make attendance upon such a class imperative. or would the *Curriculum*, as it now stands, be sufficient?—I confess I should hesitate about adding it; for persons who are to follow the learned professions, and for whom Academical honours are chiefly intended, it certainly is not necessary. It is not requisite for a person following the Medical, or the Theological, or the Legal profession, though, in the latter, it may be occasionally useful. But it is not the less necessary for gentlemen, legislators, merchants, magistrates, and generally for all those whom it most concerns the public to have well educated.

Was it not the practice of Professor Stewart to teach a class of Political Economy?—I can hardly call it a *practice;* he taught it, but not regularly. I forget whether he delivered more than two courses. It was not more than two or three, I am pretty sure. Certainly it was not a regular part of his academical course, and was not introduced at all till a very great portion of his incumbency had elapsed.

Does it not fall within the province of the Professor of Moral Philosophy to give instruction in the science of Political Economy?—It is not easy to say what is absolutely out of his province. In all practical applications of general reasoning there is a certain contingency, undoubtedly, with the doctrines and fundamental principles which it is his business to develope; and I suppose it is from its affinity to those subjects that it has been occasionally taught from that Chair. It is so taught at Glasgow, and, I believe, somewhere else; at the same time, it is taught separately at the East India Company's College, and a Chair has been lately erected for it at Oxford. I should be very unwilling to see any disputes raised about any alleged encroachment by new Professors upon the provinces of others. That has never been held a reason for not establishing new Professorships here, where, indeed, they have almost all germinated and expanded from a few radical ones, originally embracing all the matters that are now exhibited in separate Chairs. Wherever a scion of this kind, though visibly reared from its parent stem, has acquired such vigour as to encumber that stem, rather than derive nourishment from it, if it appear worth cultivating by itself, I think the practice has been (and it is a laudable one) to detach and plant it out in a separate Chair. The only question, I think, would be, whether the Professor of Ethics could say that such a measure would leave him with an insufficient province of his own. Even if it encroached upon a *part* of what he had formerly occupied, I should think that no good ground of objection. The Professors of Chemistry, Botany, and Natural History, all encroach upon each other's provinces, and in my opinion to their mutual advantage.

Supposing the Professor of Moral Philosophy were to think it his duty, as belonging to the general subject of study committed to him, to give separate lectures upon Political Economy, do you then think it necessary to establish a new Professorship in the University, seeing that there are so many already?—A good deal would depend upon the qualifications of the individual Professor, and the success of the experiment. I conceive there are men, probably at this moment, certainly I think there have been persons in the Ethical Chairs in the Universities of Scotland, quite competent to do that, and even more. I do not believe, if the hours of attendance had not interfered, that Mr. Stewart was not competent to have taught at once the Mathematical, the Ethical, the Logical, and the Political Economy classes, supposing them to have been all separate classes. I have no doubt of his competency. I have no doubt Dr. Adam Smith was competent to teach Political Economy as well as Ethics, of which he was the regular Professor, when he laid the foundations, in a manner, of the other new science in his immortal work. But I am afraid the principle which so justly condemns pluralities in these

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departments, would be conclusive against the encouragement of experiments that could only succeed under extraordinary circumstances. You ought not to make it the duty of a Professor of Ethics also to give a separate course of Political Economy, both because you would task too hardly the average talents and abilities of persons fit enough to be promoted to that particular Chair, and expose the greater proportion of those who actually filled it, to the risk of starving both classes of pupils in the attempt to serve both. I think it must appear to all who are competent to judge, that the subjects are each of them of magnitude enough to require to be taught in separate classes, and by separate courses. But if that be the case, I see no more safety, and certainly no more advantage, in having them delivered by one Professor than in having any other two branches taught by one individual. You may teach Chemistry by the same person who teaches Greek. If the individual is eminently skilled in both, there would be no practical objection to it; but certainly it ought not to be enjoined, nor, I think, upon general principles, permitted; and if it be once conceded, that there is magnitude and importance enough in the subjects to require two separate courses of lectures, I cannot say that the mere accident of the recency of the one science, or its having been grafted upon, or arisen out of the other, is any reason for continuing the identity of the teacher.

Is there not considerable affinity between the science of Moral Philosophy and the science of Political Economy, and have they not been generally taught from the same Chair?—There *is* an affinity, though, I think, a very remote one; but then there are so many separate details peculiar to Political Economy, as to render the general philosophical preparation of the mind taught in the Ethical Chair really of no practical avail for the advancement of that course. I do not think the Professor of Political Economy will have occasion, in the fullest course he could give, once to refer back to, much less to repeat any part of the peculiar doctrines which are now delivered from the Chair of Ethics; and certainly the Ethical Professor does not now enter at all into the reasonings and details that make up the science of Political Economy.

The Commissioners are desirous of knowing what you have thought with respect to the Greek class as taught in this University?—Certainly it would be an improvement in the course of education, that the students should carry away more Greek with them when they leave College; and I do not see how that can well be done, without requiring that they should bring some to it. I do not think it is a fit thing that a very large proportion of the lads matriculated here in a regular University should be learning the alphabet of a particular language. I do not see that that is a proper employment of an Academical course, so long as there is a distinction between schools and Universities. The mere initiation into the elementary knowledge of a tongue, disconnected from all study of philosophy, antiquities, or criticism, can scarcely be regarded as a part of those more advanced studies to which Universities are understood to be dedicated. That is the proper business of preparatory schools; and I have always been of opinion that it ought to be required, in all great towns at least, as a qualification in the teachers of such establishments. I think such a proportion of Greek should be required from students entering an University as is now required of Latin. Perhaps not absolutely so much, as the language is more difficult; and therefore, even at College, there should be more reading in the Greek class. But to turn a great room in an ancient University into a mere school, in which children are set to spell their Alphabeta, seems quite an abuse of the nature of the institution. The disadvantage of the present practice is not so much that it exhibits a great number of young boys employed in a kind of work unsuitable to the place where it is carried on, but that unless you prolong the term of Greek study for two or three years, it necessarily ends too soon, and they ultimately leave their Greek teachers just at the part where they ought to have begun. With all due respect to the teachers, it is impossible, in so short a time, and with such numerous classes, to give anything but a smattering to the far greater number. At Glasgow there are 400 in the Greek class; nothing, certainly, can be better taught than that class now is by Mr. Sandford; and nobody was more distinguished for his zeal and talents than his predecessor Mr. Young; yet I am afraid it must be admitted, that out of these 300 or 400, there are not above 50 who can read the Gospels in Greek at the end of the course. Some few may be able to read difficult books, and even to write themes and verbs in that language; but these are a few ambitious and clever lads, who have probably been helped at home, and have made extraordinary progress. A single hour a-day, or even two hours bestowed in teaching the very elements, and in so large a class, is quite inadequate to give a proper knowledge of that matchless language, which ought to be taught in such a place, not merely as the Greek tongue, but as a part of the literature and polite learning of Greece.

Would it then be advisable, in your opinion, to require an increased knowledge of Greek, before coming to the University?—That is the only remedy.

Has it occurred to you to consider how the difficulties that might arise if that class, where it is the practice to learn the elements of Greek, were put an end to, might be remedied?—I do not think the difficulty would be great. In great towns, and indeed I have no doubt in every considerable town, the established schools might be easily provided (with very little additional charge to parents) with the means of teaching as much Greek as is necessary for entering the University. No doubt one feels, that to some classes of students, and to families who are less prosperous in worldly circumstances, this might be a burden. But I suspect the greater part of the pupils, even in the humbler ranks of society, who have generally a long career before them, will be found to live within a reasonably short distance of some considerable town, where a school of some magnitude is established; and it would be an encouragement for the increase of such schools, even in the smaller towns, if there was poured into them that degree of patronage which is now absorbed by the first Greek classes in the Universities. It would be an encouragement to persons to apply for the office of teachers. On the whole, my opinion has always been, that longer attendance on this branch of study, in some seminary or other, is

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indispensably necessary. I am also of opinion that it is of no use to teach Greek by a *Latin* Grammar; the languages should be taught simultaneously.

You think, then, that the system of teaching Greek by Latin is not a good system, and that it would be better to teach Greek by English?—From what I have stated it must appear that I think so. I see no advantage whatever in tempting a boy to parrot one language, in order that he may escape being detected to know nothing of another. I know it often happens that a boy pretends to translate a Greek word by a Latin one, when he has not the least idea of the meaning of either: but this could not happen if he were obliged to translate it into English. If a boy really happens to know Latin well, before he begins Greek, there can be no harm in his keeping up his knowledge of Latin, by rendering the Greek he acquires into that tongue; and the constant comparison of the genius of the two languages may lay the foundation for a philosophical taste. But, in the common case, this very erudite way of proceeding is far worse than useless.

Do you conceive that the instruction which ought to be conveyed in the Greek and Latin classes is a good foundation for a liberal education?—Yes, I think so; I should be averse to enter into any question now as to the real utility of classical learning, upon the whole. From the habits of learned Europe for several centuries, it has been advanced into a state of importance, beyond what its intrinsic merit and real utility, perhaps, entitled it to. From the habits of society, however, as well as of the learned of Europe, and especially with the additions that have been lately engrafted on that kind of learning, in all good seminaries, I cannot say I feel very anxious to disturb the place that classical scholarship now holds, as the token of a good education. It has its advantages; though there may be disadvantages also. But, undoubtedly, it is drivelled on with too long, and might be got over much faster.

Do you not think that the language is made too difficult of attainment, by the manner in which it is taught?—It is taught too slow, I am quite satisfied; I think the manner of teaching languages in the elementary schools is generally much too tedious; they need not occupy half the time they do.

Have you any peculiar views in regard to such a class as that of Civil History, or the Law of Nature and of Nations?—My views are so far peculiar, that I think the fate of those classes in this University constitutes a very valuable monition to any presumptuous anticipations one might form of the necessity of new classes, or of the likelihood of great success from experiments of that kind. Certainly, but for the experience we have had, one would have been apt to say that both of these classes, and more especially that of Civil History, would have been among the most pleasing and attractive, as well as the most useful of those that belong to general information; yet these have both absolutely failed; and certainly I may say, without the idea of flattering any body, failed in the hands of eminent and accomplished persons. The class of Public Law was at one time thought the most important, perhaps, of all branches of liberal instruction; and every body knows, that for a century after the time of Grotius, it attracted more notice than any other part of philosophy. It was taught, too, by a succession of able persons in this University,—among others, by the late Lord Meadowbank, than whom no man was more full of discursive knowledge and originality; yet in his hands, as well as those of his successors, it proved, in practice, a complete failure; so that they could hardly get through the course with a larger attendance than is now around the table of the Commissioners. I had the benefit of attending Civil History when it was in the hands of the late Lord Woodhouselee; and though not so profound or philosophical a course as the other, it was one of great information, very gracefully composed, and delivered in a singularly attractive manner. I attended it in one of its best years, and yet we had not more than thirty on the list; and on a snowy day at the end of the session not above a dozen. I can only say that these are wholesome admonitions to the vanity and presumption with which inexperienced and theoretical persons often venture to predict the wonderful advantages to be derived from untried institutions. I ought, however, to add, that I still think, that in the hands of a person of singular talent, and of some celebrity, (for, after the sort of lethargy into which it has fallen, that would be requisite,) who felt a disposition to consult the taste of the times in the selection of the topics which a class of Civil History would afford to a man properly qualified, in spite of what we have seen, it might be raised into a class of great attraction and popularity; and I think I could name two or three individual men, at least, who, if their other avocations admitted, could still invest that Chair with very great attractions, and make it extremely popular and useful.

In reference to the practice of Lecturing, by which the Academical education of Scotland is chiefly distinguished, does it appear to you, on the whole, that it would be better that a Professor should confine himself to the delivery of prelections carefully prepared, or that he should endeavour to form the habit of extempore speaking, that he might better accommodate himself to the attainments as well as the defects of his hearers?—I would almost answer with the common reply of children, that I think *both* are best. A great deal, no doubt, must depend on the ability of the individual Professor; but I must say, upon the whole, if there were other meetings for the purpose of examinations, and that kind of interspersed instruction that would arise out of them, it would be safer to require the more elaborate preparation of written lectures, in which the Professor would be forced to be more condensed in his observations, and would have the opportunity of seeing any errors into which he fell, or avoid any imperfection which he discovered on revisal; though there are persons of exact thinking, prompt eloquence, and good memory, who might be trusted with *vivâ voce* speaking; but I am sure, (as the Commissioners must have felt very powerfully to-day,) that *vivâ voce* speaking is exceedingly apt to run into greater length, and to be more diffuse and tautologous than writing, by the same person, would ever be. If you want the *optimum maximum* of the *beau ideal* of a Professor,

I would say, that they should write their lectures with a presentiment that they were to be spoken, and speak them, so that they may appear rather like extemporary and animated discourses. If the Professor had these intermediate examinations and occasions of colloquy with his class, which I have suggested, he would very soon get sufficiently into the habit of extemporary explanation. Mr. Miller, I believe, wrote his lectures, or had the heads of them, at least, in his book; but he seldom looked at it, and in fact he spoke them all.

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Edinburgh, Monday, 20th November 1826.

The Right Honourable LORD BINNING in the Chair.

Thomas Thomson, Esq., Advocate, called in and examined.

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Having, at your own desire, heard the statement which was made by Mr. Jeffrey on Friday last, do you concur generally in the opinions which he stated?—I think in a great proportion of his opinions I feel myself disposed to concur, without much qualification. I do not know that I should say I concur in all of them literally, or to the full extent. Generally, I should say I felt very much disposed to concur in the greater part of what he stated, with some modifications.

The Commissioners are desirous of hearing any suggestions which you may have to offer, taking them either in the order in which Mr. Jeffrey made his observations, or in any other that may be more agreeable to yourself.—I think the examination of Mr. Jeffrey began by some questions as to the constitution of the Scottish Universities, and particularly in reference to that of Edinburgh, which is certainly in many respects peculiar. At present, in this University, there is the want of a fixed, or, at least, a very intelligible constitution. I think the great misfortune of the University of Edinburgh in that respect has been, that while it was created a University, with privileges similar to those of other Universities in Scotland, its powers as a Corporation were never so clearly defined. They flowed immediately from those persons who were the donees of the Crown, and who became the Patrons and Founders of the University; and it does not appear that there ever was a disposition on the part of the Founders, nor, perhaps, was it considered a matter of expediency, that they, or any others, should define what the powers of the Corporation, and its privileges and franchises, were to be. Upon that subject it is highly desirable something more explicit should be established, than has hitherto been understood. I confess I think that what may be called the primary regulation of the University, in the first instance, would be tolerably well vested in the Senatus Academicus; but certainly not without some control in some other quarter. The question will remain, if that control ought to be vested in those persons in whom the principal patronage of the University is vested, and who have truly assumed the title of the Founders of the University; or, whether it ought to be vested in a portion of them, combined with some other class of persons, who may be supposed qualified to control any misdirection of the Senatus Academicus, in matters connected with scientific regulation. Upon that subject a question was put to Mr. Jeffrey as to the propriety of having an officer put at the head of the University, to be called a Chancellor. I confess I concur in thinking with Mr. Jeffrey, that an officer of considerable rank under some such title might be highly useful. He might be considered as the centre, in some measure, of the chief Academical Court, to which points of doubt, either in matters of discipline, or in questions arising among the Professors themselves, or between the Professors and students,—to which matters of that kind might ultimately be referred, supposing the original directions of the Senatus Academicus were not acquiesced in.

Do you concur in thinking that this office of Chancellor, if it were to be created, ought to have Assessors?—I do, certainly; but I differ from Mr. Jeffrey in one respect. He seemed to think the persons whom we have called the Patrons of the University ought not to form any part of that Court. I cannot concur exactly in that. I think the Town of Edinburgh have a feeling of interest in the University, which would make it highly fit that a certain portion of the Magistracy should form a part of the Chancellor's Visitatorial Court; and it would be an improvement in the system, if these Assessors were appointed, perhaps, in two or three different ways; that a certain portion should be official persons of rank, and perhaps that a certain proportion should be appointed by the Chancellor himself. It has been a matter of consideration with me, whether somewhat like an Academical election of a certain portion might not infuse into the whole University a degree of spirit, and a feeling of confidence, which would be desirable in the constitution of a Court of this kind.

When you propose that part of that Court should be elected by some body besides the Chancellor, do you mean that it should be by the Senatus Academicus, for instance?—I should wish to make it more extensive than that. I think that the more advanced class of students in the University, and graduates, might perhaps, without any impropriety, be permittted to concur in an election of that sort; not so much with a view to secure the best possible selection, as to give importance to Academical degrees in Arts, which is much wanted, so as to have consequence, and importance, and splendour attached to literary degrees in the department of the Arts. That is the crude and general view that occurred to me. I do not differ materially from Mr. Jeffrey, except in thinking that the Patrons of the University—some portion of them—should make an essential ingredient of that Visitatorial Court, if it ever were to be constituted.

When you speak of the election of a part of that Court by graduates, or advanced students of some order or other, would you include in that right of election, the privilege of voting for the appointment of the Chancellor?—I think it would be highly expedient, I confess; but I am aware serious objections might be started to the measure. I think it is of great importance that the Chancellor should be a person of considerable rank and high respectability in

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the country. He should not merely be a person of political or personal celebrity, but a person whose general station and influence in the country would secure a pretty fair chance of cool, and what I would call responsible deliberation on the part of his Assessors.

Would you propose that he should be elected for life, or for a fixed number of years?—In that I rather think Mr. Jeffrey is right. I think a certain number of years, five or seven, or any moderate number, would probably secure against a person holding that office in extreme old age. It is one of those situations in which a man ought to be very much a member of the world generally, to discharge the duties of it with effect and advantage: and certainly, in the way he suggested of making the election of the Chancellor, and some portion of his Assessors, connected with Academical honours, it would be very inexpedient to prolong that election beyond a moderate period. I do not say every person who came here should, during his attendance in College, have an opportunity of voting for a Chancellor; but, according to my view of it, both in the election of a Chancellor and his Assessors, and that of Rector, I should say, that not only persons who have advanced to a certain point towards graduation, and who were in attendance at the University at the time, should be entitled to vote, but that those who had ceased to attend, and who had completed their graduation, should retain that privilege during life. I would suggest that they should continue to hold the privilege after quitting the University, but with honourable degrees, in order to meet the difficulty there might be of individuals having attended the University, without having had the opportunity of exercising their elective franchise.

Supposing the office should be held for a fixed term of years only, and not for life, would you make the same person eligible a second time?—I confess I see no objection to that; he certainly is not likely to be elected a second time, unless he has discharged that duty with a considerable degree of public approbation; and if he has, I think his continuance in his situation would, upon the whole, be rather a desirable than an inexpedient measure. But that of course would be merely a power of re-election, and not, as in the case of a Rector, a regular matter of routine that a re-election should take place.

Taking into your consideration the existing state of the degree in Arts in this University, and also that it might take some time before a respectable constituent body of that description could be found, should you not think it better that, in the first instance, the Chancellor should be nominated by the Crown, or by some authority unconnected with the University?—In the present state of the University, it cannot be said to be in a fit condition to proceed to an election of that sort; therefore some measure of the kind that is now suggested would be almost indispensable. There does not exist in this University anybody in the class of graduates, except Medical students, who appear to me to have the slightest pretensions, on that score at least, to any elective franchise, or any distinguished privilege.

Would it be obviously inexpedient to leave the election of that officer in the hands of the Medical graduates?—Of all things it would be very inexpedient to commit that office to the election of any one class of professional men; not that medical students, for instance, are more objectionable than any other particular class, if acting entirely by themselves, might be held to be.

With reference to what you have stated as to the propriety of allowing the Patrons of the University to have some share of influence in this Court of Review, have you taken into consideration the possibility of acts and deeds, and pretensions of theirs coming before that Court?—Certainly.

Should you not think that would form an objection to their having any thing to do with it?—Not a very strong one. If you were to give them a predominancy in the body, it would be an insuperable one; but the circumstance of forming a part of that body only, would tend to mitigate and qualify their pretensions as a class of persons, and would avoid a great deal of what I may call a natural degree of exasperation on the part of the Patrons, who, according to this plan, are to be ousted of what they have regarded as their exclusive rights.

With regard to the effect to be given to the deliberations of the proposed Court of Assessors, with such an officer as the Chancellor of the University, would you propose that he should be bound to act according to the opinions of the Assessors, or that they should be considered merely as tendering advice, leaving it to the control of public opinion to induce him to act upon that advice, as circumstances might appear to him to dictate?—The opinion I have given implied, that he should act according to the advice of his Assessors, by a majority, I suppose, as in most other cases of that sort. At the same time, I perfectly agree in thinking, that there is a great deal of delicacy in that question; and I should be very presumptuous in saying I had considered the matter so deliberately or maturely, as to dare to give a positive answer, that such an arrangement might not be proper. To give effect to this Court, and to give it respectability, my opinion is, the Chancellor should be bound to act by the majority of opinions.

Would it be expedient that he should have a double vote, and be Chairman?—Very likely; and he would besides have that influence which his rank and station ought to procure for him.

Considering that the Court might consist of a considerable number of persons, and, if chosen from different quarters, there might be conflictiug interests, would not the right of the Chancellor, to decide upon the deliberations of that Court, perhaps tend in many instances to secure a better result than if he were compelled to act merely according to the opinions of the majority?—I cannot say that I am prepared to acquiesce in that. I am quite aware of the great delicacy of placing such power in a single individual. I think a feeling of confidence on the part of the public, particularly of the members of the University, is very much to be aimed at in making so important a change. I am not aware that the control of the Chancellor over the majority of the opinions in his Court would have that happy effect. In stating all this, of course I shall be understood not at all to touch the question of legal right, which belongs to a different subject of investigation.

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Should you think it advisable, according to the view you have of the powers and functions of this Court, that persons high in station in the different learned Professions or Faculties, ought to be members of this Court?—I should think it in the highest degree desirable, that the persons who are to be called upon to perform these functions should be of that description. At the same time, if you are to leave it in any degree to election, or to official appointment, all that is a matter of some hazard and uncertainty. It might perhaps be expedient, in so far as these Assessors are to be elective, that they should be persons who have a certain Academical stamp upon themselves.

Exclusive of those who are to be elective, would you think it an improper arrangement, that one of the Judges, or perhaps the Dean of the Faculty, a member of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and the President of the College of Physicians, should be members of this Court?—What is now suggested is conformable to what I have considered upon the subject. I think it highly expedient that there should be a class of official persons introduced into this Court, holding offices as magistrates in this city, such as the Lord Provost and the higher class of magistrates, and persons belonging to the College of Justice, or at the head of some other learned bodies, whose feelings and interests are of a kind to qualify them for the discharge of such a duty.

Do you think any member of the Senatus Academicus itself should be a member of this Court?—For the same reason that I have suggested the propriety of introducing a certain number of the Patrons of the University into the Court, I think there would be a propriety in introducing one or two of the heads of the higher classes of the University—the Principal, for example; but really these are details upon which it would be presumptuous for me to say I had formed any thing like a deliberate and complete opinion.

With respect to the office of Rector, do you concur in the opinions stated by Mr. Jeffrey as to that, or have you any difference from, or any qualifications of those opinions to mention?—I concur with Mr. Jeffrey in thinking that the office of Rector is one of more common detail, and that he is a judicial and executive officer. In the University of Glasgow, where I was educated, he had the double functions of being the extraordinary judge in cases of offence committed by the members of the University, where Academical punishments were competent to be inflicted; and he had, on the other hand, to control the financial concerns of the University.

Has it not, however, in practice, been generally considered as a compliment paid to a gentleman of celebrity, rather than the election of an officer substantially useful in superintending the details of College business?—During my residence at Glasgow for ten years, I do not recollect that the Rector was ever called upon to discharge any judicial function. I know that Rectors, within the memory of persons alive, have been called upon to discharge such duties, in consequence of outrageous acts on the part of certain members of the University, where expulsion was one of the consequences, or perhaps even personal coercion. During my own time there never has occurred any instance of the Rector being called upon to exercise that function; at the same time it was perfectly understood that it was competent for him to hold courts with powers of considerable magnitude. I believe, on the records of that University, there will appear to have been cases of capital trial by the Rector before the constitution of the present Court of Justiciary.

As from your statement, and indeed from all the statements which have been made to the Commissioners, it is supposed that it would be thought advisable this Rector should be an efficient officer, might it not be necessary to provide that he should be resident at the seat of the University, or within its immediate neighbourhood?—The occasions of interference are so very rare, that I believe the inconvenience of the non-residence of the Rector has never been felt in Glasgow. Talking theoretically upon such a subject, one cannot shut one's eyes to the inconvenience of having an officer of that description, who is not within reach, or whose attendance could not be demanded on a tolerably moderate notice.

Do you concur in the opinions stated by Mr. Jeffrey, with respect to the election of that officer?—I concur with Mr. Jeffrey in thinking that the election of that officer by the members of the University is highly expedient. What would be expedient in a University like that of Edinburgh, where no Rector has ever been appointed in that way, or, if there has been such an officer at all, he has been appointed by the Patrons solely, I do not pretend to say. At Glasgow, by the constitution of the University, and by usage, the election of Rector is vested in every individual who is entered on the books of matriculation for the year in which the election takes place, or who has been previously matriculated, and has attended a certain description of classes. How far it would be expedient to modify such a system, I do not pretend to say, considering how very likely it would be to excite violent feelings and irritations on the part of the students. Theoretically speaking, I certainly do think that there seems to be an absurdity in giving that power to boys who have entered the University the day before the election, which is the case at Glasgow. The election takes place early in the session, and if a young man is matriculated into the lowest Humanity class of the University, he has a vote as efficient as that of a graduate or a Professor. That, theoretically speaking, seems very absurd; and if one were going to introduce an analogous system into this University, I should think that ought to be modified, and it ought to be given to those who have attended a certain number of years, or who have commenced a system of Graduation, or had taken the first step towards a degree with approbation. In the case of Glasgow, during my long residence there, I never observed any thing which I could call mischievous in the popular system established there. In general I think the feelings of the younger students on that subject are of a kind that are not discreditable to them. At the time I entered that University, I believe it had been very rare for the students not to concur with the suggestions of the Professors, as to the election of the Rector; but in that year there was another person

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suggested by the students, and whom they were very anxious to elect—I mean Mr. Burke. Upon that occasion the Professors—particularly some of the more popular Professors of the University—were anxious that his election should not take place that year, and they had influence with the students, by temper and good management, to prevent it that year; but they concurred with the feelings of the students so far as to elect Mr. Burke next year. He was, I think, the first person at whose election I happened to be present. Since that time, I believe there has been a greater want of unanimity between the Professors and the students upon that particular point, than I had occasion to observe during my residence there; but I have not been an inattentive observer of the proceedings in that University to which I have always felt much attached; and I must say I think that, if any inconvenience has arisen, the Professors themselves have a great deal more to answer for than the boys, who are considered to have an unquestionable title to an equal vote with the advanced graduates and the Professors. I think any inconvenience or insubordination upon that subject has arisen from an injudicious attempt to control the right of the boys in their choice, which was enough to provoke a certain degree of resistance that might have been avoided, if more good humour had been shown on the part of the masters. At the same time, talking of the matter theoretically, I do not think the system which is pursued at Glasgow ought to be literally adopted in other Universities, where a beginning is to be given to a similiar constitution.

On principle, do you think any system a good one, which, in order to work well, seems in your opinion to require that sort of management and communication between the Professors, who ought to have authority, and the Students, who ought to obey?—I think, in that matter, the Professors are not called upon, nor are they entitled to command; and they have erred in attempting to do so.

But without commanding, do you think it inexpedient that they should attempt to manage the Students in any way, with regard to their votes upon the election of a Rector?—I think the less of that management there is, the better. If the Rector is to be an elective officer at all, the less management attempted on the part of the masters, the more it will redound to their own consequence and credit, and give more influence to their opinions.

Do you think there would be any practical utility in instituting the office of Lord Rector in any University where there was a Chancellor and a Court of Assessors, such as you now propose?—The only cases in which I think its utility might become apparent, are in those of discipline, where members of the University, Students for example, have committed academical offences, which, as at present, have been considered the subject of inquiry and determination by the Senatus Academicus itself. The only point for me to consider would be, if a Rector ought not to be introduced as a member of that Court, to give weight and importance, and a feeling of control, to the proceedings of the Academical Senatus.

You have mentioned that there have been instances in which the Rector has exercised considerable jurisdiction in Glasgow; do you remember any instance which you can mention to the Commissioners?—I believe several instances have occurred, of which I cannot give the details, where expulsion became the punishment, and which arose, I believe, from certain acts of indiscretion on the part of the students, and the expression of certain opinions that were not considered very orthodox or very correct. One person, who afterwards made himself a distinguished man, was expelled from that University by a Rectorial Court, in consequence of having said something in a sort of debating society, which came to the ears of his masters, and which they, with no very signal prudence, chose to make the subject of public discussion and inquiry. He was a stubborn proud person, and would not yield to the admonitions of his masters, which were not very mildly or very temperately given; and it resulted in his expulsion.

Should you see any objection, were this office created in the University for the first time, to consolidate it with that of the Principal?—I think it would add to the efficiency of academical punishments, if a person not strictly academical were the President of the Court; and in that point of view the Rectorial Court of Glasgow, which is composed of the Senatus Academicus, with the Lord Rector at the head of it, is perhaps a better model than any other. In practice, where the Rector is not present, he always appoints a Vice-rector, who is one of that body; and therefore, in the ordinary routine of business, the Principal or one of the Professors is President of that Court.

You have mentioned that at Glasgow, besides his interference in College discipline, the Rector may control the University accounts; does he actually do so, or is that control merely nominal?—I am not sufficiently informed to be able to say that it is very efficient. I think a Rector does not discharge his duty, if he does not look at the accounts, to a certain extent. I have reason to think that some of the Rectors appointed in my time were very conscientious in looking into the state of the University accounts. I do not think, that, according to our understanding, the control went further than observing the accuracy of them; it did not extend to a control over the expenditure of money; but, of course, he would not have acknowledged an account to be good, where money was spent in a way not acknowledged to be regular according to the rules of the University. In general I think his power is understood to be that of seeing that the expenditure is of a proper sort, and the accounts fairly made out.

Do you conceive or not that the Principal has full power to punish all offences against the discipline of the College?—In the University where I was educated, I am not aware that, singly, the Principal had any power whatever; but the Academical Court was certainly understood to be so constituted, that the Principal and the Senatus Academicus had a power of judging in all ordinary cases, and that power was exercised daily—not a week occurred in which there was not some exercise of it for small offences. I presume it was only in cases of a more atrocious kind, that the Rectorial power was called in. Indeed, I do not think it would be possible to administer the affairs of College discipline at all, unless you vested that power in some court within the College.

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Have you any suggestion to make with reference to the general discipline of the University, or as to the classes, or any other matters connected with it?—Indeed, my opinion is, that very little regulation upon that subject is required. When the Professor has been competent to his duty, by his character and talents, I have observed the students were never behind hand in attending to his instructions. Of that I had the satisfaction of seeing signal examples in the University where I was educated, and where there was nothing of a regular system of control further than that which the particular Professor chose to exercise by means of admonitions, trifling fines, and other little expedients of that sort; certainly without calling in any extraneous power to aid him in the discharge of his duty. I am aware that there must have been cases in that University where a little assistance from without would not have been amiss, where, in consequence of the habits and character of the individual, he had entirely lost his power of control; but I am not aware that this was ever actually done.

Would you suggest any regulations for the purpose of ascertaining or enforcing the regular and constant attendance of the students?—With us at Glasgow there was no other control but that of the imposition of a fine for every act of absence. Catalogues were regularly called over in the class every day. When the class is extremely numerous, some other expedient may be adopted, to avoid the waste of time. It may be done by a censor. The fines were increased, if the magnitude of the negligence became very gross; and at last, if the offence became incorrigible, or apparently so, it was a fit subject of complaint to the University Court, and it might result in actual expulsion; but such cases were so rare as really not to have come more than once or twice under my own observation.

Would you not consider proof of regular attendance, in some way or other, necessary, with a view to graduation at the Universities?—Certainly; and in addition to the natural attractiveness of the Professor's Course, which I believe is the main spring of all regularity of attendance, graduation might be fitly employed as an engine for enforcing more regular attendance. Without saying to what extent attendance ought to be required in each particular course, a certain quantum of attendance should be made necessary, to entitle a person to proceed in his graduation.

In the event of a system of graduation being adopted, would you think it advisable that a form of certificate of proper attendance should be devised, which it should be incumbent upon a student who aspired to graduation, to show, to entitle him to it?—I think it absolutely indispensable, and I believe all the Professors are in the habit of giving certificates, modified according to the quantum of attendance.

With regard to a greater extent of Examination in the classes, do you concur with what Mr. Jeffrey said, or have you any additional observations to suggest?—I am not clear that my opinions go quite the length of Mr. Jeffrey's upon that subject. I think that in the lower classes, of course, Examination is absolutely essential—I mean in the Greek and Latin classes, where the languages are to be acquired. I also think that, with the view of acquiring certain practical habits, a good deal more than mere lecturing is desirable, and indeed necessary; a certain mixture of examination, with a still larger quantity of individual exercises by the boys, would be highly expedient, and I have certainly seen it practised with very great effect. I am not of opinion that the best mode of examination is that of setting apart a particular hour, of which the students are all aware when it is to take place. I think, in the first place, the art of examination is one of the most rare I have had occasion to observe to be possessed by public teachers, and a regular and solemn examination generally results in something extremely jejune and unedifying. I think an examination which is to go over the whole subject of lectures, in the more advanced classes, is inexpedient and useless. It has occurred to me, when the Professor feels himself qualified, and when he comes to a certain part of the subject where there is complexity in the detail, or perhaps a little obscurity, that to stop suddenly, and ask certain questions which will elicit answers, indicating how far he has been understood and followed by his students, would be exceedingly expedient, both as a check upon the inattention of the students, and also for enabling him to do—what I think is the great use of examination—to give additional illustrations of his own meaning. I cannot now speak from my own knowledge, but this I know, from what I reckon very good information; that one of the most instructive parts of Mr. Smith's academical labours was by examinations of that kind. It was done at a separate hour, I admit, but it was chiefly done by asking questions here and there upon the subject—not going through a catechism of the lectures, but starting off at a particular point, and asking a particular question; and, upon finding it well or ill answered, then launching out himself into additional illustrations and expansions; and I have heard from those who had the benefit of attending his lectures, that these examinations, so far from being shunned, were regularly attended, and were rendered exceedingly attractive. I do not imagine that in the higher classes of Philosophy—and there I differ materially from Mr. Jeffrey—these examinations will be attended with very great advantage. I think certain exercises ought to be prescribed, to give a habit of composition, and to test the advancement of different boys. But I think, among that class of students, the great desideratum is, the excellence of the lectures; and where these are really of a kind to deserve or to attract the attention of diligent students, very little compulsion will be necessary to enforce attendance or attention.

Although you do not recommend a system of very minute examination upon the lectures, would it, in your opinion, be advisable to institute examinations upon works recommended to be read by the Professor, in order to ascertain if private study was carried on, and proficiency made?—I have had no experience of that sort of examination certainly, but it occurred to me, that the fittest sort of examinations were those upon particular details in the lectures, which could be reduced conveniently into a system of questions and answers, in order to ascertain whether the Professor had been understood, and at the same time to fix his meaning in the minds of his hearers, and to afford opportunity of further illustration. I believe the other

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system, according to my recollection (I mean that of reading or ascertaining what books had been read), was generally accomplished by means of written exercises, and short abridgments of books that were suggested.

Supposing a good text-book were chosen, upon any subject, say that of Political Economy, and that the method of conveying instruction were wholly by examinations and illustrations, given at the same time upon such points as might appear to require additional explanation, and without any lectures at all, does that plan appear to you to afford sufficient means of conveying information?—There cannot be a doubt that it must be the means of conveying a great deal of information. I doubt if it would be attractive to students, unless it were made a compulsory part of their attendance. I think that without lectures, and those too of a pretty high class in point of originality and talent, there would be little chance of obtaining the attendance of voluntary students.

With regard to the subject of graduation in this University, have you any suggestions to offer, as to the manner in which you think the degree in Arts might be rendered of more value, and be made subservient to the promotion of literature and science?—The system of having compulsory degrees has been long established in all Universities, with the exception of a very few instances. In Glasgow, the system of compelling persons to take degrees in Arts, has almost entirely ceased, except as to certain persons who hold bursaries, or situations where a control can be established. In place of degrees, or the old annual Laureations of the students, the system of Premiums has been resorted to as a sort of succedaneum, to stimulate industry and to reward merit; and the effect of that has been very great. I have no doubt that, without abating the practice of giving premiums, a great additional stimulus might ultimately be created, by establishing a system of honourable degrees in the University; not that I think those degrees ought, more than at present, to be essential to the entry of students into any professional situations afterwards. It ought not to be matter of necessity, that a person entering into a profession as a lawyer, or even perhaps as a physician, should have taken that degree; but if it could be so managed, it should be stamped with a certain degree of éclat and credit. It would be courted and valued, and a man would enter into life with great advantage, who carried off this honourable distinction. I think the system (which was that under which I myself took a degree) of carrying on all the examination at once in a single day, is extremely bad. At the University of Glasgow, though it cost the candidate a great deal of previous reading and study, the whole business of examination was performed in one day, in the course, perhaps, of five or six hours. Though even this must appear very formidable to a young man, I do not think it, in its own nature, very efficient for the purpose. I think what is chiefly to be aimed at, with regard to a person who is desirous of ultimately taking the degree in Arts, would be, that there should be an annual examination as he advances; and the ultimate examination should relate, either to the subjects which had been last treated of, or to some general review of what he had previously done. In this way, there should be a preparatory step to the degree annually made by the person who was aiming at the acquisition of these Academical honours.

When you state that six hours were occupied in examination at the University of Glasgow, you do not mean that such a time was employed in the examination of yourself alone?—Yes, in the examination of myself alone.

Is there anything in the circumstances of the Scottish Universities, or in the circumstances of any of the students attending them, which tends to throw any insurmountable difficulty in the way of establishing a system of Honorary Graduation, such as that to which you have adverted?—I see nothing in the way of establishing that system, to the extent to which I think it is desirable to adopt it;—I mean merely as an incitement to diligence and activity in the students, and as a very fit mark to be placed upon those who are meritorious and entitled to it, when they quit the University; by which, without giving them a title to enter into any other profession, it would give them the advantage of approaching such situations, and entering the world with more notoriety, and with an authentic stamp of proficiency; with more than the acquisition of a premium, or of a certificate from the individual Professor, which is all they have to boast of at present.

Although the institutions of Scotland do not admit, perhaps, of the same encouragement being given to graduation as those of England, do you not think that there are various means by which young men might be encouraged to graduate, such as conferring Academical privileges upon them, for example?—I think that is one of the instruments which may be fitly employed in inducing them to aim at Academical degrees. I imagine at the first it would do a great deal, if well gone about, and if there were sufficient importance and solemnity accompanying the ultimate assignation of those honours. I have no doubt it would also very much conduce to the importance and value of them in the eyes of young men, if certain privileges were connected with them; and, perhaps, if they had the right of electing the public officers to whom I formerly alluded, it might be highly expedient. Something might be gained in giving them the use of the public Library. I consider the Library is itself a very important engine, if well managed, both for the advantage of the students, and in giving a value to the privileges of degrees, if connected with it. I think if the persons who have fairly entered upon the Curriculum of Arts, were to be entitled to some advantages in the use of the Library, and if these were continued, after quitting the University, to those who had obtained these honourable degrees, and who at the same time were resident here, a very valuable additional motive might be afforded for attempting to achieve those honours.

Although you might object to making the taking of a degree an indispensable preliminary to a person becoming a member of the Faculty of Advocates, yet, if a certificate of a good and sound previous education were required by that body, might not that be a considerable encouragement, indirectly, to graduation?—I am of opinion the former system of the Faculty of

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Advocates was in that respect nearly perfect. According to my understanding, when I came to the Bar, it was essential to produce evidence of attendance upon the Philosophy classes. I produced the Principal's general certificate of that attendance, and of having taken the degree of Master of Arts, and separate certificates of attendance upon the Civil and Scotch Law; and I was not permitted to stand trial as an Advocate, until these had been lodged with the Clericus Intrantium of the Faculty. In consequence of an attempt to render the rule still more rigid, or to introduce some new modifications, things have, for the last three or four years, remained without regulation at all. There has been no necessity for producing evidence of any sort of attendance upon Law or Arts, for the last few years. I do not know that the slightest practical inconvenience has resulted from that system of misrule; but one cannot state that persons should be entitled to approach that profession, without some evidence of education and of competent knowledge; more especially as the examinations which precede admission into the Faculty are, I conceive, too slight to afford anything like a test of actual advancement.

Is it in your opinion desirable that some settlement should be come to upon that subject?—Yes; and I have always understood, that in general the body was disposed to adopt a system of regulation; and the only question seemed to be, whether it should be more or less severe. The cause of the present state of disorder seems to have been the desire of imposing more rigid restraints than formerly existed. I think evidence of attendance to a certain extent at the University, not only upon the classes of Law, but of the Arts, ought to be required.

What is your opinion as to the present Curriculum—first, generally as a system of academical instruction, and then with reference to the existing state of the Universities in Scotland?—I think the classes that are at present actually required, in those Universities where graduation is practised in Arts, are just those which I should be disposed to continue as the preliminaries to that honour. Some question may arise as to the order in which these ought to be taken, and a good deal of speculation may be started as to the subjects of these different classes, and as to the arrangement or order in which they are to be taken by the students. It is pretty well known that the present system is a sort of fragmented state of what was originally the Academical Constitution of the whole of the Scotch Universities. Whether it has now got into a better shape is certainly to be questioned. The great division of the courses is into Physical, and what we may here call Metaphysical Science, in the most extended sense. Of course, every one is aware that, in the old system, they began with the Aristotelian Dialectics, and advanced to Pneumatics, or the Science of Mind, and then to Ontology, or the general qualities of matter and mind. Originally, the subject both of the human mind and the Divine mind followed Physics upon the old system, and was therefore called Metaphysics. Now, I do think that there is a great deal may be said in favour of a modification of the present arrangement, by which Physical Science ought to take precedence of the Science of the Mind. There is, however, one very great objection to the change: the subject of Physics indispensably requires a knowledge of Mathematics. If you commence the study of Physics at the early age at which boys leave the Language classes, I am afraid you will seldom find them prepared with a sufficient knowledge of what is absolutely indispensable to the study of Physics. Upon that score alone, I think the present arrangement has its recommendations; for, during the course of attendance upon what is called the Logic and Ethical classes, the students are commonly employed in bringing up their knowledge of Mathematics to qualify them for attendance upon the class of Physics; and without which, no attendance on that class can be of the least value. But for that objection, I certainly think it desirable that the science of mind should be postponed, as being in itself certainly of more difficult comprehension, and requiring a more advanced state of intelligence than the other.

Supposing it to become a more general practice to get the elements of Mathematics in schools, as it is partly done already, and that boys were to bring up their Mathematics, as you say, during the years of their attendance upon the Latin and Greek classes, would you think it expedient to change the present order of study?—I should, if I could see boys arrive at the termination of their Language classes with a competent knowledge of Mathematics, which might be further improved concurrently with their attendance upon Physics. I think an advantage would be gained in this way; but without that I hold the thing to be hopeless.

Are you of opinion that the Natural Philosophy class cannot be studied or attended with much benefit, by those who have but little knowledge of Mathematics?—In my opinion, it would be attended with no benefit at all. I hold the part of that course, which is really and truly academical and valuable, to be what is essentially connected with the Mathematical sciences; and that, even as things now are, though a proportion of the young men, after three or four years' attendance at College, go to that class, the number of them who are really qualified to take the full advantage of that course, is, I am afraid, extremely small.

Do you consider any mode of teaching that class, by which it is to be rendered more popular, and adapted to the greater proportion of those who, in your opinion, are not qualified, to be a departure from the proper character of the class, viewed as a part of academical instruction?—Decidedly, I think no man can teach that class well without intermingling in it a great deal of popular matter, that may be perfectly intelligible to persons of ordinary understanding, without the aid of Mathematics; but the Mathematical departments of it are by far the most important, and the most fit for academical institution; and, with respect to the more popular parts of it, I believe they are to be got out of the University with as much effect and *éclat* as within. Certainly, without an arrangement to secure a preparatory knowledge of Mathematical science, I think the commencement of any course of Physics must be inefficient. I have sometimes thought the matter ought to be left to the choice of individuals, and it should not be compulsory to take the classes in that particular order; but that those who felt themselves

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qualified to commence a course of Physics, without having gone through a previous course of Logic and Ethics, might be permitted to do so; yet, at the same time, arrangements should be so made as, if possible, to secure a sufficient quantity of Mathematical knowledge, to enable the ordinary class of boys to begin with their Physical courses.

According to the proposal you formerly mentioned, of having additional Examinations for those who are in the progress of graduating, would you take measures to ascertain their attainments in Mathematics, before they were allowed to enter the class of Natural Philosophy?—Mathematics should always be an essential part of the examination for Arts, and perhaps should be the most important and most formidable of any. Certainly there ought to be progressive examinations in Mathematical Science, as well as in other branches of Philosophy. How that is to be arranged I do not pretend to say; I see no reason why those, who choose to begin with Physical Science, should not undergo an examination in Physical Science, immediately after their attendance, and, *vice versâ*, those who begin with other branches of Philosophy, should pass an examination upon their other studies.

Before the students attend the class of Natural Philosophy, or any other class that properly belongs to the Science of Physics, would you propose that a previous examination as to their attainments in Mathematics should be required, with a view to the taking of a degree?—Of this one may be quite certain, that examinations in Physics must be a failure, if the students have not acquired that previous knowledge. It might be a facility and an advantage to boys, to make a previous Mathematical examination essential to those entering these classes, with a view to taking degrees.

As the present Curriculum does not require Mathematics, would you make attendance upon the Mathematical class in the University essential; or an examination, in it, wherever got, sufficient?—An examination in Mathematics, wherever got, would be more essential; for I think, with great submission, that Mathematics can be better taught in small extra-academical classes than in any other way.

By whom would you propose that that examination should be conducted?—Unquestionably by a Committee of the Professors in the University, who should be employed, or set aside from time to time, by order of the Senatus Academicus, to perform that duty.

Should it not be conducted by the Professor of Mathematics?—By him among others, and more especially with a view to those students who have not passed through his class, I think a little of his vigilance would be very well employed in taking that examination. The only other part of the subject to which the original question related, was as to the order of teaching other parts of Philosophy, as to which a good deal of observation may be made. Upon that point I have had different feelings at different times. At one time I rather thought the old system of carrying on the same students through a succession of classes had advantages, and that there was some degree of expediency in the same teacher carrying them through the two ordinary courses of what are called Logic and Ethics. There are advantages in the same Professor carrying on the same students through both; for there is a want of precision in the departments of those two classes at present, and a certain degree of jarring, and confusion, and collision, which might be avoided. Another advantage is, that the Professor becomes acquainted with the character and abilities of his hearers, and can adapt his instructions more exactly to their respective degrees of advancement. I may be partly influenced in having that notion, from having had it expressed to me by a Professor, with whom I had the advantage of living in great intimacy;—I mean Dr. Reid, who was originally Professor of Philosophy at Aberdeen, and who retained strong prepossessions in favour of that system. Upon the whole, however, I think the present system will be found more advantageous, and the occasional interference or collision, if it can be called such, between the two courses, is not an evil of very serious magnitude. Whether Logic ought to be the first thing to be taught, has been a favourite question among teachers in Universities, and upon that subject, certainly, it is impossible to deny that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the system of postponing what is called Logic, to a late part of the course. The general doctrines of mind, and some other parts of the subject, generally taught in those two classes, ought to precede what has been called Logic. But the Logic formerly taught in Universities is a thing which I hope, by this time, is almost discarded, as the only useful information on that subject forms a chapter in the history of error, or in that of the progress of Science generally. Perhaps there is nothing in the present system of teaching Philosophy in the more enlightened parts of Europe, that can be called Logic, separated from the other branches. It naturally blends itself with almost every part of the subject, and as to the great leading doctrines upon the subject of philosophical inquiry and evidence, and the limitations of the human mind, and its means of making advances on the unknown parts of Science,—these things are better taught in the more advanced stages of the course than at the beginning. In that respect, I think that, without affecting any nicety, the eelings of the Professors should guide them very well in the adoption of what is most useful. In the class which I had the advantage of attending, there was rather more time bestowed upon the Aristotelian Logic than I should have thought of the least advantage to students. In that respect I think a certain part of that course might have been more advantageously employed upon other branches of the subject.

Was that part of the course in later years abridged?—I have no doubt it was the tendency of the person I allude to, to discourage it, as far as he could do so. His predecessor, I believe, had employed the greater part of a six months' course in explaining the system of Aristotelian Logic, and even then it was reckoned a sort of disgrace not to be acquainted with the technical parts of Dialectics.

You have mentioned the opinion of Dr. Reid; did not that eminent man approve of the practice of having the education of youth in all branches of liberal study, with the exception of Grecian and Roman Literature, carried on under the direction of a single Regent?—That

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had been the mode at Aberdeen, which he himself had practised, and he certainly was a person eminently qualified to discharge the duty of Professor, in all the departments of that Curriculum. He rested a good deal upon that sort of personal acquaintance that was formed between the Professor and his students, which he thought enabled him to adapt his prelections to their different capacities more accurately than when they were passing from hand to hand under the system in this University, and at Glasgow. At the same time, I believe, looking to the different attainments that are required, in order to do these duties effectually, I am inclined to think, a subdivision of the Curriculum has been a great practical advantage.

Do you think it tends more to the advancement of Science?—Yes; and I dare say indirectly to the advancement of the students.

Supposing the Curriculum to stand as it does for the degree in Arts, is there any defect that occurs to you with regard to the lectures; or, having heard Mr. Jeffrey's opinion as to a Professorship of Political Economy, do you think that any additional lectures are required?—It does not occur to me that the addition of a class of that description, as a compulsory part of the system, would be at all proper or expedient. Upon the propriety of its being taught as a separate branch from Ethics, my opinion certainly is, that in the present state of both sciences, a separation is indispensable. It is perfectly well known how there came to be established between them a sort of apparent connexion. Originally, it was an essential part of the course of Ethics, to teach the duties of man as a member of a Political Society. Under that branch, the Professors formerly taught a number of the general doctrines connected with the political rights of man, and some of the doctrines of jurisprudence as well as of politics; and to that extent it cannot be denied, that if you call this Political Economy, it forms a constituent part of what has been held to be a system of Moral Philosophy. But, as I understand the matter, the present science of Political Economy is far remote from that of Moral Philosophy; and if it has any connexion with other existing classes, it is more connected with that of the Law of Nature and Nations than anything else. It is not a system of duties that is to be taught, but a great Political Science;—what you may almost call the science of legislation, where all matters relating to national resources, and power, and wealth, are to be considered, and really forming no part of what I consider as genuine Moral Philosophy at all. Mr. Jeffrey was asked a question, whether, if the subject were well taught by the Professor of Moral Philosophy, any other lecturer would be required? I should say, certainly not. If it is taught well by anybody in the University, there is no occasion for another Professor. But it does not appear to me that that is the question to be solved; the question is, if it should be made compulsory on the same person to teach both sciences. You have selected a person to teach Moral Philosophy, who is a good metaphysician, and a good lecturer upon the higher branches of that highest of all sciences; and it is a question whether the same person ought to be imperatively required to give lectures upon the particular science of Political Economy, which I think is far remote from the other, and requires a degree of constant attention and vigilance, as to the progress of things in the country, which would impose a task sufficient to exhaust the talents and industry of any one individual. I have been one of those who have undisguisedly expressed an opinion, that I hoped at some time or other a separate institution of that sort would take place in some of the Scotch Universities. How far some of the Universities would afford encouragement to it I cannot say; I believe at Glasgow it has been taught by the Professor of Moral Philosophy as a separate class. It was not so taught in my time; Dr. Reid never attempted the subject, I believe; but Mr. Smith did introduce into his course a much larger proportion of discussion upon topics bordering on Political Economy, than had been the practice of Mr. Hutcheson, or those who preceded him. Under the name of Natural Jurisprudence, and the Rights of Man in a Political State, he did contrive to introduce a great deal of discussion on that subject.

Would you propose to recommend the institution of that class in the College of Glasgow, as well as in Edinburgh?—That really depends upon what appears to be the demand for it. I think that in this metropolis, where the education of the higher classes of individuals—at least the greater proportion of them—is conducted, and where education for the profession of the Law and for the Bar is chiefly conducted, there is, and has been a manifest demand for it; and upon that score alone is the thing to be recommended. I do not think the Professor of Political Economy ought to be endowed with an income sufficient to remunerate him, independently of the success of his own labours. The only thing is, whether, instead of being left to the occasional industry of a Professor of Logic or of Morals, or any other Professor, such as that of the Law of Nature and Nations, it ought to have that distinction put upon it, which is put upon other sciences, so as to induce individuals to bestow their activity and diligence in preparation for it.

Do you consider that there is a less demand for a separate class of Political Economy at Glasgow than in this University?—In my time there was a great taste for the subject in Glasgow; it was taught by Mr. Miller, in his classes of Law, and to a certain extent with eminent success certainly; but in a way which fell short of what I should call a complete system. It was not attempted at all by the Professor of Ethics, but it made part of those voluntary courses of law which Mr. Miller was in the habit of giving annually. It made indeed a part of two different courses; he taught some portions of it in his class of Civil Law, and other parts of it in what he called the Class of Government, but in the two together, a great number of what may be held to be leading subjects and doctrines in the science of Political Economy was admirably taught.

Looking to the situation of Glasgow as a great commercial town, and considering the number of persons of very considerable attainments, who at the same time are engaged in mercantile pursuits there, would not the same observations apply to the College of Glasgow as apply to Edinburgh?—To Glasgow, as I knew it formerly, they would apply completely; there was a

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great ardour among persons in that city, which was originally inspired by Mr. Smith's Lectures, and continued by Mr. Miller, for acquiring a knowledge of that science. It was a subject of conversation and reading among the more enlightened persons engaged in commerce; and though now it has become more a manufacturing than a commercial city, it seems to me probable that a sufficient number of students might be found there to maintain and support a class of that sort.

In the practice of the Scotch Universities, has not the Chair of Moral Philosophy generally been held to include the Science of Political Economy?—In the way in which I have explained it, I think it has; but the Political Economy that may be considered as making a part of the Science of Morals, is chiefly the doctrine of political duties, and not that extensive science which has grown up in modern times, and which has greater affinity to the science of legislation than to that of morals.

You have stated that you consider the Library might be made a considerable engine for increasing the value of degrees, by communicating the benefit of it in after-life to graduates, and also in some other respects;—the Commissioners would be glad to hear your views as to that Library in particular, and also any suggestions you would wish to offer as to the regulation of an Academical Library generally?—The subject is one of great and serious importance, but it is one upon which I cannot pretend to suggest anything valuable. I think, if I am not mistaken, that the public Libraries of all Universities have been less effectively employed, either for the purposes of instruction or excitement, than they are capable of. I believe one great misfortune has been the want of funds; and another consideration has been the difficulty of giving admission to students of an inferior age and degree in the University. I think it would be extremely important to have the inferior students and the younger classes supplied with books from libraries of their own—I mean libraries appropriated to their different classes; and that the great Public Library should not be laid open to students, until after they had advanced to a certain point in their attendance, or in their graduation; but that that point should commence early—as early as is apparently compatible with the safety of such an establishment. When they do come to that point, I think the facilities ought to be rendered as liberal as possible, in giving the students the use of the books contained in the Library. According to its original constitution, the Library at Glasgow was open to every matriculated student, who paid an insignificant sum of, I believe, 2*s*. 6*d*. for his admission into it; but in my time this had ceased to be the case. It had been shut up, and was inaccessible to all, excepting the Professors—it was inaccessible as a matter of right; but the Professors were reasonably indulgent to advanced students, in permitting them to borrow books. I recollect very well that I had the benefit of that Library, while a student in the University, being one of more advanced standing than almost any one who had the profession of the law for his object. I think a great deal might be done in the way of regulation, in order to enhance the value of libraries practically, both as a means of instruction, and as a means of excitement. Whether the resources for maintaining those libraries ought to be drawn entirely from the contributions of the students is, I think, very questionable. I rather think that, except by a little support from without, you cannot possibly maintain these libraries at the point of completeness which ought to be aimed at. The privileges that are possessed by the Scotch Universities are certainly very valuable—I mean, by having a title to all British published books; but, even with the aid of that privilege, I doubt if the resources of the existing libraries here, or at Glasgow, are such as to keep them up at that point which is indispensable to their respectability and usefulness. If that object could be attained, either out of the public resources, or by the larger contributions of the students, I think they might be made a most useful engine, particularly as an excitement to the acquisition of Academical honours.

Supposing, however, the use of the Library were given as a matter of right, would you propose that the use of it should be restricted to such graduates as, after taking their degree, continued to pay annually a certain sum to the Library?—I think it would be expedient as well as reasonable, that they should continue to pay for the privilege of the Library, and that would be an additional resource. The amount of such payments ought to be very moderate.

Do you think the Professors ought to pay for the privilege of having access to the Library?—Perhaps there is no very strong reason why they should not; I should think all who take advantage of that Library ought to feel that there is a sort of propriety in subjecting themselves to a certain tax for that purpose.

From your observation while a student, and from the opportunity of observation which you have had subsequently, do you think that the benefits that might be derived from the Library, either as a means of general instruction, or to the students, have been restricted, by its being entirely under the control of the Senatus Academicus in different Universities?—I do not think, if I may venture to say it, that either here or at Glasgow, the Senatus Academicus have been quite alive to the advantage which the Library put into their own hands; and they have been more timid in communicating the privileges of the Library to the students than has been expedient or desirable. I think the difficulties which are thrown in the way of students going to the Library here, arise from the want of a sufficient establishment of Librarians and keepers to assist in the examination of books on their return, and to control the students in the fair, honest, and proper use of them. This has been one great obstacle in their way; and for that no other apology has been usually given, but their want of means to remunerate a sufficient number of keepers to meet the great demands of the students.

How many Librarians are there in the Library of the College of Edinburgh?—Not having been a member of this University, and never having made use of the Library, I cannot be acquainted with the details. I have reason to know from information that there is a tardiness in the administration of the Library, which is extremely discouraging and inconvenient.

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At Glasgow there are various Libraries besides the Public Library, and some of these are administered by the students themselves, or rather by those whom they select for keepers or managers; and I am convinced that one of the great objects of our ambition was to become one of those who had such administration or management as keepers or under-keepers of these Libraries. It has occurred to me that in the University of Edinburgh, as they cannot afford to pay a great number of assistants in the Library, without whom it is impossible to be carried on with the facility and dispatch that is necessary, it would be in the power of the Professors to select some of the most meritorious students, who, without any remuneration, would consider themselves not only honoured, but benefited, by being permitted for a year or two to act in that capacity.

Your view being that they would receive benefit from the advantage they would have of consulting books?—Yes; from the advantage of coming into contact with the public Library; even though they would be restricted in their own use in borrowing books within the same limits as other students, there would be an advantage, which a young man of literary ambition would be desirous of obtaining. I am perfectly convinced that there would be found among the most meritorious students an anxiety to be employed in that capacity.

Do you think that it is necessary to the safety of the Library that a deposit should be required when a person takes out a book?—The deposit of a small sum has been required in this University. It was not required at Glasgow of those who occasionally were admitted to the benefit of the Library, but I confess I see no very serious objection to it. The sum ought not to be very large; nor do I suppose it can operate as a very great check in regard to the fair use of the Library. Unquestionably, in the use of a Library like that, one must expect a little negligence and carelessness at times, which ought as much as possible to be checked. In this University, and in some of the other Libraries that I have seen, from the want of a sufficient establishment, the check has not been made to operate; and in that way, things being done in a hurried and rapid manner, books have been returned in a mutilated state, and no one knew who was the author of the mischief, and the deposits came to be of no avail. As to depositing anything equivalent to the value of the books delivered out, I do not think that ought to be considered as the principle and object of the measure, supposing the law is strong enough to enforce the restitution of the books, or a remuneration for any occasional loss or mischief that is committed from the indiscreet use of them. If you expect a deposit equal to the value of the books, the thing is utterly impracticable. I have known in this University a book which might have been sold for £300, lent out upon a deposit of half-a-guinea, or a guinea.

The Commissioners understand that, besides the Library here, there is an extensive one belonging to the Faculty of Advocates, which also possesses, under act of Parliament, the privilege of getting all British published books; have you had occasion to know that either or both of these Libraries have been of great use to literary persons, who were not connected with either body, in the prosecution of literary works?—Since I have had occasion to know anything of the Advocates' Library, it has become gradually more and more the aim of the Curators to make it available to literary men. It was originally a sort of private property of the Faculty of Advocates, but from the time they acquired the privilege of having books from Stationers' Hall, I think they ought to have felt that it ceased to be merely a private Library, and became one on which the public had considerable claims, so far as the fair and discreet use of the books was concerned. I have been many years a Curator of that Library; and in that situation I have given every reasonable facility to literary men in the use of the books of the Library, not merely in reading, but in borrowing them; and I may say, as far as I have had experience, I am not aware that there has been the slightest abuse or indiscreet exercise of that privilege.

Have many persons availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by that liberal permission of the use of books belonging to that extensive collection?—I should think a great many in the occasional use of books, and a considerable number in the more extended way of borrowing them. A good many persons, who deserve the character of literary men, have refrained from making a direct application to the managers of the Library, and have attained their object through the means of friends who were members of the Faculty, and who have permitted them to borrow books in their names; and at this moment there are a good many instances of that kind. This, however, I do not consider as an expedient so proper or advisable as a direct application to the Curators.

Have you had occasion to observe frequent acknowledgments made in literary publications for the benefit which has been derived from the use of volumes from the Advocates' Library?—They are extremely frequent. I do not think that any work of consequence has appeared upon any subject connected, properly speaking, with Scotland, historically, politically, or statistically, in which the author has not had occasion to acknowledge his obligations to the Library of the Faculty of Advocates. It has been the object of those who have administered that Library for many years past, to consult the wants of literary men, when made known to them. In many instances we have solicited the suggestions of men who were employed in literary pursuits, as to what books would be wanting and desirable, that the Library might be supplied with them for their use.

Then, has the result of the judicious and liberal administration of a Library of that character, been to afford to literary people, engaged in the prosecution of literary works, the means of extensively consulting books which were not within their own private reach, and not to be found in private libraries?—Certainly, that has been the result in these instances, and the same advantage might be communicated by the University Libraries if they were placed under due regulation, and with better resources.

Then, in that view, do you consider that those upon whom the necessity is imposed of

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furnishing copies of such works as are entered at Stationers' Hall to the Libraries, derive, in a great many instances, essential benefits from those Public Libraries, or may, if properly managed?—I have no doubt that the resources which are drawn from these contributions at Stationers' Hall, do flow back again in various ways in the creation of new works. That I think very probable. As to the justice or propriety of assessing the authors of books in that sort of way, I do not pretend to offer an opinion, because I believe that in some instances it has been felt as a considerable grievance. At the same time I have not the least doubt that the grievance falls far short of the amount commonly stated by dealers in such commodities; and, looking to the liberal use which has been made of these Libraries, it may be truly said that the authors and publishers of books derive considerable benefit from that.

Have you any observations to suggest upon the subject of the patronage of the Professorships in the Universities? —There can be no subject, generally, more difficult than that of finding a mode of appointing the best qualified persons for such situations, where opinions and feeilngs may vary so much. With respect to the University of Edinburgh, I confess I am rather inclined to think that the present Patrons are, upon the whole, a body not ill qualified or indisposed to decide agreeably to the general opinion and understanding of the public; and they are likely to do so, if they could be left uninfluenced by extraneous causes. I think that, though avowedly not a learned body, yet there are men of influence and education among them, who are very nearly connected with the means of information, as to who are likely to do credit to their own establishment; and if they were left alone, uninfluenced by political or other considerations, I am confident their appointments would not generally deviate very far from what would be thought good and right. Of course nothing of the sort can be expected always to work with perfect certainty. There may be accidental circumstances which will divert them from that best possible choice, which might be made, independent of personal or political considerations. Altogether, I do not know that the choice is not as safe in their hands as it could be in any other. I do not think it would be more safe in a body of Academical Patrons, of whom we have an example at Glasgow, and who, though certainly more competent to judge, are fully more liable to influence from connexion than perhaps the persons who have the patronage in Edinburgh. Judging at least from my own observation, I must say that, among persons who are candidates for offices, all of whom are reasonably qualified for discharging the duties, but amongst whom there is a diversity of actual merit in genius and talent, I think that, in a body of Academical Patrons, the circumstance of previous personal connexion is much more likely to divert them from the best possible choice, than in the other case of which I have been speaking.

Whatever theoretical objections there may be to the existing system, in your opinion, does experience show that the Town-council is not an unfit body to be entrusted with that patronage?—I think I am bound to say so; and in those cases where I think they have not made the best possible use of their power, it might be traced to the influence of external considerations and motives, more than to the want of judgment or of right feeling in them.

Although you think it would be fit the Town-council should continue to enjoy the patronage of filling up existing Chairs, do you also think that they should have an unlimited right to establish as many new Professorships as to them shall seem fit?—Where those new Professorships are not made compulsory upon the students, I can hardly think that the risk of exceeding the number unnecessarily is likely to be very great. If they establish Professorships that are not wanting, they become decided failures, and the only evil is the addition of useless members of the Senatus Academicus; which, no doubt, may be an evil. If it is made compulsory on them, if they establish new Professorships, to do it by considerable endowments out of their own means, a check is furnished in that way; for those endowments can never be sufficient to remunerate any literary person assuming the character and place of a Professor. At the same time, there may be other checks upon the gratuitous folly of the Patrons in establishing useless Chairs.

Do you think it would be a wise measure to declare that the Town-council should not be entitled to institute a new Professorship, without the consent and concurrence of the Crown? —If any check be at all necessary, I think a still better one might be obtained by means of that Visitatorial Court which has been proposed. Unquestionably, Royal Appointments have some great advantages attending them. It is presumed, in theory at least, that those who advise the Crown, are more beyond the reach of local prejudices and partialities than persons upon the spot, who may be in contact with the individuals who are likely to be benefited. At the same time there are, unquestionably, difficulties incident to either mode. We have seen both sorts of appointment extremely well administered in particular cases; in others, the appointments have been failures; and among the various modes of appointment, I am bound to confess that that which prevails in part, in this University, of appointing certain Professors from leets predetermined by another body, by the Faculty of Advocates, does not exclude the risk of very unsuccessful appointments. Therefore, it is impossible to say that any one mode of appointment will rid you of all possible inconveniences. And certainly, the sort of patronage that is most likely to be efficient, is where the patronizing body is composed of persons most under the influence of general or public opinion, which, upon the whole, is really about the best check that can exist, it being a sort of appointment in which the public is naturally called upon to take a warm interest, and probably to express pretty strong and firm opinions.

Does not the mode of nomination to which you last adverted, by a leet formed by another body, in practice and in fact vest the appointment wholly in the other body?—It does; I do not know how far it would be possible ultimately to counteract that mode of election; but in practice it certainly vests the election in the body that forms the leet.

Has that always been done?—Within the period of my own experience it has been so. The matter is so managed as to send up a leet, of which only one individual would probably accept the office.

Are there any suggestions you would wish to offer upon the subject of Junior Classes in this University?—There are a few observations which I may venture to suggest. In the first place, I think that the introduction of Greek literature into the Universities (which was some time soon after our Reformation) was done in a way to give Universities an impression that they had an exclusive right of teaching it—exclusive of other public seminaries in the country. Under that impression they appear to have acted until a recent period; and the elements of the Greek language have been taught exclusively in the Universities. I think one certain consequence of this has been, that in this country Greek literature has never been well or effectually taught at any period, even under the management of persons of the most undoubted talents and accomplishments; and it is entirely, in my opinion, in consequence of the habit which has been kept up, of employing one of the two years that are usually devoted to Greek literature, in teaching the elementary parts of that language. If it were to become more common (and in order to make it more common, it would be proper to put a check on the present system), if it became more common to acquire the elementary knowledge of Greek in other schools, and if the class of Greek were placed on the same footing as the Humanity class now is, I think the system would be vastly improved, and lead to a more perfect acquisition of the language. There can be no doubt, as it is now, that the two years supposed to be given to it are inadequate for the purpose.

Do you think, if it were found necessary, with reference to the circumstances of certain of the students who attend this University, that the elements of Greek should be still taught under the authority of the University, that it would be advantageous to devise some other means of teaching it, rather than having it taught in a regular professional class?—I have not the least objection to the elements being taught within the walls of the University in any way; but it is objectionable that any part of the Curriculum of Arts should be employed in the more elementary parts of the ancient languages. I not only do not think it a very fit mode, by which that can be well taught, in a great Academical class, but it consumes a quantity of time, and precludes the acquisition of the language in the only way that can serve to lay a good foundation for the permanent knowledge of it.

Do you think it would be a good thing, if it could be accomplished, that certain small classes under Tutors (the whole under the inspection and control of the Professor of Greek) should be established for the benefit of such students?—I do not think the control of the Professor at all requisite. I think if it were understood that the students must acquire a knowledge of the elements of Greek before they entered the University, in the same manner as they must acquire a knowledge of the Latin language before they came here, the means would be found naturally and spontaneously, without effort or control; and I believe it would be more effectually done in that form, than by any system of academical institution.

Is it possible, in the existing state of the Greek class at this University, that any man, excepting a student of extraordinary diligence—such a one as would make himself a scholar without attending the class at all—can become a good Greek scholar from mere attendance upon the class?—I think I can venture to state, with the most perfect confidence, that I hold it to be utterly impossible. I acquired the elements of Greek at a parochial school. I went to Glasgow, and entered into the elementary class, which I believe was exceedingly well taught by a most able and learned person; and I attended that class longer, perhaps, than any one else ever did; and yet I am certain that that period was quite inadequate to a thorough and permanent acquisition of the language.

Should you think it desirable, supposing the alteration you have adverted to, were to take place, and the elements were to be acquired elsewhere than at the Professor's class, that the carrying on of the study of Greek should be ensured during the whole course of the Curriculum, not by continued attendance on a class, but by an annual examination, to see that the proficiency already acquired was kept up?—I think something of that sort might be effectually and advantageously done, and that in certain parts of the examination for degrees, exercises upon some of the philosophical authors in that language might properly make a part of it. I believe, though I speak from imperfect information, that, according to the present system in the University of Oxford, it is common to require expositions of some of the more difficult Greek authors in philosophy, Aristotle and others, as a part of the exhibition of candidates for their degrees. My desire is not so much to secure a continuance of the knowledge of the language afterwards, as to give the student the means of acquiring it in the first instance. One year is employed in acquiring a knowledge of the grammar and a few books, which is all forgotten in the course of the first long vacation; and then, on returning to College, all he has to do, is to go over the more difficult authors, in a more or less hurried way, leaving him in possession of but very little knowledge.

Has any thing occurred to you upon the subject of bursaries, or the expediency of keeping up such a provision for young men of good talents, but of slender resources?—If bursaries could be so administered as to form a little additional incentive to the diligence of students of slender means, I think they might become extremely beneficial. As usually administered, they are too often the result of individual solicitation or of patronage, without much reference to the qualifications or attainments of the boys; with few exceptions, no doubt, arising from accidental circumstances. As to the principle of the thing, I believe that in Glasgow, formerly at least, there were certain bursaries which were only given after a comparative trial, and were assigned to those only who subjected themselves to such trial. There are certain observations of Mr. Jeffrey's, in which I entirely concur, as to the length of the Academical course. Looking back to my own experience, I should say that the system of a College course of five or six months, with a vacation of six or seven months, is, in the earlier stages of study, attended with very great mischief, and that, but for what may be called the financial difficulties of the case, I should have thought it extremely desirable that the system

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of one long term, and an enormously long vacation, should be considerably modified and altered. I am sure, as to the younger class of students, it is a system under which their minds may be said to go into complete abeyance. The only thing that has been attempted, in order to keep the students at work, has been the prescription of certain exercises to be written during the vacation; but, as far as my own observation goes, it is a most inadequate expedient for securing that object. I think that the general hindrance to Academical education is greatly increased by these disproportionate vacations; a much shorter period might suffice to complete certain branches of education than at present is taken, if it were not for these intervals of cessation from study. Therefore, whether a set of additional lectures or courses should not remain, as at present, a matter of voluntary arrangement among the Professors, or should become a more regular and permanent part of the establishment, I think is very well deserving of consideration. I am quite aware of the great difficulty there might be in making such an arrangement. The only thing like compensation I can see for it, would be to shorten the actual periods of attendance in certain departments.

Is Mr. Thomson of opinion that the class of the Law of Nature and of Nations is one that ought to remain upon its present footing, or would it not be one of considerable utility to the students at Law?—I think it might be made a class of the very highest attraction, and of great utility. It is one of those classes which it is impossible to ensure the success of, but by the good fortune of appointing a man of pre-eminent talent and learning. At one time, when it was an essential part of the Curriculum of almost all the Universities of Europe, compulsory attendance was enforced; but as it has ceased to be so, and has become merely one of the voluntary classes, I hink nothing but genius and talent on the part of the Professor can give it the least chance of success, or the least attraction. In such hands, I conceive that even now it is capable of being made a class of extreme value.

Looking to the immense extent of the course of the Professor of Scotch Law, even if made a course of two years, might not a great deal of important International Law, strictly separated from Municipal Law, be introduced into the class of the Law of Nature and of Nations?—In so far as that could be considered professional education, and as teaching the actual Practice of the Law, I do not know that I should consider that as the most advantageous mode of employing that Chair. I think there are larger discussions and higher topics very much connected with International Law, some of them essentially so, but not touching the actual administration of justice in this country, or making it a part of the education of a Scotch lawyer, that would fall to be discussed, and which would be the only proper topics of discussion in that class. In that respect, I think both the class of Civil History and of the Law of Nature and of Nations might be made extremely advantageous. I certainly should not say, at the present moment, that the class of the Law of Nature and of Nations was one of great desideratum. In the University where I was educated, the establishment of such a class did not exist. But there being a well-endowed Professorship, I think it might, under fortunate circumstances, be rendered extremely valuable.

The Rev. *Andrew Thomson*, D.D., called in and further examined.

Rev. Dr. A. Thomson.

Have you any observations to make with regard to the arrangement of the Classes of Divinity, in addition to what you stated upon your last examination?—I drew out a Table of what I thought would be an advisable course—[*Dr. Thomson gave in the Table relative to the Courses of Divinity, to which he referred.**] The principal alteration of the existing system that I would suggest is, the having a junior class of Theology, in which it is proposed that the Professor shall give the students an outline of the whole subject, prescribing to them Exercises, and subjecting them to Examinations as he goes along. Then, having got such an outline, they will be better prepared for following and understanding the Professor, at whatever stage of his course he may happen to be when they attend him the second session, than they could have been if they had not got that outline, and, without preparation, began to hear the Professor's lectures at an advanced period of his course. When a student comes to the Divinity Hall, perhaps the Professor is just concluding his course; so that the student is beginning at the end of the subject, and without any previous knowledge. If the plan now proposed were adopted, then at whatever part of his course the Professor might be when the students entered the class, they would be prepared for it, by having got an outline of the whole subject, which falls to be discussed more in detail afterwards. During the first session they attend Systematic Theology, Church History, and Hebrew. I believe I suggested before, that the Hebrew

* JUNIOR CLASS OF THEOLOGY.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Systematic Theology	Lecture at 10	Examination at 10. Exercise at 11.	Lecture at 10	Examination at 10. Exercise at 11.	Lecture at 10.
Church Hist. and Polemical Theo.	Lecture at 11. Theo. Lat. 12.	Examination at 12.	Lecture at 11 Greek at 12	Examination at 12.	Lecture at 11. Exercise at 12.
Hebrew, &c.	Ditto at 1.	Ditto at 1.	Ditto at 1.	Ditto at 1.	Ditto at 1.

SENIOR CLASSES OF DITTO.

Systematic Theology	Lecture at 11. Exercise at 12.	Examination at 12.	Lecture at 11 Exercise at 12.	Examination at 12.	Lecture at 11. Exercise at 12.
Church History, &c.	Lecture at 10.	Examination at 10. Exercise at 11	Lecture at 10.	Examination at 10. Exercise at 11	Lecture at 10.
Biblical Criticism.	Lecture at 1. Examination at 2	Greek at 1 Exercise at 2	Lecture at 1 Examination at 2.	Hebrew at 1. Exercise at 2	Lecture at 1. Examination at 2.

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should be attended as a preparatory class, before coming to the Divinity Hall, as it is absurd to set students to hear lectures upon Theology, when they are ignorant of the language in which the greater part of the Scriptures are written. The Professor of Church History, besides lecturing, prescribing exercises, and examining, reads Theological Latin with his pupils one hour, and Greek another hour, weekly; and, altogether, the junior class will attend four hours a-day. The students go on with the classes of Systematic Theology and Church History until they complete their Theological course; they begin to attend the Professor of Biblical Criticism the second session, and continue with him to the end. I would suggest that the Biblical Professor should read Greek and Hebrew with his pupils, giving to each an hour in the week, not merely as coming peculiarly within his province, but with a view to keep up their knowledge of the languages in which the Scriptures were originally written. During the three last sessions it is understood that the students shall attend five hours a-day, and the hours of attendance are made consecutive, both in the case of the Professors and in the case of the students, that their time may not be broken in upon, and that there may not be hours left open, which must in a great measure be lost to them. The Professor of Biblical Criticism would teach two hours a-day; the Professors of Systematic Theology and of Church History, three hours a-day. The Professor of Hebrew is to teach the junior classes one hour; his other two hours are supposed to be devoted to Hebrew, before the students enter the Theological class, and these two hours must depend upon the arrangements which are adopted in the Philosophy classes. I have mentioned the particular hours of teaching in the Divinity classes, but they may be changed. I have merely put the hours in the table, to show that an arrangement is practicable without the classes interfering.

In the scheme for the course of Theology which you have proposed, do you desire that the class of Biblical Criticism shall be taught for two years?—Supposing the course to be for four years, the students will attend the Biblical Criticism for the three last years. One advantage is, that the Hebrew Professor will have taught them the year before they come to the Theological course, and then, by teaching them the first year of their Theological course, there is no loss when he ceases; for the Professor of Biblical Criticism comes in his place, but applies himself to higher objects than that of teaching the mere language.

It will be one advantage attending the scheme you have proposed, (by which a preparatory course of Systematic Theology, embracing the whole subject, would be given,) to secure that the outline of a more extended course should be given the first year?—Yes.

Would not that be attended also with the advantage of securing that the subsequent course would be a more complete and regular one than in some instances it has been?—Certainly; I would have the teacher of the junior class to give a complete outline, so that during one year they will have got some general view of the subject; and when they come to his class next year, at whatever part of his systematic course he is, they will enter it with a previous general knowledge of the whole. At present they attend the first year of the lectures, when he may be in the very last part of his systematic course, which must necessarily be a great disadvantage.

Have you attended to the manner in which it was recommended, in the Act of Parliament of 1579, for the reformation of the University of St. Andrew's, those several branches should be taught?—Yes, there are so many particulars, that I could not trust my memory altogether, and therefore I have made some notes. I have to observe, in order to show the ideas they had at that period of the necessity of a complete course, that in the Divinity College at St. Andrew's there were five Professors. The course was four years. It was not four *sessions*, but four *years*. They attended the whole year, with the exception of September, which was the month for vacation; and the classes were so arranged that the Theological students were obliged to attend three Professors every day during the whole four years. And none were allowed to enter the Church until they had completed the Theological course, or were found worthy to take out their degrees, after what is called a "rigorous examination" by the Faculty.

Have you attended to the mode of instruction recommended in the first Book of Discipline?—Yes; I have read it more than once, and that certainly shows also the high ideas they had, in those days, of the importance and necessity of a complete course.

Do you think that, under those enactments, it was contemplated that such a thing as what is now called partial attendance should be tolerated?—Never. The system prescribed was as remote from anything of that kind as it could possibly be. The course of Divinity occupied five years, by the regulation of the first Book of Discipline. There is another thing of importance: none were to be admitted to the first College,—I speak of St. Andrew's,—or to be what are called *Supposts* or *Supposiți* of the University, unless they produced testimonials from the master of the school and the minister of the town where they were instructed, and had likewise taken trials by Examinators appointed by the Rectors and Principals of the College. The trials were to be as to their proficiency in the grammar school education, so that those might not be admitted to study at the University, who were not hopeful scholars. I may remark also, that the Hebrew was taught previously to their entering the Divinity classes. The Hebrew indeed was itself, in one sense, a Divinity class; but before they were admitted to what are strictly called the Divinity classes, they had to attend the Hebrew and to get a knowledge of that language.

Under that arrangement do you remember at what age it was expected that young men might be licensed to preach?—I do not distinctly recollect that; but I know that they were required to be much older than they are now.

Were they required to be of a more advanced age than twenty-one?—Yes.

Do you recollect whether there is any act of the General Assembly, enjoining that in the case of young men who could not afford to attend the University, some persons, being members

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of the Presbytery, should be appointed to superintend their studies in Theology?—Yes, there is an act to that effect; but I do not recollect it very distinctly.

Do you disapprove entirely of partial attendance?—Yes; I think it is the grossest absurdity that can be imagined.

Do you happen to recollect what opinion was expressed concerning partial attendance, by Dr. Campbell, of Aberdeen?—He said the young men might just as well send their discourses by post, as come up to deliver them.

Have you any further explanation to give of the table to which you have referred the Commissioners?—No; I have read all the observations I had to offer upon that subject. If the Commissioners will allow me, I will state the reasons for requiring such an extensive course of study. They are as follow:—1. Because the subject is extensive, and such an acquaintance with it as is necessary to constitute a truly learned body of Clergymen, cannot be acquired except by education that is long continued, and that ensures constant and diligent application while it lasts. 2. Because the more learned and intelligent the Clergy are, of course the more beneficial will their influence be upon the community; and it is difficult to estimate the extent of this, considering the nature of their connexion with the various classes of the people,—the charge which is committed to them respecting teachers and schools, the estimation in which they are generally held on account of their office, and the localities which they statedly occupy as Ministers of particular parishes, in which it is their duty to reside and to labour: and 3. Because, if they do not become learned at College, it can seldom happen that they will become learned at any future period; for, while in England, a person can hold a living in the country, and yet prosecute his studies by residing at the University, or at some other place favourable to literary and scientific pursuits, a Clergyman in Scotland, whenever he gets a living, must reside permanently in the midst of his flock, and perform, in his own person, all the multiplied duties which that flock requires of him; and in this way he neither has time nor means for carrying on intellectual pursuits with vigour and advantage; so that, if he is not well stored with erudition before he gets a Church, it is not likely he should advance afterwards in the path of liberal, or even professional, knowledge.

With regard to the accomplishment of the object you have in view, of more regular attendance, and an extensive and well-digested course of Theology being pursued by the students, are you of opinion that, as the concurrence of the Church is necessary, the matter would be accelerated by any regulations issuing from this Commission, in so far as it is a matter of Academical regulation; or are you of opinion that it would rather weaken the disposition of the Church to adopt such proposals as those which you have now submitted?—I think it would strengthen that disposition. Certainly I think the Church would be a good deal influenced by the wish expressed on the part of the Commissioners.

Are you at all afraid of any jealousy being introduced by a Report, or by any regulations from the Commissioners, stating the paramount necessity for such a course of Theology as you have recommended, and the necessity of constant and regular attendance during the period for which that course is to be pursued?—No, I am not afraid of such jealousy. I have not the least doubt that individuals would still have objections; but I think that such a Report as is alluded to would be a means of getting the better of these, instead of confirming them.

Then would you rather suggest to the Commissioners, that, in the present state of opinion in the Church, something should originate with the Commission, in order to accelerate the attainment of what you consider a desirable change?—Undoubtedly. I have great confidence in the real merit of the case itself; and I am quite sure, if it were fairly presented to the Church, and presented time after time, that they would come to see the importance and necessity of it. I think the recommendation of such a body of men as the Commissioners would be listened to with much respect and deference. It could not be expected, all at once, that the Church should go into such an enlarged system; but they have already begun to go back to the old system. They have now required one year's attendance, at least, as in every case absolutely necessary; and by degrees I have no doubt they will be brought to see the propriety of having a complete course of attendance.

Do any suggestions occur to you, in regard to any particular mode of carrying it into effect, in which this Commission could be of use?—I am much afraid that anything like an authoritative interference would awaken jealousy; but I am quite sure that, coming as a strong recommendation, after such a thorough investigation of the subject as the Commissioners may be supposed to have made, it would have a great effect upon the Church.

You would not wish to see any regulations prescribing the attendance at the Divinity Hall?—No; I would rather wish that this should be avoided if possible. It would do harm.

Would it be an expedient measure to introduce an inferior degree, such as that of a Bachelor?—Yes, I would rather think it expedient to have a degree of that kind,—the getting of that degree presupposing a very strict examination. Anything that will secure a strict examination has a tendency to increase the diligence of the students, and to secure greater attainments.

Do you think that it would give students of Divinity the opportunity of distiuguishing themselves?—Yes.

Do you think it would be proper to exact a small fee from students of Divinity, for their attendance upon the Divinity class?—Yes, most proper.

Will you have the goodness to state your reasons?—I think Divinity students should pay fees, whether they attend regularly or not. I am not supposing that the plan of regular attendance can, all at once, be accomplished. The study is so important, as to make remuneration from those who benefit by it proper. Gratuitous teaching tends to depreciate that which is taught, in the estimation of the pupils and their friends. Such as are irregular students

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are allowed to absent themselves, to teach in schools or private families, and by this means to earn what is necessary for the expense of their education. The regular students are more able to pay the Divinity fees than the Language or Philosophy fees. In the previous part of their course they were obliged to attend various classes, and to pay perhaps high fees, when they could do nothing to support themselves; but now they can get private teaching, and in this way do something for their own support,—therefore they are better able than before to pay for their education. It seems odd that they should just cease paying at the period when they can not only most easily afford it, but when they begin to get that part of their education which is strictly professional, and absolutely necessary for their plans of future life. The payment of fees would assist materially in furnishing a suitable emolument for the Divinity Professors, which they have not at present in Edinburgh, and in this manner enable them to devote themselves exclusively to their academical duties, the faithful and efficient performance of which requires so much time and labour during the session at College, and so much private study during the rest of the year. I would propose that the fees should be two guineas to each Professor, and that such fees should be paid for two years,—which, I think, would be fair and just. In that way the whole course of Divinity would cost the student sixteen guineas, or four guineas per annum. If the first year of Hebrew were taken away, and put into the previous course of study, this would subtract two guineas from the Divinity course, and add that sum to the previous course.

Do you not think that, by imposing such a burden, you would endanger the sufficient supply of useful clergymen?—No. The fees for their course of previous study at College amount, at the present rate, to £27. 6*s.*; and if the second class of Mathematics were included, as it ought to be, they would amount to £30. 9*s.*

Are the Commissioners to understand that you would recommend the payment of fees to be required by all students indiscriminately, whether they were regular or partial attendants?—Undoubtedly; I think the partial or irregular students should more particularly pay, for they are employed in lucrative occupations, which keep them away from College.

Would you not allow the Professors to dispense with payment, in case they thought it right to do so?—Yes; and they would do it always in the case of deserving young men, who were in poor circumstances. It is done now to a great extent in the previous classes here.

Are there any other suggestions with regard to the study of Divinity in this University, which you are inclined to make?—No, none occur to me at present.

Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commission as to the management or use of the Divinity Library in this University, founded on your experience when a student, or on your subsequent means of observation?—From the general view I have given of the mode of conducting the classes, I think there should be more copies of particular works than there are; for if the Professor gives the students a view of a particular subject, or an outline of it, and directs them to certain sources of information, there would be a rush upon the Library, with a view to works on that particular subject; and to have one copy of a work would appear a mockery to the students. I know that plan is adopted to a certain degree, but it is necessary to adopt it to a much larger extent.

Did it fall within your knowledge while a student, or has it subsequently, that there was any detriment which arose from the management of the Library being solely under the control of the Senatus?—I cannot say that I experienced any disadvantage from that.

Do you understand that there are any complaints among the students upon the subject of the Library?—O yes; there are great complaints by the Divinity students.

Will you state what you understand to be the hardship of which they complain?—They make a claim, (I do not know if it be a good one,) and say the Library is theirs, and insist that they should have the management of it, and that the Professor should merely have a *veto* in the choice of books. I do not know the grounds of this claim, but they speak very confidently about it. In Glasgow the Divinity Library is on that footing, and I understand it is very well managed there. The Professor attends their meetings; he has always a *veto* on every book that is proposed; and they manage the Library very regularly, as I understand from those attending the Divinity classes there. There are great complaints made here that they do not get the books.

Is that from the imperfect state of the collection, or from inadequate attendance?—They complain and say the books may be purchased, but that they are not brought into the Library. Lately they made a request that there should be an exhibition of the books which had been purchased; and they say they found, from the booksellers' accounts, that 700 or 800 volumes which had been bought, had never been introduced into the Library.

Did they state what had become of them?—Some years ago the Senatus Academicus interfered, and appointed some regulations, by which the Library was in some measure put under the Theological Faculty. But the Professor of Divinity still took the sole management, and he and others had many of the books in their possession, between the time of purchasing them and the time of depositing them in the Library. I believe the students have got in about half of the 700 or 800 that were awanting, but still the other half of them have never been seen. The students complain that there is not a regular exhibition of the accounts, so that they do not know if the books are paid for, and are not sure whether there may not afterwards turn out to be debts standing against the Library fund. When I was at College, the Professor did take the management; but every year there was an exhibition of the receipted accounts, which were put in a box or drawer in the Library; and every student could satisfy himself, by inspecting them, that all the money was expended properly, and all the books paid for. But the students say that this has been neglected.

Do you understand that the students rest their claim merely on the circumstance that they contribute towards it, and that it is so supported, or that there is any peculiarity in it different

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from the general Library of the College?—There is this peculiarity:—I believe that the books were originally left to the students of Divinity for their use by Dr. Campbell. The students complain also that some of the books which are brought in there, really do not serve any good purpose, while others which would be useful are kept out. For instance, there is a copy of Hutchinson's Justice of the Peace. They say that booksellers just send in books which, from their not being very saleable, are ironically called *shopkeepers*, whether they are fit for Divinity students or not.

The students have not any control with regard to the purchase of books for the Divinity Hall Library?—No, I believe not.

It is understood that the Library has been left, in part, by a written will or instrument; do you know if the terms of the original bequest could be ascertained?—I do not know.

Are there any other complaints which you have understood to be made on the subject of the Library?—No, I am not aware of any others; but I have little doubt that there should be more copies of some books in that Library, and more attention should be paid in getting standard Divinity works. I am not sure that it would be right to exclude merely literary works; at the same time, considering the nature and purposes of the Library, these should be very sparingly introduced.

Have the Divinity students the privilege of the general Library of the College?—No, I rather think not, unless they matriculate. I believe they might be obliged to matriculate, but it is never done. I do not think it would be a bad thing that students should have something to say in the choice of books. I think it would be a good exercise for them if they could be put under proper control.

Is there not a book kept in which they can inscribe the title of any book they wish for?—I do not know: I have no doubt the Professor would receive a suggestion from any of them. If it were to be made a regulation that they should have something to say in the choice of books, reserving a negative power on the part of the Professor, it would exercise their minds upon a subject of importance.

Is there a separate Librarian for the Divinity Library?—Yes.

Is there any complaint made as to the mode in which the books are given out?—I have heard them complain that they could not get the books they wanted. But that I suppose is the consequence of so many applying for the same book at one time.

Are they required to leave a deposit for the books which they take from the Library?—There was not any in my time.

Have you heard any complaints upon that subject?—No, I have not.

At a Meeting of Commissioners at Edinburgh, on Monday, 27th November 1826,

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL in the Chair.

[There not being a Quorum of Commissioners, those present resolved to examine the Rev. Dr. Muir (as he had attended the Commission on two previous days without the Commissioners having been able to overtake his examination), and to report his evidence to the Commission. The evidence was reported to a meeting of the Commissioners on the 4th of December 1826, and was received by them, and ordered to be printed.]

The Reverend Dr. *William Muir*, one of the Ministers of the City of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

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The Commissioners are desirous of hearing any observations which have occurred to you in regard to the discipline or plan of Education pursued at this University, or any suggestions you may have to offer which you think likely to tend to the improvement of the Universities generally in Scotland?—Really the subject is so very general, one scarcely knows at what point to begin.

Is there anything that occurs to you in regard to the constitution of this University?—No, there is nothing. I do not consider myself as competent to judge upon that point. I have formed my opinion with regard to the manner in which the business and discipline of the classes ought to be conducted; but any observations I have to make may be brought within a very narrow compass indeed. In one sentence—the business and discipline of the classes ought in every thing to be directed for leading the student to exert—to think for himself. As the means of accomplishing so important an end, the system of lecturing, in the way in which it is generally conducted, is far from being useful. To make lectures beneficial, methods ought to be employed to ascertain whether the student be following them with intelligence. Lectures *are* indispensable; but to render them of real service, a plan of impressing the subjects of them by catechetical instructions ought to be practised as essential.

With a view to the accomplishment of this object, do you think that it would be necessary that such examinations should be pursued at a separate hour?—Decidedly so.

Would you make them daily examinations in all or any of the classes?—It has always occurred to me that there ought to be two hours every day employed in teaching in all the classes; I do not think the business can be well done except that time at least be devoted to it. One hour, or a portion of it, should be employed in lecturing; the other in conducting the examinations spoken of, and in receiving exercises in writing, both on the subjects of the lectures, and on such other subjects as may be prescribed by the Professor. Some of these exercises should be voluntary, but the greater number compulsory.

Are you of opinion that attendance upon these examinations is necessary, and should be made imperative on all the students?—It should be imperative for all useful purposes.

Do you apply that observation to all classes in every University, as well as to those in the University of Edinburgh in particular?—Most assuredly; I have no hesitation in applying it to all.

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Do you apply it to the Philosophical as well as to the Literary classes?—Certainly; and to the Theological not less than the others.

Have you had occasion, in the course of your own experience, to observe the good effects of that system of examination?—I had, in the University of Glasgow. At the time I was there, the system of examination was regularly followed. Two hours at least were employed every day in the business of the class,—one portion of the time in lecturing or in prescribing work, and another in examination, and also in the Professor's reading the Essays of the students, and commenting on them, or the students themselves reading their own productions, and receiving the observations of the Professor. Indeed, without the concomitant of regular examinations, the system of prescribing exercises to be done in writing is imperfect. On that supposition the Professor is left without the means of determining the reasonableness of the claim which his students make to the authorship of the essays they present. And I remember that we used to consider, in regard to the great Prize essays, on the merits of which the Senatus of the Glasgow University annually decided, that the honour awarded was valuable to the individual receiving it, only when the credibility of his pretensions was corroborated by the character he had established for himself through the course of the daily examinations. In truth, these regular examinations are necessary to give the student his standing.

Were any part of the exercises in the University of Glasgow composed or written, by the students in the different classes, in the presence of the Professors?—No, not in the presence of the Professors.

Were they composed in the class-room?—Not in the class-room; but I think the object to be gained by their having been composed there, was got at in the other way now spoken of; for while the system of stated examinations enabled the Professor to see what difficulties the student felt in apprehending the subjects of discourse, and gave the opportunity of explaining these, it likewise afforded that insight into the mind and acquisitions of the pupil, by which the false pretensions to literary production were checked. The character of the student rose out of numberless instances of diligence or neglect occurring in the course of daily work; and the opinion founded on these was almost infallible.

Was the number of Essays very numerous?—Very numerous. In the Logic class, for example, they were at first almost daily. No doubt at first they were both simple in the subject and short in the details; and perhaps little more than a transcript of the Professor's Lecture. But they enlarged by degrees, and, of course, as they enlarged in size, their numbers lessened. In regard to all, however, the scrutiny of the worthy and able Professor was diligently applied; the blunders were pointed out with fidelity, and the rules of composition illustrated and impressed by examples taken from the productions of the students. Indeed, such were the advantages of the Logic class, as then taught in Glasgow, that there is no one who had the privilege of passing through it, who does not trace to its honoured Professor the success he had in his initiatory studies, and does so with affection and gratitude.

Was the same system of examination pursued in the Philosophy classes?—The same system was pursued in the Philosophy classes. In the Natural Philosophy, there were, additional to the two hours of daily work in the public class, three hours a week employed in conducting experiments.

In the Moral Philosophy class did the students read any Latin?—They did through the whole year, at least a greater part of the year. And the books read were *Bacon's Novum Organum*, and *Cicero De Officiis*, and *De Finibus*.

Were the students very strictly examined in Latin?—Very strictly.

Did the Professor examine the exercises at home?—Regularly.

Does not this occupy a great deal of his time?—No doubt it does, but it is most profitably employed; and the result of it tells in carrying on the business of the class.

You do not conceive that it interferes with the progress of the Professor's own studies?—I do not see that; by a little management of time, it need not materially interfere with that: and yet, however great were the occupation in this way, it must be repeated that the result, for the advantage of the student, is most beneficial.

Did you observe any reluctance upon the part of the students to submit themselves to examination?—No.

Neither in the junior, nor in the advanced classes?—Neither in the one nor the other.

Was the Natural Philosophy class well attended?—Yes, very well.

Have you had an opportunity of comparing the progress of students who have been attending classes in the University of Edinburgh, corresponding with those of Glasgow, so as to judge of the effects of the system of instruction pursued here, compared with those of the system adopted there?—I have never entered into such a comparison with the view of ascertaining the merits of the system of instruction practised here and elsewhere. But I have had opportunities of observing not a few who have studied at the University of Edinburgh, and the progress made by them has disappointed my expectations. And though my opinion may, perhaps, be ascribed to partiality for the system of my own Alma Mater, yet I must say that I feel disposed to attribute the result to the want of that plan of regular examinations and other exercises which, as I have understood, are not so thoroughly introduced here.

Do you refer chiefly to their knowledge of languages?—I have observed instances in the department of composition, including in that, both the art of method and reasoning, and the style of English writing; and some striking instances in the department of the languages.

Have you had very frequent opportunities of examining young men who have attended the language classes in this University?—I have not had very frequent opportunities; but, in my official capacity, I have been called to examine young men who have been two, or three, or four years in the Language classes. What has puzzled me in these cases, has been a contra-

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riety between the attainments of the students, and the certificates they have brought. There has been such a difference as I could not at all account for.

Do you happen to know at what schools those persons were educated previous to going to College?—Yes; I knew those who were educated at Heriot's Hospital.

Did you know if some of the others were Bursars who had been educated at the High School, Edinburgh?—I was not aware at what school the others were educated. But as to those who passed through Heriot's Hospital, they did return to undergo examination by us, in a most lamentable state of deficiency. At the same time, I ought to say, I was not a member of the Committee who passed these boys when they left Heriot's Hospital to enter College, so that I do not know the extent of their acquisitions there. But, speaking in general, I have this to say, that if I were a member of the Committee, no boy applying for admission from Heriot's Hospital into the College, should be allowed to pass with my consent, having such puny acquisitions (as those youths had), after having been one, two, or three years attending at this school.

You did not conceive them to be fit to enter the College, even after having been three years there?—No, I did not.

Do you not think boys have greater opportunities of getting better instruction in Heriot's Hospital than in the generality of country schools?—Far better than in the *generality* of country schools.

Do you not consider the system of teaching Latin in Heriot's Hospital as quite superior?—Yes, I would say it is quite superior to the instruction that is to be got in many country schools, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, though I do not think the system of classical study in Heriot's Hospital is conducted according to the very best principles.

Are there any further suggestions you have to offer as to the plan of Education or Discipline in this University, founded upon your observation of the practice at Glasgow?—On that important feature of the practice in the University of Glasgow already noticed, viz. the plan of Examination, I would state, that though the two first classes there, as taught when I attended them, were both distinguished by that beneficial discipline, yet, in the one class, it was maintained to a greater degree than in the other; and, if I remember distinctly, with a proportional advantage to the youth of that class, in which it was more carefully followed. The Humanity and Greek classes now referred to, were in that comparative state as to the plan in view. The Professor of Humanity called up for examination, twice, and generally thrice a-week, every student, without exception. The Professor of Greek, again, pursued (I shall not say altogether, but in a great measure) the plan of calling up the students, who would execute their tasks well, thus carrying on the business of the hour with fewer interruptions; and no doubt, as might be intended, with the hope of instructing and exciting those who had fallen behind in preparation, by the example of those who were farther advanced. But this latter plan, to the extent to which it was pursued, was hurtful. Fewer, of course, distinguished themselves in the Greek class than in the Latin, where every boy was required to read twice or thrice a-week. Besides, no student knew the precise time when he might be called on; and that also was a capital feature in the plan.

Do you think that it had the effect of securing greater attention?—Yes, it led, in a great majority of cases, to regular preparation.

Do you know if it is the practice in the Private Greek class at Glasgow to examine at all?—No, not in the Private Greek class, which is a different class altogether from what it is in this University. One circumstance ought to be mentioned with regard to it. The students from what is called the old side of the public class, attend it, who, at the usual hour of examination, are tried on the books read in it. Besides, the Private Greek class is open to students of every description, for whose improvement lectures on Philology, General Grammar, &c. are given at stated times.

How long is it the practice to attend the Public Greek Class at Glasgow?—I think three years, generally.

How many hours a-day are employed during those three years?—Two hours a-day, at least.

Every successive year?—Every successive year. The young side of the Greek Class was made up of those who, in the Humanity, ranked on the old side of the Latin, and were called *Ex Classe Latina;* then, of those who were properly *In Classe Græca;* and lastly, of those who took the Logic along with the Greek, and were named *Ex Classe Logica.* Many of us were wont to rank ourselves in these three orders, spending one year in each.

Is a fee paid every successive year?—Yes.

Is the fee for the second and third years of the same amount as for the first year?—Yes, but the private class is free.

Do you recollect the amount of fees for Logic?—I think the *minimum* was two guineas; it was so when I was there.

Does the instruction in Greek at Glasgow commence with the very elements of the language?—At that time it did, for there was no Rector's Class attached to the High School. Now, there is, and the elements of Greek are taught there, and the boys are able to read a little of the language before they pass into College, so that the drudgery of elementary tuition is got over in regard to those who have attended the High School. But still, there is a great influx of boys from country schools, who do not come provided with the elements of Greek, so that the Professor must devote a portion of his time, the first year, to drudgery in the elementary class.

Is it your opinion, that the teaching of the elements of Greek could be safely dispensed with in the Universities of Scotland, looking to the proportion of students who come from country schools?—It would be desirable that some provision should be made in the Parochial Schools,

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as well as in the Grammar Schools of our large towns, by which the teaching of the elements of Greek might be dispensed with. Still, even though that provision has not yet been made, there can be little doubt that, on the whole, the interests of Literature would be promoted by making it imperative, that the elements of the language be known before entering College.

Supposing such an arrangement were made, is it your opinion that a very considerable improvement would take place, probably, at no great length of time, in the Parochial and Grammar Schools?—Most assuredly; and, considering the great number of persons who are aspiring to the Church, without the least prospect of being provided for in it, there would be little difficulty in supplying the schools with teachers, who might be able to give the elements of Greek. On this subject it may be observed further, that owing to the want of such an arrangement as is referred to, and the shortness of the session, the Greek Class has been far from being so useful as it ought to be. The student, after being brought the length of reading a simple book in Greek, has arrived at the close of his first session in the study of the language, and is sent away to pursue it for himself during six months. When he returns to College, the Professor must go over the whole ground by way of revisal; and nearly six weeks or two months of the new session may escape without his advancing; and the short remainder be all the time given for leading him, during that year, to the higher acquisitions.

From such opportunities of observation as you have had, of the *circumstances* of the greater proportion of students at the University, when you attended, is it your opinion that the session might be considerably prolonged without very great inconvenience or hardship?—I do not know what particular amount of inconvenience or hardship might arise thence to the greater proportion of students. But if asked as to one evident means of promoting the interests of Literature, it is answered without hesitation, that the session ought to be prolonged. To boys, and even to students advanced in life, an absence from class-business and discipline, for the greater part of the year, is productive, in the majority of cases, of positive and incalculable mischief; attention is alienated from the object of pursuit, and habits of exertion and diligence are relaxed.

Do you believe that such an alteration would bear very hard upon the circumstances of many students, or do you think that the apprehension of such hardship is not a sufficient excuse for the shortness of the session?—I believe it would bear hard on the circumstances of many. But still, as already said, looking to the means of advancing the interests of Literature, the adoption of it can scarcely be withstood.

Have you any further observations to state to the Commissioners, in regard to the Language classes?—It is desirable, I think, that something of the discipline of the High School should be introduced to the Language classes at College. Little good, it is to be feared, can be done with the greater number of boys upon any other plan. In going from the High School, they go from a seminary in which they have been regularly and strictly drilled to the business of the class during nine or ten months in the year, and for four or five hours in the day; and under the powerful excitements to activity arising from the hope of rewards and the fear of punishments. And they enter a seminary in which the time of attendance is shortened; the check maintained over them is very slight; the examinations into their progress few; and where, in too many cases, the temptation is strong to assume prematurely the habits of young gentlemen, raised above all control. The inducements to indolence are rendered powerful by opportunity, and in the experience of vast numbers are irresistible.

Has any thing occurred to you as to the means of ensuring and ascertaining attendance upon the part of the students?—I do not think there is any plan better adapted to ensure and ascertain attendance than the one already spoken of, which supposes the regular calling of the catalogue. Frequent, unceasing examinations of a class will expose the absentees.

Did you find any inconvenience at Glasgow from calling a catalogue every day?—No inconvenience. It was regularly called every hour; six minutes did it.

What year was it when that was done?—The year 1801, and upwards till I left College, is the time to which I refer.

How many might the Greek class consist of in your time, or the Latin class?—I think about 130 in the Humanity, and about 150 in the Greek. The private Greek class might be attended, if I recollect right, by more than 200.

How many might there be at examination hours, for instance?—As stated above, I may mention as a curious fact, showing the rapid increase of students at the Glasgow University, that during the fifteen years after 1803, the students at the Humanity class had increased from about 140 to 400.

From your own knowledge, what might the numbers be at the time you were there, and when you say no inconvenience arose from calling the catalogue?—I have said there were about 150 in the Greek class when I attended it.

You say the catalogue of that class was called without inconvenience in the course of a few minutes?—It was called every hour regularly, without inconvenience.

Have you reason to think that the examinations are less frequent in the Language classes in the University of Edinburgh than in that of Glasgow?—I have always understood so. I have nothing but the report of some of those who have attended these classes. And whenever it came to be a question, with regard to them, why they were not called up more frequently, they have usually answered the question by speaking of being neglected. But caution is requisite in receiving their reports. Perhaps, in some cases, there may be non-attendance on the part of the reporters.

Are there any further observations you have to offer upon the subject of the Philosophical classes, in addition to those you have already stated?—I have often demurred a good deal about the utility of the arrangement of these classes.

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Do you mean the order in which they are attended, or the distribution of subjects?—The order in which they are attended.

Will you have the goodness to favour the Commissioners with your remarks upon that subject?—There is reason, I think, to doubt the utility of the arrangement which prescribes Logic and Moral Philosophy, in immediate succession to Classical studies. According to the method in which Logic and Moral Philosophy are commonly taught, the first thing done is to lead the student into the discussions on Mind, which, in the one class, are introductory to rules of Composition and Reasoning—and in the other, to the Rules of Moral Duty. The mind is thus turned to the subtle speculations on its own powers, before it has been trained to habits of close attention and careful induction. In turning the student at once, without any such training, to such a subject, the risk is great of inducing on him the habit of inaccurate thinking. It is true, the excellent method of conducting the Logic class at Glasgow, which obtained under its venerable Professor, made it an useful class even with that drawback. But by a postponing of the time of entering it, I think it would have been more useful still. The study of Mathematics might be more profitably entered on, immediately after the classes of Language.

To what length would you propose to carry the study of Mathematics, before the student went to the Logic or Moral Philosophy class?—As far as might enable him to begin with profit the study of Natural Philosophy.

Would you make the study of Natural Philosophy precede Logic?—Yes; still I suggest that with very great diffidence; I shall not say positively it would be a beneficial thing; I have often thought it would, and for the reasons mentioned.

Do you not think Natural History would be a very proper study at an early part of the Academical course?—Natural History is an interesting study, and may well be combined, to a certain extent, with the others. The desirable object, however, is, to propose and follow out the course of study in which the powers of the mind, as they are opening into strength, shall be called to exert themselves with vigour and diligence. Habits of masculine thought are by all means to be formed. A *premature* introduction to what is merely entertaining, especially into the flowery path of literature, ought to be avoided. Many a mind has had to bewail that premature introduction.

Do you conceive that there is any great use in teaching Logic, before a store of facts is laid up in the mind?—No, I do not think there is; and that is one reason why Logic should be postponed.

You do not consider Mathematics alone as being sufficient to store their minds for that purpose?—Natural Philosophy should be combined with it, and Mathematics should be made introductory to the study of Natural Philosophy, and accompany it.

Do any observations occur to you, in regard to the manner in which degrees in Arts are taken in the Scotch Universities, with a view to improve the manner in which they are granted, so as to render them greater objects of value and estimation?—In referring to the manner in which class-business and discipline were, on the whole, conducted in the Glasgow University, when I was there, I would say, that upon that plan there is little need for a change of procedure. By strictly following out the plan which was there sanctioned and professedly acted on, the degree of Master of Arts is to be conferred, not only in consequence of a formal examination to which the candidate for the honour is subjected at the time of applying for it, but in consequence also of an appreciation of his character as a student, which has all along been made by the examinations and exercises which composed the ordinary business and discipline of his classes; and not by these merely, but by a trial of his abilities and acquisitions, to which he has regularly been subjected in passing from one class to another. This last circumstance is a very important feature in the system at the Glasgow University.

Is that what is called the Black-stone examination?—Yes.

Do you consider that as a useful check upon students?—In every respect it is most beneficial. Though the examination be not a long one, and perhaps not a very minute one, yet it has the effect of exciting the students, and of inducing them to remember what they have got; and though I am not aware of any instance in which a student has been turned back, yet still the Professors have the power of turning him back, and the knowledge of that is a strong inducement to diligence.

Does that examination take place before, or after the student has entered the class which he has proposed to join?—After he has entered the class, which would make the disgrace greater if he were turned back.

Is it not your conviction that some of them ought to have been turned back?—I have no recollection of any particular case, in which a student ought to have been turned back.

May not the circumstance, that the fee is already paid to the Professor by the student, operate considerably in rendering that examination more lenient than it ought to be?—The institution is a beneficial one in practice, whatever doubts may be entertained of it on such grounds. If one Professor lost a fee by turning a student back, another would gain it; and the Professor whose class has been left is the Examinator, as well as he whose class has been entered.

In regard to the distribution of the subjects of the Philosophical classes, have any observations occurred to you?—No; there is nothing that occurs to me on that point, except that there might be advantage gained from a subdivision of subjects. In the University of Glasgow, for example, there is no separate Professor of Rhetoric. This branch is given to the Professor of Logic.

Do you consider the separation of those two subjects into two distinct classes, to be of any utility?—I think it is desirable to have a subdivision of these subjects, as one instance.

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Would you propose that Rhetoric should precede Logic, in any University where there is a subdivision?—No, I would not have it precede Logic; I think it should follow.

Do any of the Professors at Glasgow profess to lecture in a great measure extemporaneously?—No. The Professor of Logic, to whose plans reference has already been made, did not lecture extemporaneously; but the manner in which he used his written lectures, gave them all the beneficial effects which, in the way of rendering a subject plainer and more familiar, usually arise from an extemporaneous lecture, as delivered by a man of ability and ample resources. He went back on the longer paragraphs; he broke them down into small portions; he altered the arrangement of their clauses; he cast them into easy modes of expression; and, in short, took great pains to impress the subject of them on the mind of his students.

Do you think that practice would, in most hands, be favourable to the attainment of precision, and perspicuity, and elegance?—I am supposing that the Professor uses lectures composed with as much regard to elegance and precision as the perspicuity in treating his subject will allow. In having such lectures, and both reading them and using them as a guide in the new illustrations and enlargement, I do not see how any bad effects on the ground mentioned should follow. Every method, surely, ought to be employed by the Professor to make his students comprehend what he is doing; and this is often best to be accomplished by throwing in occasionally such additional views and illustrations, as the state of the class may be found to require, by going back to the points which may not have been so fully brought out—by interspersing, in easy colloquy, an abundance of synonymous terms, a free use of which is often very beneficial for expounding truth to inquirers.

In any of the classes at Glasgow, were the Professors in the habit of directing the students to read particular works, and afterwards examining them upon the subject of such works?—No, I am sorry to say, that plan was not adopted; at least, to any great extent.

Do you think that that system of instruction might be advantageously combined with the system of conveying instruction by lectures?—Not only do I think that there is advantage in combining it with the system of lecturing, but I do not see that the system of lecturing upon any subject can be useful without it. Looking to the higher classes, such as Moral Philosophy and Divinity and Church History, I do not see how it is possible, by the mere reading of lectures, without directing the students to the sources from which the subjects are drawn, and without regularly examining them upon the lectures, and those books to which reference has been made, that much benefit can be derived.

While you were at the University of Glasgow, did you consider that the students had the full use they might have had of the Library of the University?—At the early part of my course they had; but there was unfortunately some dilapidation went on in the University Library, which induced the Professors to be a little more careful in giving out books. The rate of admission was made somewhat higher, and the students were called upon to make a deposit as a guarantee for the return of the book. But I believe that did not operate to any extent in the way of hardship, or produce any obstacle to any student disposed to carry on his inquiries; that is, with regard to the University Library. A small library is attached to each class in the College, and the books are selected chiefly by the Professor; he takes such books as he thinks his students may be the better for in prosecuting the particular studies of that class. Then with regard to the Divinity Hall in Glasgow, there is an excellent library attached to it, which is wholly under the management of a Committee of the students, who conduct it with great propriety, and great facility is given in the use of that library to those who are engaged in the prosecution of their Theological studies.

Is there a considerable number of copies of the most useful books?—I cannot say that there is a considerable number of copies, but there are several copies of those books which are most frequently consulted by the students. I recollect well when I was at the Hall, I thought that was a department in it which admiited of some amendment,—the multiplying copies of books that were frequently consulted. I understand since that time they have gone on increasing the number of those books which are most consulted.

Are there any further observations which occur to you relative to the Literary or Philosophical classes, or upon the system of education or discipline of the Universities of Scotland, before proceeding to the consideration of the Theological Faculty?—In addition to the observations made, I beg leave particularly to suggest the absolute necessity of prolonging the time of study.

Do you mean lengthening the term of the session?—Yes, lengthening the term of the session; I think that is quite necessary.

Would you conceive four years' attendance upon the Literary and Philosophical classes by those who propose to enter the Church, sufficient, if the session were lengthened?—Yes. I should think if the session were lengthened, and some progress in Greek made before entering College, that five years at the very utmost were sufficient. In that case even four might be enough.

Is it your opinion that it would be an advantage to add another session for the previous education of students intended for the Church, in order to secure some attainment in the knowledge of the Hebrew language before they enter Divinity Hall; during which additional year they might also prosecute some of the Physical Sciences further?—Yes, I think it would be a desirable thing for the intended student of Divinity to have some knowledge of Hebrew in that way; but I do not think that one year of studying that language as a preliminary to his entering the Hall, should finish his course of attendance on the Hebrew class, as essential to the study of Divinity.

Would you propose he should attend it the first year after attending Divinity Hall?—One year,—I would not say the first year,—but one year during the time he is at the Hall.

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Do you consider that the addition of a fifth year of attendance at the University for students intended for the Church would be a material hardship upon the greater proportion of students?—I believe, with regard to the greater portion of students who are pressing forward to the Church, it is a very desirable thing to have the course of attendance upon College curtailed as much as possible; but still, if the great object of promoting Theological Literature is to be accomplished, I think that is an item which should be thrown out of calculation.

Is the number of young men at present pressing forward to the Church, such as to render it, in your opinion, unlikely that the interests of the Church would suffer from such an alteration, even though a few should thereby be impeded or discouraged?—So far from the interests of the Church suffering, I have always been of opinion that the substantial interests of the Church would be promoted by lessening the numbers of those who are pressing into it; and for this, among other reasons, that as it is altogether impossible they can be provided for, there will be multiplied over the country the numbers of those who, as preachers, bear a clerical character—and they, being under the necessity, for the purpose of procuring subsistence, to betake themselves to pursuits that may not be professional—the same bad effect may ensue as often takes place in the south, from the manner in which many of the poorer clergy are compelled to support themselves. An unfavourable impression, weakening to the useful influence of the clergy, is thereby produced.

Is it your impression that the generality of preachers are generally capable of teaching Greek, and that they might be beneficially employed in teaching a better order of schools than are now established in the parishes throughout Scotland?—Certainly, if the previous plan of instruction in the Greek language in our Universities were improved, you might expect to have the favourable result by which so desirable an object would be gained.

Which at present you hardly look for?—I think not, generally.

Do you think at present, that it would be easy to get a sufficient number of men to fill the parish schools of Scotland in such a manner as to supersede the necessity of teaching the first Greek classes in the Scotch Universities?—I fear not; I should be very much afraid not.

Will you proceed to state any suggestions that occur to you in regard to the study of Divinity in the Universities of Scotland?—The opinion I have formed on that important subject does not coincide with the plan that has usually been followed in teaching Theology; the usual plan being such as leads me to doubt whether the interests of Theological Literature can extensively flourish under it. Referring to the manner in which the Theological class was taught when I attended it, I am obliged to confess that, under the tuition even of a most learned, and laborious, and pious divine, whom every one venerated, and justly so, the Hall was a place of little profit. To the greater number who attended it could scarcely be otherwise. A lecture, no doubt, displaying extensive research, was given. But no examination on the subject of it ever was held. References were made to a multiplicity of books on Theology. But no selection of such as might be easily got was pointed out, and no inquiry instituted as to what the students were reading. The usual number of discourses were called for. But the composing of one during the first year of the student's attendance was discouraged; and with the exception of these discourses no method remained to the Professor for ascertaining what his charge were about. It occurs to me that a similar plan to what was proposed for other classes ought to obtain in the Hall. There ought to be two hours of meeting every day; and the time divided between lecturing, examinations on the subjects of the lectures, reading portions of the sacred classics, both out of the Old and New Testaments, besides other exercises, prescribed and voluntary, which may be given out. In order to accomplish these things well, there might be a profitable distribution of subjects among the Professors of what is called the Theological Faculty. I will not take it on me to suggest the manner in which that may be best done. But certainly a new division of labour in this department is extremely desirable. There is, for example, one branch of Theological Literature, of which the students of Divinity in our Church are, for the most part, very ignorant; I mean the writings of the ancient Fathers. The clergy of the Roman Catholic Church usually attend to these with diligence, and are well versed in them. They are not so well versed in the Sacred Scriptures as Protestant divines are. In that they are much to be blamed. But there seems to be no good reason why we should not have the opportunity and the excitement to add the other to our Biblical knowledge. I have often thought that the Professor of Church History, instead of spending the time so much in giving in his lectures a detail of facts, (which might be gained from books in private,) might, along with abridged views of facts, and disquisitions on their causes, be usefully employed in reading with his students the works of the Latin and Greek Fathers, making selections from them, and introducing with these readings sketches of the periods to which they belong. This last, it occurs to me, might be an exceedingly interesting and very useful way of giving instruction in Church History.

Do you understand that the Professors of Church History have generally in their lectures confined themselves to the dry detail of facts?—I refer only to my own experience.

Is Dr. Muir of opinion that the system of irregular or partial attendance at the Divinity Hall is detrimental to the interests of learning and religion, and to the character of the Church of Scotland?—I am of opinion, and always have been, that it is utterly detrimental to them to the extent to which it prevails. In itself it is a perfect anomaly, and the origin of it to be accounted for only by referring to a period when the applicants to the Church were few in number, and it was thought necessary to hold out a *bonus* to induce them to come forward. But now that circumstances are altered, the practice, for the interests of Theological Literature, ought to be abolished.

What period of attendance upon the Theological classes would you be inclined to recom-

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mend, supposing irregular attendance shall be entirely done away, and a proper and regular system established?—I do not see, with regular attendance, that there would be any necessity for extending the period beyond four years. The same remark that was made with regard to the other classes ought to be made here, that the Session should be prolonged.

Would it be no objection to that system, in your opinion, that the period at which young men would be able to enter the Church, would in that way be postponed?—I scarcely think it would be postponed. There are so many now who enter the Church after irregular attendance (six years' enrolment being required from the irregular students), that no loss of time would really ensue.

Supposing such a regular and proper system were established for conducting the study of Theology in the Universities of Scotland, is it your opinion that any additional class, such as that of Biblical Criticism, might be established with advantage?—It is of the greatest importance that the study of Biblical Criticism should be pursued with vigour. I am not aware, however, of any objection to its being conducted by the members of the Theological Faculty, as it is at present composed, without an additional Professor. I do not see why the Professor of Hebrew should not bear his share in it along with the Professor of Divinity. Conducting the department of Biblical Criticism, I think, would fall very much in his way.

Would you propose that the Professor of Hebrew should teach his class for three years?—It might be so with great advantage.

Do you think that in that way the subjects might be sufficiently overtaken by the different Professors?—I think so, supposing the students are attending regularly, and the session is prolonged, and the Professors of the Theological Faculty make the proper distribution and arrangement among the subjects of their departments. A greater attention to Biblical Criticism than has hitherto prevailed, appears to be necessary to promote Theological Literature, and to fit the Clergy for their great work, as expounders of the Divine Scriptures.

Supposing regular attendance at Divinity Hall for four years should be enjoined, in what way would you propose that the Divinity class, properly so called, should be taught,—would you propose that there should be, first an Elementary class for one year, and then a full course for three years; or in what other method would you recommend that the class should be taught?—It has occurred to me that great good might arise from (what may, perhaps, be deemed somewhat laborious and difficult) a strict examination of Intrants to Divinity Hall, for the purpose of ascertaining their acquisitions,—how far they have prosecuted their studies in General Literature, and with what success. While these Intrants formed an Elementary class in the Hall, they themselves might again be usefully divided into an old and young side, the Exercises prescribed to them taking a character from the standing of those to whom they are prescribed. In truth, in the Divinity Hall, there should be something conveyed of the discipline that takes place in the other classes.

Is that an opinion founded upon your observation of the different state of the acquirements of those whom you have seen entering the Hall?—The acquirements of students entering the Hall are, of course, extremely varied. But I found the suggestion on the absolute need there is for the careful superintendence which the arrangement proposed must require. The experience of an opposite mode of procedure, by which every student was left to pursue his inquiries *ad libitum*, impresses me deeply with the need and the value of a closer inspection and greater incitement in conducting Theological studies. When there is no such superintendence, and no direction to study given, on some knowledge of the acquirements of the persons directed, the student has often lasting cause to mourn over the time he lost in his ignorance how to turn himself, left to grope a way for himself, and not even told what books he should read. In the Interim Act of 1803, and repeated during successive years, the Church makes provision for following out the plan of superintendence. But then one part of that act renders another useless; for while the Professor is required to take a regular superintendence of his students, the act allows, to as many as please, to substitute enrolment for attendance.

Supposing such an examination were to take place, in regard to the acquirements of different students when they enter the Divinity Hall, as you have suggested, what is the system of instruction you would recommend in the Divinity class?—On the supposition now made, it will lie with the Professor to point out the books to be read and the exercises to be performed by his students, according to the divisions by which he has arranged them, and their standing in the Hall. There may come to be felt, no doubt, a difficulty with regard to the order of instruction in a class composed of these separate portions. That difficulty, however, is also experienced in the earlier classes, and the arrangements of the Professor have the overcoming it in view. In regard to the Hall, an arrangement among the divisions and the hours might, perhaps, be practicable. Even though there were an alternating of hours between a higher and lower division, the curtailment of the daily time of attendance might be endured without injury. At each hour the number attending would be smaller, and consequently more manageable. But it is not easy to enter into details on such a subject. A little practice will suggest many useful expedients.

Do you think that a full Course of Divinity may be embraced within three years, supposing the session is prolonged?—I would say four years.

Supposing the Professor of Systematic Divinity were to give a sort of outline of the whole heads of the course the first year, and then the extended course for the three subsequent years, do you consider that that would be sufficient?—Yes, quite sufficient.

Would you think that plan better than a course lasting for four years, when the student might, perhaps, enter the second or third year, without having had any general systematic view presented to him in the first instance?—I do most assuredly think so.

What number of exercises do you think ought to be performed by the Theological students?—There ought to be a great number; I could not take upon myself to say what number.

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Do you consider the present number of Discourses required of the students, by the act of the Assembly, sufficient to afford a specimen of their progress?—Not sufficient to afford a specimen of progress; nor by themselves are they so useful. Sermon-writing by itself is not in the first instance so profitable for students of Divinity. Along with attempts at Sermon-writing, the advantage would be great to exercise them in composing Essays on Theological subjects.

Would you require those exercises, to which you allude, very frequently?—Yes; and I would have at the same time voluntary exercises, so as to give materials for working to the more diligent students.

Would you not propose to abolish that particular description of task, which is called Exercise and Addition?—No; I would rather propose that more specimens of it were demanded. Such exercises would be well prescribed in connexion with a course of Biblical Criticism.

Would you have exercises both from the Old and New Testament?—Yes, certainly; that would be rendered quite practicable upon the previous plan of having a Hebrew class, as preliminary to entering upon the study of Theology.

Do you think these exercises ought to take place weekly?—Very frequently; the length of them is not what is of so much consequence,—it is rather the system of keeping the students at perpetual work that is so desirable.

What, in your opinion, ought to be the nature of a Homily?—It is very much the same as an Essay.

Do you think it is in the nature of a familiar Discourse, or is it one that requires particular research?—The specimens of a Homily, as we have them in the writings of the Fathers, are peculiar. There is no strict method proposed, or often even maintained in them. They exhibit little research.

As a great proportion of the time of the Professor of Divinity is consumed in hearing the Discourses which the Church prescribes before licensing students to preach, is it your opinion that the Professor of Divinity might be lightened of any part of that duty by any other Professor?—I think the evil complained of will in part be remedied, by declaring that there is to be no irregular attendance; because, on account of the irregularity of attendance, it is commonly at the end of the session, when the students crowd in from the country, that the occasions of hearing discourses are so multiplied as to become burdensome. If the Professor had all his students, and always near him, he might be able to make arrangements with them for spreading the discourses more equally over the session; and then, were the session itself prolonged, the necessity of hearing many discourses at one time would be diminished.

Is it not probable that, if such a regular system of study of Divinity were introduced into the different Colleges, as has now been contemplated, the Church might say, that by these exercises the object proposed was much more than gained, without the necessity of requiring so many *long formal discourses* to be delivered, which, with a number of 100 or 200 students, must occupy so much time?—I do not see how the number of discourses prescribed by the Church could rightly be diminished. I am supposing the other exercises, that are prescribed by the Professor, are more in the way of Essays. I do not think it a proper thing to diminish the number of discourses; but to accomplish the object in view, if it be determined to have regular attendance and the session prolonged, the necessity of hearing many discourses at one time would be diminished.

Might it not be expedient that the Principals of the different Colleges should take a part in hearing the discourses, and superintending the instruction of students of Divinity?—It certainly would be expedient, and a very desirable thing, so to lighten the duties of the Professor of Divinity, provided a judicious subdivision and arrangement of labour were effected.

Might there not be an advantage, if the Principal delivered lectures upon some parts of the subject, seeing that its extent renders it frequently difficult for the Professor of Divinity to get through a Systematic Course of Divinity?—That would depend upon the manner in which Systematic Divinity should be lectured upon. The manner in which it has been generally done, has always appeared to me, for any purpose of utility, to be exceedingly faulty. The common plan has been to introduce every thing that can be introduced into the lectures, and to enter so much into the details of the subject, as to extend the course through four, five, or even six sessions. Thus, not unfrequently has it happened, that students, even with regular attendance, have entered and left the Hall without hearing the beginning or end of the system, and gone away with mere fragments. Lectures were more useful, it is apprehended, did they consist of grouping views, grand outlines, and prominent points of the subject—with ample references to the sources from which materials have been drawn; while, on the books recommended to be read, there were stated examinations and writing of Essays. Without these, I doubt if much good is to be derived from the system of mere lecturing.

Have any part of the improvements you have alluded to been pursued in any of the Universities, unless in late years?—I am not aware.

Are there any further suggestions you have to offer, with a view to the assistance of the Professor of Divinity?—It is in the department of Biblical Criticism, that any lightening of the labour of the Professor of Divinity might be profitably given.

Might not many of the branches of Biblical Criticism, or subjects of that description, be very advantageously lectured upon by the Principal, so that it should not interfere much with the Theological Course?—Certainly they might.

Is it not understood that, until a recent period, the Principal of the College of Glasgow was in the habit of performing some duty of that description, or of delivering a course of lectures connected with the study of Theology?—Yes, Principal Leishman was in the habit of giving Theological lectures.

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Are you aware upon what subjects Principal Leishman delivered the lectures to which you allude, or in what way attendance upon his class was reconciled with the general plan of study required of the Theological students?—Why, if I am rightly informed of the manner in which the Principal conducted these lectures, they were delivered on stated evenings to students of Theology in the Common Hall; and, if I mistake not, they were lectures upon the Evidences of Christianity. But I cannot say that I am very minutely informed of that fact.

Are there any other observations which occur to you upon the subject of the Divinity class?—Nothing farther, except this, that much good may arise, both for the improvement of the students and the interests of the Church, by the Professor of Divinity having more intimate intercourse with those under his care, in the way of private counsel, in addition to what he does at the hours of teaching.

In regard to the class of Church History, are there any observations which you have to make as to the mode in which it is generally taught?—No; there is nothing further occurs to me, beyond what I have mentioned. I am decidedly of opinion, that the mere detail of facts to the students who attend that class is quite useless.

Is there any reason why the Professor of Church History should not lecture every day?—I see no reason.

Is it the case at Glasgow?—It is not; he lectures only three times a-week.

Would you introduce a system of examination into that class?—Clearly; not only upon the lectures, but upon the books to which reference may be made by the Professor.

In regard to the class of Hebrew and Oriental Languages, have you any observations to make which you think will be useful?—No, I have no observation to make upon that.

Do you consider that the study of Hebrew has been sufficiently cultivated by the Clergy of the Church of Scotland in general?—Unfortunately not; it has of late years revived, and happily revived.

Would not the increased length of the Session, and the reading of the Sacred Classics in the Divinity class, tend greatly to facilitate the study of Hebrew?—It is desirable, and it is what ought to be done for that end.

Would the mode of instruction in the class of Ecclesiastical History, to which you have alluded, combined with reading some portions of the Fathers in Latin and Greek, have a tendency to keep up the Classical Literature of students of Divinity, while attending the Hall?—Surely.

At present, are no Fees paid by the Divinity students?—None.

Is it your opinion that fees might be exacted from Divinity students, or do you consider that that would be a prejudicial change?—According to experience, I think those classes are better attended where fees are paid, and therefore it is fit to be considered whether the same thing should not be exacted in the Divinity Hall. At the same time, very few Professors of Divinity would like to be the instruments in introducing such a change, and many students might feel it as a hardship.

Do you think the change would operate as any material hardship upon the greater proportion of the students of Divinity?—Yes, I do; and, if all the other changes that are contemplated be introduced, particularly that of exacting regular attendance, and prolonging the session, so as materially to increase the expenditure of the students, it were far better to wave that proposal.

Do you think it would be a greater hardship for students to pay fees during the course of Theological studies, than during their attendance upon the Literary and Philosophical classes?—In this way it would, that their expenditure is, by the other arrangement suggested, to be much increased.

Are students of Divinity able, generally, in some measure, to support themselves by teaching, or by their literary labours?—Certainly; but, according to these previous plans, the means of the students would be curtailed considerably. There are not a few who are now irregular students of Theology, supporting themselves by teaching in the country. If the other plans were adopted for the promotion of Theological literature, it were far better, as I have said, to wave this proposal.

Do you consider that young men are fully as well prepared for the duty of tutors in gentlemen's families, at the conclusion of their Philosophical course, as they are after having studied Divinity for three or four years—are they as fully prepared to act as tutors at the age of eighteen, for instance?—I would say, in a greater number of cases they would enter with greater effect as tutors, after having spent other four years at an University in addition to their Philosophical course. But in regard to the particular effect produced by such a change upon many of the students, I am not aware, judging of the matter with a view to the great interests of literature in general, that that is an item that is to be taken into calculation.

Under the present system of irregular attendance at Divinity Hall, does not the progress of the students in Theological study seem to depend (with the exception of one year's attendance at the College) entirely upon their individual exertions?—Yes, wholly upon that, and in situations frequently where they are almost cut off from any inducement to make exertions; very often they are removed to distant parts of the country, where they have access to no library, and mix with any, rather than clerical society, or such as will keep up their habits of study.

Have you had opportunities of comparing the attainments of the regular and irregular students, either at the Presbyterian examinations or otherwise?—I cannot now charge my memory with any facts that induced me to draw that comparative estimate; but I can state generally, that I have seen and deplored, in more instances than one, the mischievous effects of students being banished away to distant parts of the country; and the deteriorating influence

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of such a system upon all their habits of study, upon all their modes of thinking and feeling with regard to professional objects. I can say, I have had many instances in which I have seen the bad effects of it illustrated.

You conceive, then, that during their attendance at the University, there are many other sources of improvement, besides listening to lectures?—Most assuredly; their very intercourse with other students, and the beneficial influence of literary society, and particularly of Presbyterial society. I think that is a very important thing—I may mention one instance that occurred in my own observation of the bad effects of being removed to a distance from the seat of the University,—and I could mention others,—the case of a student who had distinguished himself at the University, but who, in his banishment (for really it was nothing else than banishment), had access to no clerical society, and to no library. He returned deteriorated in every respect. The only books to which he had access were two odd volumes of Blair's Sermons. He had few books of his own. That is only one of many instances.

With regard to the accomplishment of changes and improvements, to which reference has been now made, in a system of Theological study, is it your opinion that advantage would be derived from this Commission making any recommendation on this subject, so as to leave the matter to the determination of the Church, after considering such recommendation; or do you think that regulations by this Commission should precede the adoption of those changes by the Church, leaving out of view any reference to the question of authority or power, and speaking solely with reference to the most expedient manner of accomplishing the change?—I am not Church-lawyer enough to decide upon that point. We are very tardy in making laws in our Church; still, if it could be accomplished, it would go down with greater power if it emanated from the Church.

Do you consider that any recommendation from the Commission would influence the opinions of the Church?—I have no doubt any recommendation from them, after their labours in this investigation, would be listened to with the utmost attention and respect.

Considering the jealousy some might entertain, and the objections others might have to the proposed plan; recollecting also, on the one hand, that the Church have it in their power to license those only who have followed that system of instruction which they themselves may think fit to require, and, on the other hand, that the Academic authorities can regulate the studies within the different Universities; would you wish to see the object in question carried into effect in the latter method, before the Church had introduced more material changes and improvements in the system which they consider necessary for the study of Divinity; or do you think, in the first instance, that the Church should be allowed to make those improvements which should be followed out afterwards by the regulations of Academical authority?—Any regulations the University might make, as to the attendance at the Divinity Hall, would, of course, be useless, if students applying to Presbyteries might still obtain licences from the Church upon the old plan.

Supposing regulations were passed by some Academical authority, by which attendance at Divinity Hall should be prescribed for the period to which you have alluded, for a certain number of sessions, (those sessions being prolonged, and the Professors not being allowed to give certificates to any who had not gone through that attendance,) is it your opinion that the Church would be at all inclined to license Preachers without regard to such regulations?—I think it would be a very unfortunate thing to bring the two authorities into collision; it would be better if any method could be fallen upon, by which improvements should be introduced by a mutual good understanding. But at the same time, the high importance of introducing these would induce me to think, that the attempt at such an understanding should be made without delay—and that, in the mean while, for the sake of Literature and Science, the Universities should endeavour to bring in as much of them as they can.

Is it your opinion, looking to the present state of opinions in the Church upon this subject, that by means of a recommendation from this Commission, the proposed changes would be much accelerated?—I have no opportunity of judging—I could not say. I know very little of what is going on in the Church; I am not able to state in what way such a proposition would be received. But I apprehend that the refusal of it is to keep back the improvement of our Theological Literature.

Supposing that the leading persons in the Church,—those who generally take the lead in the business of the General Assembly,—were to concur with the Commissioners in recommending such a measure, do you think it probable there would be much opposition to it throughout the Church generally?—From the effect that would be produced upon many who are now proposing to enter our Church, and perhaps from old recollections and habits on the part of many of the ministers of the Church, as well as from other causes, the opposition might be considerable.

For what period would you propose the session should be prolonged?—At all events it ought not to be less than eight or nine months. I would say eight months.

Do you mean for the Literary, Philosophical, and Theological classes?—Yes.

Do you apprehend that there would be any particular mischief or evil result from taking fees of the students of Divinity?—You would increase so much the more the expenditure of the student of Divinity by requiring him to attend regularly for eight months instead of six. I would rather wave this, which would be a considerable item to his burden, and it would render your changes less palatable, if along with them you were to propose this addition.

Are there any other suggestions you have to offer upon the subject of the Theological class and the study of Divinity?—No, nothing further occurs to me. There is, however, one general point with regard to the whole of the classes in the University which I use the freedom to touch on. I have always thought it would be a very desirable thing if some method were fallen upon in all the classes, by which there might be a recognition of the principles of

Christianity in our Universities. There might be put into the hands of the students in every class, some small manual containing an abridged but clear view of the evidences of Christianity, and its leading doctrines; and this they might be called upon to commit to memory; and at stated times be examined on it. Thus an excellent instrument were prepared for the Professor, by which, if disposed, he might impress deeply on the minds of young men, at the most dangerous period of life for receiving sceptical notions, the principles of religion, while a most acceptable office were done for parents at a distance.

Do you make that suggestion with a view to the general students?—Yes, to the whole classes. One thing is obvious, that in our Universities there is little recognition of the established religion. It is not so in the south.

Have you attended to the great difficulty there would be in the way of carrying that suggestion into effect, from the variety of persons who come from all quarters of the world to this University, and who belong to very different churches and sects?—That difficulty does not appear to have been attended to in the southern Universities. There I am aware the conformity is too great; there is an exaction made which excludes all conscientious dissenters, or which turns dissenters into hypocrites. I do not think there is any necessity to go that length. But still I do not see why such a manual as has been referred to, might not be introduced with advantage. The using of a well composed treatise, containing a view of the evidences and doctrines of Christianity, could scarcely be objected to on the part of the Professors, who have all either subscribed, or declared their willingness to subscribe, to the standards of the National Church.

Does it occur to your recollection that, in 1647, the General Assembly required the Masters and Professors in the University to examine their students weekly upon the principles of the Christian religion?—I cannot remember the year, but I have a distinct recollection of an act to that effect.

Would you propose that such a manual as that ought to be drawn up by the University, or should be one for which the University is responsible; or would you leave it entirely to the discretion of the individual Professors to adopt such a manual as they themselves would approve of?—It would be necessary to have a check somewhere; it would occur to me that each Professor might be allowed to follow his own plan, but subject to the revision of the Church.

Do you think such a manual could be drawn up, that could conscientiously state the leading principles of Christianity, without touching any of the disputed tenets of different persons?—No, it could not, after you had passed beyond a view of the evidences of Christianity.

Could you give the evidences from Prophecy, in a manual, without touching some of the leading tenets of different persons?—Why, if it be absolutely necessary to avoid touching the leading tenets, it might be possible to give a circumscribed view even of that evidence, without largely traversing any disputed point. But I do not see why the peculiar tenets of Christianity should be avoided. It would not occur to me that there was any objection to it, considering that the Universities are under the superintendence of a Church, whose tenets are of the description which it is well enough known they are. And in legislating for Universities, placed under the immediate superintendence of such a Church, there seems to be less necessity for too great a deference to those whose opinions are decidedly hostile to hers.

Would not such a system amount to a test of opinion, before admittance into the University as a seminary of education?—Suppose we look on the subjects referred to merely as a branch of knowledge, why should there not be means employed to keep up the student's acquaintance with the religion of his country? Indescribable pains are often taken to preserve his acquaintance with the mythology of Greece and Rome, and there does not seem to be any good reason why the true religion should be neglected.

If you make a manual, in which you ask a student certain questions, and require him to answer them in certain words, would not that, with an intelligent and conscientious student, amount to a test?—If, on the part of the students, the use of such a manual in public classes be objected to, on the ground of its applying to some among them in the way of a religious test, it is respectfully suggested, that already, in most of our Universities—at any rate in one—the business of each class is opened every day by the Professor with prayer. In performing that duty, a recognition of the peculiar principles of Christianity is unavoidable; and since the students are thus indiscriminately called on to join in so solemn an acknowledgment of those principles, it does not appear either as a great innovation, or, on the score of consistency, as objectionable, that the same be brought forward in another form, and become the topics of stated examinations, under the guidance of an authorized manual. If this proposal, however, be still objected to, may not the Sacred Scriptures, in the Latin and Greek versions, be statedly read, and to a certain extent be made the subject of examinations, both critically and historically?—or, should every thing *directly* bearing on the doctrines of Christianity be still excluded from the Literary and Philosophical classes, could any objection be started to the reading and expounding of such a book as Paley's Natural Theology?—While in the Physical class, for example, so much is usually heard of the phenomena of the universe, as little more than proofs of the capabilities of nature, a regular exercise on that book might serve to deepen very seasonably the impression of the existence and superintendence of a First Cause. But surely, in whatever way it is to be accomplished, it is most desirable that the whole course of education at the Scottish Universities should receive something more of a stamp from the National faith.

Supposing no other duty is thought fit to be performed by the Principals, do you think it would be any improvement if the Principals of Universities were to deliver a popular course of lectures upon the evidences of Christianity, not intended merely for students of Divinity, but open to the general students?—It would be a very excellent practice.

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Would you require attendance upon such a class from those who intended to take a degree in Arts?—I should see no possible objection to it.

Did you attend any part of your Theological studies in Edinburgh?—One session.

Are you acquainted with the state of the Theological Library in this University?—No, I am not with the present state of it.

Do you remember if, at the time of your attendance here, any dissatisfaction was expressed as to the state of the Library?—No; I have no distinct remembrance of any dissatisfaction expressed about it. We used to have frequent meetings and some discussions as to the Librarians; and the way, if I remember right, of introducing and arranging the books. That took place during the first year of the present Professor's course. But there were no such disputations then, as I have heard by report have arisen since.

What were the principal causes of dissatisfaction at the time?—I do not remember any particular causes of dissatisfaction. The meetings were chiefly with regard to the arrangement of the books.

Had the students experienced any inconvenience in getting books at the Library, or was there a want of a sufficient number of copies, or had there been a purchase of improper books?—No, I have not a distinct recollection of any grounds of dissatisfaction, such as I have heard have occasioned so much discussion since.

Did not the students wish to suggest the books that were to be purchased?—That I believe was afterwards. But I have a very indistinct recollection on the subject.

Have you any further observations to offer upon the subject of your examination?—I really have not any thing further to say. I have had no information to communicate to the Commissioners, nothing but mere *dicta*.

Edinburgh, Monday, 4th December 1826.

The Right Honourable The LORD PRESIDENT in the Chair.

James Pillans, Esq., Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

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Are you Professor of Humanity in this University?—Yes.

Have you seen the questions that were put by this Commission to the Senatus Academicus, and the answers that were returned to them?—I have not yet had time to peruse them: a copy may have been sent to my house; but, having been absent till within two days of the commencement of the College Session, I have not yet seen them.

How many classes have you?—Two; the Junior and Senior, or First and Second.

How many hours do you teach?—The First or Junior Class meets from 11 to 1, five days in the week. It has been the custom, hitherto, for the First Class to meet one hour upon Saturdays, but not till after the 1st of January. I have begun, however, this year, and mean to continue to meet that class an hour every Saturday during the session. The Second or Senior Class meets from 9 to 10 every day, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2 to 3. Saturday is a sort of disposable day, and every Professor makes what use of it he pleases. I devote an hour on Saturdays to meet those of the Senior Class who engage in private study, to examine on the results of that, and explain the difficulties they have met with. I may also mention that I have generally met the advanced class on Monday mornings, at half-past eight, (half an hour before the usual time,) for the purpose of exercising them in the recitation of select passages in Latin and English.

In the Return, the number of students who attended your class for the two years, 1819-20, and 1825-6, is not mentioned, but left blank; can you mention the reason for that?—I went abroad so immediately after the last course, that I have not had time to make it out.

What is the reason why the year 1820 is left blank in the Returns?—That was the last year of my predecessor, Mr. Christison.

At what age do the young gentlemen commonly come to your Junior Class?—About fourteen and a half is the average age of those who come into that class, and fifteen and a half, or perhaps sixteen, is the average of the Senior Class.

Do you consider the age of fourteen and a half to be rather too young for boys to come to your class, freed from all the discipline to which they have been subject previously?—If they were to be so freed, I should say certainly it was; but I think it quite possible, at that period of life, to subject them to a discipline which may, in fact, be as effectual, though without punishment, as any that can be used in a school. I am tempted to mention, as a proof of this, that the Junior Class, at the moment I am speaking, is at work, writing an exercise I prescribed, under the superintendence of a general censor, who will collect the results, and dismiss them without my appearing again. It is a new experiment, which I should not think of repeating but on an occasion like the present. It is one which I am quite sure will succeed.

Then you are not sensible of any want of attention or emulation among the students?—Not the least.

Do you conduct your classes entirely by Examinations?—Entirely by Examinations, with Prelections, as opportunity may occur. It occasionally happens, even in the Junior Class, that a large proportion of the hour is passed in Prelection; that is, in speaking *extempore* upon subjects connected with or suggested by the business in hand.

Have you any separate hour for Lecture?—The two-o'clock hour is generally supposed to be devoted to that purpose. This year I have announced that I shall not give any written lectures until after the Christmas recess, for reasons that I shall be happy to state if the Commission think it worth while to hear them.

Are you now speaking with reference to the second class?—Yes; in the first class I give no formal lectures, except the first day.

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Are those lectures voluntary and additional, on the part of the Professor, or are they prescribed by regulation?—They are entirely voluntary.

In examining the classes, do you proceed in any regular order, or do you take them indiscriminately, so that no student shall know when he is to be called upon?—I have avoided any order which the students could discover. I find that, if any exact order is followed, the students will detect it, and a motive for diligent preparation will be thus withdrawn.

Then no student can tell whether he is to be examined on any particular day?—He cannot.

You stated that you had announced you should not give any written lectures until after the holidays; will you have the goodness to state your reasons?—The hour of two o'clock is a gratuitous hour on my part; it does not properly form part of the time of the Senior Humanity Class. When I was pupil in that class, under the late Dr. Hill, there was no such hour of meeting. The hour from 11 to 12, five days a-week, was the time appropriated by the constitution of the College for that class. Mr. Dalzel introduced a third class of Greek, in which I believe he gave lectures, and examined five days in the week, at two o'clock. Mr. Dunbar, if I mistake not, (but I speak with no certain information upon the subject,) gave up two of those days; and it was arranged between him and Mr. Christison, that the latter should teach the other two days, namely, Tuesday and Thursday. Mr. Christison had taught these two additional hours for several years before I succeeded to the Humanity Chair, and I continued the practice, though I found some difficulty in removing the impression that attendance at that hour was a work of supererogation. This year I told the class, in an introductory lecture, that I should devote the two-o'clock hour, at least till Christmas, chiefly to examination upon what is known to them by the name of *private studies*, the nature of which it may be necessary to explain. In a class composed of young men, some of whom come from the High School, some from the Academy, and a large proportion from country schools, the stage of progress to which each has arrived is extremely different. Some of those trained in our great seminaries have made great proficiency; while others, their class-fellows, are very different; and, generally speaking, the young men from the country are very indifferent scholars: with great willingness to learn, they have not had good opportunities; and in most cases I have to regret their want of elementary knowledge. To a class thus composed, it is necessary to prescribe such daily lessons as shall suit the average talent and capacity of the pupils; that, on the one hand, there may not be too much to do for those who are willing to learn, but have not been well grounded, and on the other, that there may be some occupation at least for the good scholars. But, in order to turn to good purpose any spare time the latter may have, I made it a practice, both in the High School and in the University, to prescribe private readings in some classic, different from that used in the daily lessons, to those students who had time to spare from their other duties, and were willing to employ it in this way. Every fortnight or three weeks, a written record or journal of these readings is given in, containing an account of the quantity prepared, and a list of the words, clauses, or sentences, of which they are unable to make out the meaning. As soon as these difficulties shall be solved, they profess their readiness to be examined on any part of the chapters prepared. The classic generally prescribed for *private studies*, is Livy. To secure this business being done effectually, as well as to prevent any attempt at imposition, a considerable time is required to explain the difficulties and hear specimens of translation. A single hour on Saturday I found much too short for this purpose, and have accordingly begun this session to dedicate a great proportion of the two o'clock hours on Tuesday and Thursday to this purpose, including in it Examination, conducted by question and answer in Latin, on the events recorded in Livy's History. It is obvious that this examination must bring under review the most difficult passages of the author, and furnish matter for discussion of great utility, both to the private student and to the rest of the class, who are bound to attend at that hour. The attendance on Saturday, which is employed in the same way, is voluntary; and, already, considerably more than half the class have appeared, the number of private students being about one-third of the class. I do not conceive that a long series of written lectures is of much importance to boys at that period of life; and the instruction conveyed in such lectures is better communicated by occasional prelections, as they are suggested by the lessons of each day, when the minds of the students are already imbued with the subject, by preparation of their task, and consequently better fitted to comprehend what is said.

Do you prescribe any Essays on Roman Antiquities?—I examine, at stated times, on prescribed portions of Dr. Adams' Roman Antiquities. The system of written exercises in both classes requires some explanation. Where the pupils are so numerous, amounting, in those two classes, as has occasionally been the case, to more than four hundred, the labour to a Professor, of correcting and characterising each individual exercise, would be very great; and, after all, would not produce improvement to the writer of it, in the least adequate to that labour; for the youth, not venturing to challenge or dispute the marks and amendments of his teacher, is very apt to throw aside the corrected exercise, and think no more about it. To remedy this evil, as much as to relieve myself of part of the labour, I established, soon after the commencement of the session, (as I did in the High School,) a system of Monitors, or Inspectors of Exercises, taking care to select them from among the best scholars in the class. Who these are, is ascertained by making all write an exercise in the class-room, under my own eye. This is generally done the first week of the session. That it may be a test of the different stages of proficiency, the exercise prescribed consists of different parts, beginning with the more easy, such as a sentence from Mair's Introduction, and advancing to the more difficult translation from English into Latin, &c. This first exercise I take into my own hands, mark the errors, and sum them up at the end; so that I am able, in the course of two days, to make out a graduated list of the students, according to the number of errors they

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have committed, beginning with such as are quite faultless, and proceeding to those whose exercises contain most blunders. The impossibility of knowing what is to be presented, and the perfect silence that prevails while the writing goes on, make this exercise a tolerably sure criterion of the progress the pupils have hitherto made. By this means, coupled with the examinations from day to day, I am enabled, very early in the session, to select a sufficient number, to whom I intrust the charge of correcting and characterising the exercises of the rest. Their own are shown up to *me* a day earlier than those of the class are required; that is, on the Tuesday morning, the rest being demanded on the Wednesday. I am thus enabled, by carefully noting the errata of the inspectors' exercises, and by prelecting on the prevailing errors they have fallen into, to give them all the information necessary to secure from them a tolerably accurate judgment of the performances of their fellow students. The prelection I have mentioned comprehends a full discussion of all those offences against the rules of Latin syntax and grammar, and against the purity and propriety of Latin or English diction, which the general class are still more liable to commit than the inspectors. These errors thus become the text from which lectures are delivered, in the course of the weekly exercises, upon all that is difficult, peculiar, and idiomatic in the Latin language: and it appears to me that information conveyed in this way is much more interesting and impressive than if it were given in a series of formal written lectures; and for this reason, that, being grounded on the exercise which the students have just written, the minds of all are fresh from the consideration of the subject. For example, suppose it has been required to turn a passage of English into Latin, the ink of their version is scarcely dry when the various inelegancies and faults in concord and government, into which they have more or less fallen, are pointed out and corrected. Thus the pupil is sure to comprehend his teacher, and follow all he says with interest, because his mind has been so recently occupied with the same subject. I may say, from my own experience, that the very countenances and eyes of the class will satisfy any one that, during such discussions, there is none of that languor or inattention that often occurs in the delivery of a formal lecture; but it is seen, from the eagerness with which they listen to what is passing, and the significant looks and smiles they exchange with one another, that they have got information which they did not possess before, and that they plume themselves upon having been right when others were wrong. After this prelection, the inspectors' own exercises are returned, and they become to each a standard by which to examine the ten or eleven exercises which he has to correct. These he brings next morning, along with a slip of paper containing the names of those whose exercises he has inspected, arranged in the order of merit, and the number of errors he has marked in each exercise. These slips of paper, or *reports*, are handed to me, while the exercises are given back, with the faults pointed out and summed up, but not corrected. He now knows only what is wrong, and is enjoined, with the assistance of the observation he heard in the class, his own reflection and reconsideration, or it may be, as a last resource, communicating with his inspector to write the correct expression above the faulty, and to collect and present in one view, at the end of the version, a list of *errata*, in column, as is done in a printed book. In this amended form he is bound to bring it for a second inspection the next morning; and to fail in doing so is reckoned a graver offence, and subjected to as severe a forfeit or penalty, as not to have shown it up at first. It is too common among teachers to think that the business of a written exercise is concluded when it is shown up, corrected by him, and returned to the pupil. I conceive that, to compel the writer to reconsider his performance, and to rectify what is wrong, is more important than the first writing, as the latter, without the former, may only serve to confirm him in error. From the *reports* I read out, next day, a few names in each bench, who are to return their corrected exercises to me; the rest are inspected in the class-room, as the inspectors have now only to see the list of errata, and ascertain if all the mistakes be rectified. These exercises, thus returned, are expected to be carefully preserved, and presented in a regular series, sewed or bound together, in order to secure a good certificate. From the various processes a written exercise is thus subjected to, I find it impossible to overtake more than one regular exercise in the week. Exercises of a higher kind, such as Latin verses, are prescribed from time to time, generally once a-month; but the execution of these is voluntary.

When you use the expression Penalty, or Forfeit, will you have the goodness to explain what you mean by that?—I found the practice established, of exacting small fines for class offences, such as being late, or absent without apology, wanting an exercise, &c.; and I have not discontinued it. They are collected by the general censor, and thrown into the fund allotted for purchasing prizes. Before I was appointed to the Chair of Humanity, I had a prejudice against the system of fines, but I find it less objectionable in practice than in theory. No fine, however, is imposed for errors, however numerous, provided the exercise be carefully written. I know too little of their previous history, to be able to ascertain whether their deficiency arises from their inattention at school, or the imperfect instruction they have had.

Is there any system of Prizes adopted in your class?—Yes, the Town-council allows me £10 annually, to be laid out in Prizes.

Is £10 given to each class?—No, £10 in all for both classes. It has always been the practice to expend this sum in rewarding the best of certain Essays, Poems, and written Exercises, some in Latin, some in English, on subjects prescribed, for the preparation and composition of which a considerable time is allowed. They are generally given out in the beginning of January, to be put into the hands of the Professor on or before the middle of March. The practical objection to this arrangement is the difficulty the Professor finds in ascertaining that no undue assistance has been had recourse to. I have taken various precautions against this abuse; and though I do not despair of removing it entirely, I do not feel quite satisfied that I have as yet fully succeeded. The most unequivocal test of talent is to have

the exercise done in the class-room, under the instruction of the Professor himself, who can assure himself that there is no assistance but what is legitimate, and that all are writing in, as nearly as possible, the same circumstances.

With regard to the weekly Exercises, have you any check upon the Inspectors, such as may, upon the whole, be considered as ensuring the faithful discharge of their duty?—Yes, I have this check; they give me a return, in which the names of the students, whose exercises they have examined, are put down in a graduated list, beginning with the name of him whose exercise is the best, and concluding with him whose exercise is the worst. The number of errors attached to each, and the general style in which the report is got up, furnish tolerable indications of the inspector's having performed the task well or ill. But I am also in the practice of calling, from these *reports*, one or two students, who are to show their corrected exercises to me; and this practice, among other advantages, operates as a check on the inspectors, who are aware that one or more, they know not which, of those exercises they have examined and marked, will be subjected also to my inspection, and any omissions or negligence of theirs exposed publicly in the class.

Do you never find that the inspectors are apt to mark, as errors, any deviations from the modes of expression which have been approved in their own exercises?—I am glad that question is put to me, as it enables me to state the result of my own experience with regard to the correction of exercises. I am far from meaning to say the correction of the inspectors is in all cases absolutely perfect; but I hold, that the system of correcting by inspectors is more effectual for the improvement of the writer, than if the master corrected them himself; and for this reason, that a boy looks up to the master as having absolute knowledge—as one whose *ipse dixit* is quite conclusive. If the master himself has corrected the exercise, it is a tribunal without appeal, and the student does not exercise his judgment at all; but when he receives an exercise corrected by a fellow-student, whose superior scholarship, if he admits it at all, he considers as raising him only a step or two above himself, he is anxious to catch him tripping, and is eager to make appeals against his marking. He examines the exercise of course with a mind intent on discovering errors. His great object is to detect some mistake of his inspector, either in omitting to mark an error, or marking some as such that may be found to be right upon subsequent explanation. The purpose of these exercises I conceive to be answered when they give rise to much observation, research, and reflection on the part of the boy. He will apply to his dictionary, and all other sources of information within his reach, to detect his inspector in a blunder; whereas, if the master or professor himself had either corrected the errors, or had omitted to correct some of them, (and a master is, perhaps, more apt to pass by errors than a clever inspector,) it would have remained equally, in both cases, unnoticed by the writer. Thus, though the exercises may be less perfectly corrected on this plan, yet it accomplishes the great object of all exercises, which is to excite talent, to encourage a habit of accurate thinking, and to occupy time usefully; and this in a greater degree than is likely to be done by the most careful correction of the teacher himself. It is possible that exercises may be shown, by those who are inclined to be critical, as specimens of what is done in the High School or in the College, in which flagrant errors are not marked, or words noted as wrong, which are right enough. The door is always open for appeal, and I have not unfrequently occasion to reverse the sentence of the inspector. But I am aware that, from laziness, or ignorance, or want of time, such appeals are not always made when there is ground for them. Still a few individual instances of this kind do not militate against the general principle, that more improvement is gained by setting the scholars to correct each other's exercises (it being understood that the inspectors have their exercises corrected by the Professor himself, and be thus supplied with a standard by which to judge of others), than if he were to employ every hour of his time in correcting exercises.

Do you conceive the same advantage likely to attend the practice of correcting exercises by means of monitors or inspectors in the junior classes of a grammar-school, where the boys are not likely to be able to exercise the same judgment?—I cannot speak with certainty of any class lower than the Rector's class in the High School of Edinburgh, where the pupils are in their fifth or sixth year of classical study. In the first or lowest class, I should think it impossible to adopt that plan; for few or no exercises are written there. Before the fourth class it would scarcely be advisable to attempt that, and I am not quite sure that it would be practicable even there; but I know, from my own experience, that it may be an instrument of great good in the Rector's class.

Are these weekly exercises imperative upon all the students?—They are imperative upon all the students, unless some satisfactory explanation is given by the pupil himself, upon entering, which secures exemption. There are generally a few attending the senior class, considerably above the average age, who, with every disposition to do all the business prescribed, cannot, from their time not being their own, overtake the whole of the exercises.

Do you take any similar excuse from young boys?—No, never. I take a written apology, under the hand of a parent or guardian, or some responsible person, for the want of a particular exercise.

Then you take no excuse from a boy for not performing the duty of writing exercises during the session?—No, none; unless a parent says there is a particular reason, such as, that a boy is going out to India, and for that purpose has to attend to other studies. I conform to the will of a parent or guardian, but never from the mere wish or reason of the boy himself.

Will you mention the character of the weekly exercises generally, beginning with the first class, and then in the second?—In the junior class, they consist generally of translations from Latin into English; and if the passage prescribed be from a poet, the student who has any turn for versifying, is encouraged to attempt a poetical version. Translations from Latin into

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English are also prescribed. A passage is taken, either from the English sentences at the end of the rules in Mair's Introduction, or from an account of the early life of Alexander prefixed to some extracts from Quintus Curtius, printed for the use of the younger class. I very often prescribe it as an exercise, to give the substance of any short discussion, dissertation, or prelection, they may have heard, and which has been suggested in the class, coming in the course of the daily reading. An example occurs to me at this moment: The word *obnubit,* occurring in the Virgil lesson, gives rise to questions on the composition of that verb, the original meaning of the simple word *nubo;* how it came to signify to be married; why it is applied only to women; what are the nouns derived from it, both in its primitive and derivative signification; how the English verb '*marry*' is expressed in Latin, when applied to a husband, to a father, and to a priest, &c. &c. All this leads into a good deal of discussion and illustration; and it is not till it is finished, that they are apprised that this is to be the subject of the next exercise. The chance of any such discussion being so prescribed, is no small inducement to be always attentive.

Are such exercises imperative when prescribed?—They are. It does sometimes happen that a boy is so little accustomed to follow reasoning, or to express his thoughts in English, that, upon declaring his incapacity, he is allowed to substitute another exercise. The remarks I make on these English Dissertations are directed in part to the propriety of their own English diction, which I hold to be quite within the limits of my province as Professor "Literarum Humaniorum."

Are these all the subjects of exercise in the Junior Class?—Besides these, exercises are also frequently prescribed in the elements of Latin versification; and soon after the 1st January, subjects are given out for longer and more laboured exercises, comprehending discussions on grammar, antiquities, &c. To the best of these attempts, prizes are assigned.

Will you have the goodness to mention the Exercises you prescribe in the Senior Class?—In the senior class, they are very much of the same general description, but of more difficult execution. In both classes, after giving the explanations of the version of the inspector, I sometimes prescribe, as the subject of the next exercise, a statement and discussion of the prevailing errors in the last. This not only accustoms to English composition, but secures attention to the prelection on the inspectors' exercises, and confirms the information given; it being required not merely to enumerate the chief errors committed, but to rectify them, and give a reason for the change. This, as well as every other exercise, except that written for a prize, is expected to be preserved, in its corrected form, till the close of the session, and then to be stitched together, and shown to me as a voucher, which may enable me to fill up part of the certificate.

Do you prescribe Exercises in Latin, which are not translations from English to Latin, but original composition, either in prose or verse?—I do, both in prose and verse; but such compositions are not imperative. It would be vain to require copies of Latin verse, or even original Latin prose, from all the pupils, even of the senior class. A considerable number enter the senior class but imperfectly acquainted even with the elements of prosody, having not only never writen what is called *nonsense* verses, but not even learned to scan by rule. If they have been taught to scan at all, it is only by the ear.

Do you get a considerable number of compositions in original Latin prose?—Latin prose, except in the way of translation, I do not often prescribe. When the subject is proposed for Latin verses, the choice is left to the student to write on it in prose; but he seldom avails himself of the permission, although he is considered as entitled, *cæteris paribus,* to equal praise. In the competition for the Town Prizes, a subject is also given for a Latin prose composition; and of such attempts I receive perhaps fifteen or twenty.

Do you get a considerable number of attempts at composition in Latin verse?—Yes. I have had as many as twenty copies of verses shown up by the senior class. In the junior I scarcely ever attempt more than *nonsense* verses, and a few before Christmas; for there it is quite necessary to commence with the very elements of versification.

Are the original prose and verse exercises corrected in the same way as the others?—No; they are corrected only by myself. They never amount to so great a number as not to be quite easily overtaken. They are always shown up on Friday. I have to give a graduated list of merit on Monday; and they all know the characters assigned to them.

You have stated you did not exact many Exercises in Latin composition, except in translation, will you have the goodness to mention the reason?—Because I find that composition in Latin prose is a rarer and more difficult attainment than composition in Latin verse. If a boy has undergone due preparation, by being drilled in writing *nonsense* and *sense* verses, he may be fairly allowed, with some prospect of success, to try his hand in making verse out of his nonsense. It is not so easy to give precise rules for the composition of Latin prose. The very shackles of verse appear to assist the youth in getting on; and they can imitate Ovid much easier than Livy; and a boy, *cæteris paribus,* of equal talent, will, with the same drilling in each, excel sooner in Latin verse than Latin prose. On that account, I do not think in general that an exercise in original prose composition would be very advisable, at least as a regular part of the business.

Do you consider it a higher test altogether of a person's knowledge of the Latin language, and of his talent generally, to write a very good prose composition, than one in verse?—Certainly.

Have you ever been in the habit, after the English compositions have been given in to you, to direct the boys to turn them into Latin?—I have occasionally, but very rarely.

Have you had experience of that system elsewhere?—No.

Is it not frequently practised in the English schools?—As a regular part of the English school system, I am not aware of it. I do not think it is done at Eton or at Westminster, and of the other schools I know very little. I did it occasionally in the High School, but

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never made it a part of the regular business of the class. The exercises are almost as various as the subjects that come before us, in commenting on the different classics we read.

Is the time within which exercises are to be performed, limited and prescribed?—The regulation this session, which I have no reason to think I shall speedily alter, is this: The subject for exercise is given out on Thursday, at the two o'clock hour to the Senior, and on Friday to the Junior; the exercise to be shown up by the inspectors on Tuesday, and by the class in general on Wednesday..

You mentioned that there was a certain number who were found to be more advanced, and who got on by private studies, of which they showed up a record at different times; but, in conducting your ordinary examinations, do you direct yourself chiefly to those who do not perform those exercises, or is the examination quite indiscriminate?—Quite indiscriminate. I do not omit the private students; because, if I found that any of them neglected to prepare the ordinary business, that he might show up a greater amount of *private studies*, I should think it my duty to tell him he had no right to prepare private studies, and neglect the other business of the class. It is well known how much is gained with youth, by representing as a privilege, what might otherwise be considered as a task. It is always held out as a privilege to prepare private studies; and this excites in many an ambition to join that class, who would not otherwise think of it.

How often, upon the whole, do you suppose each young man is called up in the junior class?—I should say, as far as I can judge, that he is called to say something every second day of the junior students. At the same time, I cannot speak on this point positively, for I have never followed any regular order in calling the students to say, because I find it much more advantageous to leave that in such uncertainty that no student shall foresee when he is to be called up, and when not.

Do you put any marks against their names, so as to be able to state how often they have been called up?—A Professor, in either the Greek or Latin Chair, has considerable difficulties to contend with in the examination of his class, arising from the small allowance of time, and the great number of pupils. On the one hand, if he, with the notion of doing justice to every individual, call the names in some regular order of succession, so that no student shall be able to say he has been called up seldomer than another, they detect the order the Professor follows; and, if disposed to be idle, calculate shrewdly enough how long they are safe in neglecting to prepare their lessons. This view of the matter has always appeared to me conclusive against the regular method; which, under the specious pretext of acting fairly by all, does, in fact, do justice to none. On the other hand, when the Professor examines, without fettering himself by any rule of call, though he keep all on the alert, yet he is apt to overlook some, and call those more frequently who have made themselves remarkable either for inattention and idleness, or for able and ready answers. Finding it difficult, in the order of teaching, and indeed a loss of time, when every moment is precious, to mark in a book the character of every appearance made, I have devolved this duty on my General Censor, and I am confident it will be better executed than when I attempted it myself. There is another reason why some may say they are called up to say less frequently than others. When a youth is under examination, and a question is put which he cannot answer, all on the same form who know it are called on to rise. If the question be a difficult one, and no student stand up in that form, I open it to a wider and wider competition, till at last it embrace the whole class; all then rise in their places who have an answer to give. Out of these I name one to speak out his answer, and all who had the same ready to give, sit down along with him. If this answer be wrong, another of those standing is called upon for his; and if that be right, all sit down. The same process takes places when a student, called on to construe and translate a sentence, fails in doing so; and nearly the same when, as is often done, I call those to rise who have any difficulties to state before the lesson begins, in the passage given out for preparation the preceding day. In this way, it is obvious that the best scholars will oftenest be heard in the class, for the dull or ignorant seldom or never do rise upon such occasions; and there are questions that are occurring continually. Such modes of putting questions and receiving answers must, it is clear, occupy a great part of the time devoted to examination. It should be considered also, that in an advanced Humanity class, it is but a limited portion of our limited time, that can or ought to be given to question and answer; and that, unless such a class is to degenerate into an ordinary school, much of the allotted hours should be occupied by the Professor in illustration and prelection, and by the student in listening. It may be worth while to mention under this head, that as a means, among others, of distinguishing merit, the General Censor is instructed to put upon record the names of those, if they do not exceed the number of three, who give full and satisfactory answers to questions which puzzled the rest of the class.

You have alluded to the arrangement of the students in your class; are they classified on any principle, or merely so as to enable the censors to perform their duty?—I have sometimes thought of classifying them according to proficiency; but the different sets run into each other by such imperceptible gradations, that I have never yet been able to arrange a plan which I thought likely to ensure a beneficial result. It is not like a Greek class, where you may easily class those who have had no Greek, and those who have a little. But even in my junior class, which is, properly speaking, the sequence of five or six years of previous study of Latin, such classification has not yet appeared to me to be required.

Do you find boys come to the second class, who, in your opinion, would be better employed in the first?—A great number; and their names I could mention after the first week of the session.

Are there any particular reasons to which you would ascribe that, in any degree?—Yes, there are several reasons for the preference given to the senior class. One is, the ambition of

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the youth themselves to be in the higher class, and the influence they have with their parents to send them thither, without any satisfactory inquiry—without even asking me to give an opinion on the subject. If a parent does so, which sometimes happens, I examine the boy, and express my opinion as to the class he should enter; but I do not consider myself as armed with any authority to say to a boy, "You are to enter the first, and not the second class." Another reason is, the interference of the senior Greek hour with the junior Latin. There are many that would willingly take these two together, who either forego the senior Greek to enter the junior Latin, or *vice versâ*.

May there not be boys coming from the High School or the Academy, quite fit for the Second Greek, who yet ought to be put in the First Latin Class?—Certainly; in particular, when they have been good Greek scholars, and not very eminent in Latin, as happens not unfrequently.

Does the attendance upon your classes interfere with the first Greek Class, or does that interfere with either of your classes?—No; the first Greek meets from ten to eleven, and from one to two—both vacant hours with me.

What different arrangement would you propose to obviate that difficulty?—I am at a loss to say; *that* would depend upon the possibility of arranging the hours, to do which is a practical difficulty of no small amount; for no sooner is it proposed to change an hour, or take a new one, than half a dozen Professors put a *veto* upon such alteration or innovation, as interfering with them.

Laying aside the opposition of other Professors, and supposing the regulation capable of being carried into effect by independent authority, what arrangement would you be inclined to propose as to the hours?—I am not prepared to answer that question. It would require one to have under one's eye a scheme of the whole lectures, and the hours allotted to each. I may mention that my predecessor, Mr. Christison, used to teach the junior class from eight to nine in the morning, and from twelve to one; but when the hours were so arranged, the Greek Professor taught his senior Greek at eight in the morning, so that the hour of that class has always interfered with the junior Humanity. I was induced to change these separate hours, and to consolidate them into one unbroken space, from eleven to one o'clock, because it appeared to me that boys fresh from school would get through much more work, and to better purpose, in being kept two hours together. I should be unwilling to give up the two consecutive hours of the junior class; but if any arrangement could be found to prevent the junior Greek class from interfering with the hours of the Humanity, it would doubtless be a great improvement to both.

Do you not find many of the students very inadequately prepared even for the first class?—I do.

Are those students chiefly from the country?—Chiefly from the country. There is always a certain number from country schools, whom it is difficult to make any thing of by the present discipline.

Do you not think that, considering the character and objects of your class, it would be of importance for the interests of the lads themselves, that you should have the power to return to the first class, students who wished to enter the second, when, in your opinion, they were found unable to carry on the business of the latter class efficiently and usefully?—I do, certainly.

Supposing the students were only to attend one of your classes, would it not be a greater advantage to themselves, in the case now supposed, that they should attend the junior than the senior, when they were imperfectly prepared for the latter class?—No doubt of it; both because the instruction is better adapted to their capacities, and because they would have nearly double the time.

So that if a person wished merely, by attending one Humanity class, to qualify himself, say for entering as a Writer to the Signet, for which attendance at one class is requisite, it would be no particular hardship if the Professor were armed with that authority?—No, except in this respect, that the master in whose office he was, if he were in an office already, would object to his being away from eleven to one.

But would it not be an advantage to the boys themselves?—Yes, unquestionably; a decided advantage.

Would it not be a great difficulty, that if they had already entered the second Latin and the second Greek, they could not come back to the first Latin without giving up the second Greek?—Yes; but I supposed an arrangement to have been made to prevent interference.

Would it not be practicable, however, in the first week of your two classes, for you to select and arrange the students, so as to be able to say whether they ought to go to the junior or senior class?—Quite easy; but unless some arrangement of hours were previously made, many of those whom I should be disposed to recommend to the junior class would be found to have already entered the senior Greek class, which meets at the same hour.

Then the object, in regard to the arrangement of hours, which it is desirable to accomplish, is, that the senior Greek class should not interfere with the junior Latin?—Certainly; the second Greek and first Latin classes should be considered as parallel in point of previous proficiency. In the first arrangement of the hours, as they have always been, the idea seems to have prevailed that the first Latin and the first Greek classes correspond, which is absurd, as every body knows that the first Greek class begins with the alphabet, whereas the first Latin succeeds four, five, and often six years previous study of Latin.

On the other hand, do not the greater proportion of those attending the first Greek attend also the first Latin?—Yes.

What is the method you adopt to enforce and secure regular attendance?—I employ for this purpose *censors* or *inspectors*. It is better perhaps to explain what my system in this

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respect is now, and will be, I think, in future, without mentioning in what points it differs from that of the last or preceding years.

Have you made any material changes?—Not in *principle;* but in the details I have united, for example, the two offices of Inspector and Censor. Previous to this year, I used to have censors whose business was merely to collect the names of those who were absent and late, while the inspectors had nothing to do but with the exercises. It simplifies the business to make the inspectors do both duties. There are twelve benches in the class-room, each of which contains twenty of the senior, and twenty-two of the junior class. They are divided by a plank running up the centre into two equal parts, and at the outer extremity of each of which sits an inspector, whose business *every day* is to see that the number in his side of the form, whether north or south, is complete; and if not, to return the names of the absent and late, and, on *the day appointed,* to collect the exercises of the ten or eleven he presides over, and to mark the *non dantes.* The general censor takes up all the *reports,* and makes a digest of the whole in his book. From this he states next morning the names of the absent the day before, of all who have incurred a fine, or require an apology; it being understood that they remain after the class is dismissed to pay the fine, or give in the apology, which must always be a written one, and marked by me with the word *valid,* before the censor will admit it.

What do you do if an inspector is absent or late?—The general censor informs me of the fact, and a substitute is appointed. After the first month, the *last* inspector takes the duty of the absent one: for it may be worth while to mention, that new inspectors are appointed every month, that as many as possible may reap the honour and improvement which this office holds out.

Do you consider that the duty is in general faithfully performed by the censors?—Quite faithfully; so far as I have had experience, they perform it faithfully. My health was not good last year, and it is possible some errors and imperfections may have crept in, and have been quoted against the general system of the class. Of that system I do not look upon last session as a fair specimen. To carry on vigorously such a system, it requires a man to be in perfect possession of his bodily health.

Do you ever call a Catalogue?—Very rarely. If I have doubts myself as to the way in which the inspectors discharge their duty, I do occasionally, perhaps once a month or so, call a catalogue, and oftener if I see any necessity for it; but to call it daily, or even weekly, I should consider, under the regulations adopted in my classes, as a mere waste of time. It was an object with me from the beginning to arrange the business in such a way as to render it unnecessary to call a daily catalogue, which consumes, in a class so numerous as mine, about ten minutes of the hour; and that amount, subtracted from every hour throughout the session, is a very heavy deduction from the time allotted for instruction, where the entire sum is so small. I begin business three minutes after the bell rings. Were a roll called every day I could not commence the lecture sooner than thirteen minutes after the hour; and after all, I could not be nearly so sure of procuring the names of the absentees as by the plan I adopt; for it is possible that one boy may answer for another.

You mentioned, in a previous part of your examination, that you gave certificates; are those certificates merely of attendance, or of the proficiency of the students?—They are certificates of their proficiency.

Do they embrace both objects?—They embrace three objects: first, regularity of attendance; secondly, proficiency; and, thirdly, propriety of behaviour. I have this session adopted the method of engraving the formula of a certificate on the back of the class ticket, that the student may have his mind fully impressed with the points of conduct on which a judgment is to be recorded by me when the blanks are filled up.

As you keep no record of the number of times a boy is called up, do you judge of his proficiency by your recollection of his exercises?—By the notes I have taken of his appearances on examination, which this session will extend to the exact number of times he has been called up, and by the inspection of his exercises, both at the time they are written, and of the whole at the close of the session; for the students of both classes are enjoined from the first to preserve every exercise, and have them stitched into a volume, to be shown to me before the blanks of the certificate are filled up.

Do you give certificates at an interval of time after the students leave you, or only at the end of a session?—Generally at the close of the session; but either I or the student may be called suddenly from Edinburgh, so as to prevent the certificates being given at the moment.

In general, do you give it only at the time the student leaves?—My intention this year is to call in the tickets in March, and fill up the blank in the formulæ, leisurely and deliberately, according as I make up my mind on the merit of each individual.

Will one advantage of this new form of ticket be, that, if you only feel yourself at liberty to attest two of the recommendations of the student, it will appear on the ticket that he was deficient in the third?—I shall either not fill up the corresponding blank at all, or in so qualified a way as to lead those who see it to judge, on a comparison with others, whether he has acquitted himself well or not. I have occasionally, but very rarely, marked, by a positive expression, my disapprobation. With regard to proficiency, for example, you have a young man who comes from the country in narrow circumstances, whose opportunities of instruction have been limited, but who has made the most of them. With all the will to do well, he is still very deficient, and makes but an indifferent figure in the class. It would be severe justice to such a youth to fill up the blank as to proficiency in such a way as might affix a stigma to his character as a scholar.

But in the form of the ticket you have now adopted, the different qualifications, regularity of attendance, propriety of conduct, and proficiency, will be printed, so that if you are not at

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liberty to fill up the whole, it will appear upon the ticket that the student was deficient in some one of those three particulars?—Certainly; the whole business of certificates, as now arranged, was explained to my present class the first day of the session in the following terms:—

Extract from Introductory Lecture to Senior Class, November 1826.

"Having alluded to the subject of certificates, I may take this opportunity of mentioning, that the *formula* on the back of your ticket, the blanks of which are to be filled up at the close of our labours in such terms as the behaviour of each individual shall justify, contains three points which I strongly recommend to your attention. 1. The first regards regularity of attendance, to which the highest testimony that can be given will be that the bearer 'has *never* been *absent* or *late*,' either at the hour of nine or of two o'clock. When you reflect on the very acceptable and satisfactory information which these few words will convey to your relatives and friends as to the regularity of your daily habits during the whole of a winter session, I trust that every student, even if it were only for the pleasure it will give to those that are dearest to him, will feel ambitious of carrying with him such a testimonial. Sickness, or some unavoidable accident, may no doubt break the charm of uninterrupted regularity; but such a circumstance, well attested, will not of course forfeit the student's claim to the praise of regular attendance.

"2d. The second point regards propriety of behaviour in the class-room, both in assembling and during the business of *the class*. The rule on this subject is so simple and obvious, that it can scarcely fail at once to secure the approbation and observance of every well-disposed mind. It is this, that you consider the place you are in as sacred to instructive science; as a place where the ear and the eye are to be incessantly active in taking in knowledge, but where the hands and feet are to be restrained from noise, idleness, and mischief, and the tongue from uttering anything which is not addressed to all.

"The third and last point mentioned on your ticket, and as to which every student must be desirous to carry with him an honourable certificate, is that which regards proficiency in the studies you are entering upon. To this object, indeed, the two former are subordinate and subsidiary. The reality and extent of your proficiency will be proved by the successive improvement you exhibit,—1. In construing the lessons, and bearing examination on the questions in Syntax, Antiquities, Geography, and other subjects suggested by the passage before us; and, 2. In the correctness and intelligence with which you write the weekly and other exercises which are to form part of the regular business. The stages of progress from which you are now starting, I am aware, are almost as various as the individuals composing the class; but with the causes of this diversity, as far at least as your certificates are concerned, I consider myself as having nothing to do: the good will you show, and the exertions you make, from the time of your entering the class till you leave it, and the difference between your knowledge of Latin at the two different periods,—these are the elements out of which I shall endeavour to form and record a deliberate impartial judgment. The blank space reserved below the formula is intended for an additional attestation in favour of those who shall establish a just claim to such distinction by very marked and extraordinary efforts."

Were the certificates formerly separate?—Yes; I had the formula lithographed, and the blanks were filled up by me.

Could a person, who was not aware of your system formerly, if he saw a certificate of regularity of attendance, know that you were ever in the habit of certifying more?—I always certified the degree of proficiency and good conduct along with that of regular attendance.

Will one advantage of this method be, that the student will know that the only certificate he is to receive will show in what respects he has been deficient, should you not feel at liberty to attest his qualifications in all the three particulars?—When a student takes out his ticket, he finds on the back of it what are the points he is to attend to.

Are you in the habit of keeping any memorandum or register of the particulars certified, so that if a certificate were to be lost, it could be supplied in the same terms as the original?—No, I have not hitherto kept any register of each individual case for the reason I have mentioned, that I issued these certificates rather in a hurried way at the close of the session, when every student was anxious to get away, and wished to have his certificate immediately. If he applied to me afterwards, I gave him his certificate from general recollection, or from reference to my own notes.

Do you not think it would be desirable to keep such a register, so that there might be perfect consistency in the event of the loss of a certificate?—Certainly, it would be desirable to keep a copy.

Would it not be easy to have the names arranged in alphabetical order, in both classes, so as to insert, opposite each name, the particular term you chose to use, either "regular in attendance," or "proficient," or "unexceptionable in conduct," or whatever other epithet you chose to affix to it?—It might be done certainly. Sometimes a certificate is torn, and the student wishes to have it renewed: some never receive a certificate at the time, and come back to me long after to fill one up, which I do as well as I can from the recollection or trial.

Might there not be cases of hardship where students, some years after their attendance at your class, wishing to apply for a situation in a school, or some other office requiring a learned education, could not get a certificate granted, and by that means might lose the appointment?—In a case of that kind I am in the habit of giving a general certificate, not one of the common formulæ, but a general certificate of the impression and recollection I have of the youth; or I examine him upon the spot, and give him a certificate founded upon that examination.

Notwithstanding the number of your second class appears generally to exceed the number attending the first very considerably, have you had occasion to observe that any considerable proportion of the young men attending other classes at the College have not come to your second class, though, in your opinion, they would have been the better for it?—I have not taken any particular note of that.

Do you think that the greater proportion of the students of the first class come to the second,

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if they remain at this University?—I have not made any estimate of the proportion; but I should suppose about two-thirds at least attend the second after the first.

Has any considerable proportion of the number mentioned as having attended the second class consisted of persons attending the third year?—Yes, a considerable number: this year, for example, about 24 have already entered a third year; they pay nothing but the dues.

From what classes or situations, generally speaking, do these young men come who are attending the senior class without having attended the first, and of which the number appears to be so great?—They generally come from the High School.

Do they not commonly come to your first class?—Many do; but the greater proportion of those who have entered the second class, without having been in the first, have consisted of High School boys.

Do you find those pupils in general sufficiently prepared for your second class?—Very often not.

Will you have the goodness to inform the Commissioners of the books you are in the habit of reading, so as to show what is done in each class, mentioning first the grammar you have occasion to make use of, and then such other books of philology as are used?—In the junior class the grammar I refer to is Dr. Adam's, because I find it is that which the greater proportion of students have been taught by; but I seldom give regular lessons out of the grammar, for that would be pitching the instruction too low for a class of Humanity. I have occasionally given lessons in the grammar, particularly upon the irregular verbs, when I found, for instance, a great proportion of the junior class deficient in such elementary knowledge. I generally also make the other students learn a few of the rules for Latin prosody at the end of the grammar, who have not been taught them before. But the grammar is used for reference, rather than as a regular class-book. To use it in that way would be to compromise the dignity of a University class. Many who enter the class require it certainly; but such as do I speak to alone, and point out the way of remedying their deficiency by private study, and to come to me for explanation when they meet with difficulties. Such elementary books, therefore, as the Grammar and Mair's Introduction, are used chiefly to bring up the knowledge of those who, from imperfect teaching, are greatly behind. Who these are is easily ascertained by an exercise from Mair's Introduction, written in the class. And as the number is always very great, I employ some time at the beginning of the session in examining on Mair; and by the specimens these students see in the class, and the instruction given in turning the sentences, they are put in the way of going through a course of this little work in private study, and of thus redeeming, as far as possible, the disadvantages of their early education. The results of these private readings and exercises are *shown up* at intervals, and the more advanced scholars are employed in solving the difficulties and rectifying the blunders of the rest. And this, which is partly conducted in the open class, gives rise to discussions and observations which, though originating in what may be thought quite elementary, lead into a consideration of the nicest and most curious points in the language. These private studies, which are shown up and examined upon once a fortnight, consist, 1. of a careful perusal of all the rules and notes; 2. a *preparation* of all the sentences under each rule, with the marking and registering of the points of difficulty; and, 3. the *writing out* of *one* sentence under each rule. Some finish their revise of Mair in this way, from beginning to end, in a very short time, and are immediately advanced to read, *as their private studies, Cæsar or Quintus Curtius*—books which form no part of the daily and ordinary business of the class. With a larger proportion of the class I find it necessary to continue these private studies longer, and with some almost to the end of the session.

Are there no keys to that book to which the students may have resort?—Yes, but there are means of detecting that, which I have more than once put in practice, and always with complete success. Fortunately it happens that the key in general use, and the only one I have seen, is full of the most egregious blunders; so that one has only to prescribe a sentence in which some of the blunders occur, and as error is infinite, and truth but one, I have a strong presumption, amounting almost to a certainty, that all whose exercises agree in committing the error have had unlawful aid. The exposure that follows is a tolerable security against recurring to this treacherous auxiliary. Besides, the cross-questioning that takes place, *coram condiscipulis*, renders all such assistance unavailing, as the maker of the sentence is constantly called upon to state the rule or reason why he makes it one way rather than another; and preparation, founded on anything else but thorough comprehension of the syntax, tends only to make him ridiculous. The student called up makes his sentences of Mair without interruption, whatever errors he may commit, and others are then called on to name and rectify, in regular succession, the faults committed, adding always the reason why he condemns the one way of turning the period, and substitutes the other.

Are not many passages in Mair in very indifferent Latin?—They are; but with boys in that stage of progress great elegance of Latinity is not a *sine quâ non* in such exercises; it is subsequently. The extracts are many of them from Justin, and other indifferent enough authors; but, for the purpose I have in view, Mair is a very good book.

Will you have the goodness to state what other books you use?—For the daily business of the class, I generally commence with a book of the Æneid, selecting one which few or none of the students have read before, and after some time take up also a book of Livy. Livy is a little too difficult, perhaps, for a large proportion of the class at starting, and, accordingly, this year I do not mean to commence it until after the Christmas recess, reading, in the meantime, of poets, Virgil, and of prose authors, a little of Quintus Curtius, as a preparation for the taking up of that author as private studies. I have adopted this book as a subsidiary part of the business, not because it is in the very first style of pure and elegant Latinity, but because the subject is extremely interesting to young people; and that is an important point

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when the readings, as in this case, are altogether voluntary; for after Mair is finished, those only are invited to take up private readings who feel they are able for it, and have time to spare from their other studies.

Do you always take the same book of the Æneid?—Never, for two successive sessions; nor of Livy.

Is any other book read in the first class?—Some extracts from the *Fasti* and *Tristia* of Ovid, chiefly with the view of teaching the structure of elegiac stanza, and exercising the students in prosody, and in the elementary parts of Latin verse-making. At a later period of the session Horace forms also part of our public readings.

Do you prescribe to any of the students to get any portion of Latin verse by heart?—It has been always the practice with me in the junior class, to prescribe choice passages of the Classics we had read, to get by heart; and this session I have increased the frequency of recitation, and made it apply to fine passages of our own Classics, as well as the Latin. All my experience in teaching the youth of Scotland goes to prove, that there is no part of education in which they are so deficient, and so little susceptible of improvement, as in the power of pronouncing, audibly and intelligibly, much less eloquently, either their own thoughts or the compositions of others. The habits of pronunciation the students bring with them, from all the different counties in Scotland, are extremely bad, and so inveterate as to be almost unconquerable. The difference between the Scotch and English boys, in clear, articulate, and pleasing declamation, is greater than in any other point connected with a liberal education. And I think it so important to attempt a remedy, that I have devoted a portion of time, both in the senior as well as in the junior class, to recitation, as a regular weekly exercise. In the senior, this is done without encroaching on the regular time of the class, by meeting for the purpose on Monday morning half an hour before nine, which is the regular time. The passages, Latin and English (the latter chiefly from Shakspeare), to be then recited, are read out to the class by me on the Thursday before, at two o'clock, accompanied with such introduction and commentary as may appear necessary for a perfect understanding of their sense and beauty.

Do you use the Scotch or English pronunciation of Latin?—In prescribing the lesson, I generally read it after the English mode; in the ordinary examination of the class, I use the Scotch way, as the English might occasion difficulties among the students in understanding it, and produce a mongrel pronunciation—a mixture of the two—a danger we, in Scotland, are very much exposed to at present. Of late, many of my pupils require constantly to be admonished not to confound the two modes, but to keep them distinct, and be able to read wholly in the one way, or wholly in the other.

Are you in the habit of making use of impositions in cases of negligence or error?—Yes, but very rarely. At first, I thought of substituting impositions, *i. e.* the writing of exercises, for the system of fines which I found established; but the business was so multifarious, and the time so short, that to have these impositions properly performed, collected, and examined, I found at my outset would require more time than I had to spare; so I took the more summary way of levying small fines, which, upon the whole, I find to answer very well. The amount of these fines is thrown into the fund for prizes; and the feeling seems to be, that it is right that the unprepared and ill-behaved should contribute to the reward of others who are studious and well-behaved.

Will you have the goodness to state to the Commissioners the books in the senior class which you use?—We begin generally with Horace or Cicero. The general principle I go upon in the senior class is, that the time, at least till the Christmas recess, and a little longer, should be occupied with the writers of what is called the Golden or Augustan age; namely, Cicero and Horace in the public class, and as private studies, Livy, who is always read by a large proportion of the class, and examined upon in the presence of the whole. Those three authors fill up the time until Christmas, and perhaps for three weeks or a month later.

How much of Horace and Cicero do you read on an average?—It is not a great deal that we are able to read in the public class. I trust to the private studies for the quantity read, and in this way it is very considerable. In Livy, for instance, those who enter the class well prepared by their previous education, read often four or five books of Livy in the course of the session; and, as Dr. Hunter's school Livy, which is that generally in their hands, contains only five books, some come to ask me what they shall read next as private studies. As to the authors who are taken up in the general class, I conceive it to be of less importance that a great deal should be read than that it should be read well; because, in a class which has little more than five months in the year, and only five hours in the week of regular work, it is quite impossible to read a great deal, without doing it in a very slovenly way. My idea of what the construing of the Classics with such pupils should be, is, that there should be presented to the youth a specimen of the manner in which the Classics ought to be read, rather than that they be enabled to say, they got through so much of this book, and so much of the other. Those who are able have an ample career open for them in their private studies, and they make very good use of the opportunity; but what is read in the class I consider as a text for discussion, both on the subject-matter of the author read, and upon the points of syntax and grammar, antiquities and geography, and every thing which can furnish illustration to the author, and excitement, improvement, and amusement to the pupil.

What do you read after Christmas in the second class?—Juvenal, and alternately Tacitus and Quintilian. I have the intention also of varying these with Lucretius, Lucan, and Pliny.

Have you ever thought of making use of those collections of speeches from Livy, that are a good deal in use in the English schools?—No: I read Livy in the second class, merely as private studies at the two o'clock hour. I would rather they read the story right forward, as they will thus read it with more interest, and will meet with speeches enough in their proper

and natural place. I recommend the twenty-first and other books, where the interest is great in the subject itself—the second Punic War, and in the fates of Hannibal and Scipio; for, as I said before, I consider that as a very important point to be attended to in private studies, as, unless you allure the young student by the interest of the subject, you cannot expect so many to join a private class. Relying upon the interest which this part of Livy's narrative cannot fail to have, I have adopted this year, what I conceive to be the best method of initiating the pupil into the habit of speaking Latin—I mean, by holding conversations in that language upon the particulars of the story in the book of Livy which they happen to be reading. They are already imbued with the Latinity of Livy, from having read it so lately, and in answer to the questions proposed to them, they fall naturally into the very expressions of Livy.

Do you not find that the boys educated at the High School have read these books of Livy?—Yes; and accordingly, the arranged list of private students, with the quantity shown up by each, which is exhibited in the room, consists of two columns; the one containing the names of those to whom Livy is *old*, and the second of those to whom it is *new*, all having been instructed to mark on the slate which is sent round how many chapters they have read, and whether they have read it before or not. To nine school-boys out of ten, a second perusal of Livy is perhaps more useful than the first; and as those to whom it is not new, get over more ground, they become useful as solvers of difficulties, their ability to do so being at the same time the best proof of accurate preparation. Such students are promised immediate promotion to another book which shall be new to them, as soon as they shall show that they have no more to learn in what they have read.

Do you frequently require written translations of passages from the higher Classics?—Yes, they form one of the ordinary weekly exercises; they come as often as any other.

Do you consider that an exercise of very great use?—Certainly; of a poet I often have poetical translations; and in the other authors I very rarely give it from a passage that has not been translated in the class; but, being translated, it is required that it be thrown into such English as shall not indicate that it is a translation.

Are there no public Examinations in your class at the commencement or at the end of a session?—No further than that every body is welcome to enter who chooses. There are no days in which there is any public announcement of such a thing. I should be anxious to give a little more publicity to the delivery of Prizes, and I have told the students sometimes that I should be happy to see their friends on particular occasions; but the truth is, the class-room would not hold a great many additional auditors.

Does the Principal make it a practice to be present at any of the Examinations?—He has not visited my class.

Nor at the distribution of Prizes?—No.

With regard to the subject of Prizes, will you have the goodness to state the plan according to which they are awarded in your class, and also any suggestions you may have to offer upon the subject?—I spoke before of the subjects of those written exercises, to the best of which prizes are assigned by the town. The subjects are given out about the beginning of the year; the 20th of March has generally been the latest day for giving them in. These exercises are enjoined to be written in a hand different from the student's own. As, in the course of the year, I become acquainted with the handwriting of a great many, to prevent the possibility of my knowing whose exercises they are, I wish them to be written out by another hand. They must be accompanied with a sealed note, containing the name of the author, and an attestation that the exercise is his own unassisted performance. On the back of that sealed note, as well as at the end of the exercise, is the motto he has chosen, by which it is recognized to be his, in case it should prove successful.

What are the subjects you generally prescribe—are they Antiquities, or what?—I propose a Prize, *first*, For the best copy of Latin Verses on a subject prescribed:—*secondly*, For the best original Composition in Latin prose, such a topic being prescribed as may give scope both for some narrative and detail, after the manner of Livy, and some Ciceronian declamation:—*thirdly*, For the best English Essay on some point of Roman antiquities or literature, such as the constitution of the Roman Senate, and the circumstances in which it agrees with and differs from the British Parliament; the Constitution of the Roman Army; the Plan and Form of Roman Encampments, with Drawings of the Roman Camp; the comparative merits of the Æneid; the character of Milton as a Latin poet, with a verse translation of his poem on Spring; or any other subject appropriate to the business of the class, and of which the pupils may already know something, and ought to know more:—*fourthly*, A Prize for Declamation or Recitation, which is awarded by the votes of the students themselves; and I have generally given a Prize for the greatest attainments in Ancient Geography.

Do the Declamations take place in your presence?—Yes, before the whole class assembled for that purpose, at an extra half hour every week.

Have you generally found that the decision which has been made by the majority of the class has accorded with your own opinion?—Yes; in general it is right upon that point. I have sometimes given an additional prize when the votes for two candidates are nearly equal.

Are there any more prizes that you give?—A prize is also given to the best of the *private students*, that is, to him who has shown up throughout the session the greatest amount and most accurately prepared. Sometimes also prizes are bestowed on the best specimens of Translation from English into Latin, or the contrary. Upon the subject of Prizes, I may add, that for the last two years the Society of Writers to the Signet have gifted a gold medal to be adjudged to the best Latin scholar in the Senior Humanity class, who is selected according to a principle laid down in a minute of that body.

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Do you consider it would be an advantage if there were Public Examinations, and a more ceremonious distribution of the Prizes before the whole College?—Unquestionably it would be of great importance. I should think it an effectual means of securing in the youth attention to their studies, if the Degree of Bachelor of Arts were revived, and conferred at some intermediate period before the termination of their Academical Curriculum.

What is your principle in the distribution of these Prizes; are they given usually in books, or are the students allowed to purchase a book for themselves?—I have always given the prize-books myself, endeavouring to make the money go as far as possible in the purchase of such books as I thought would be useful to students; and I deliver them myself, on a day announced beforehand, in the class, endeavouring to make the occasion as striking and impressive as possible.

Is there any inscription on the book, to denote that it is a prize?—There is an appropriate inscription, lithographed or written, and signed by me.

You do not, then, on any occasion, give the money to the students, allowing them to purchase more valuable books?—I have never given to the students any part of the money allotted for prizes.

Does the collection of fines make a considerable addition to the prize-money?—They have occasionally amounted to from £3 to £4 in the senior class; but the sum is likely to be reduced, both because I have diminished the amount of fine for each particular offence, and because the discipline of the class is directed to prevent, rather than to punish delinquency, and is becoming more and more efficient from the suggestions of experience.

Into how many prizes is the sum divided?—I have been always led, from my knowledge of individual merit, to assign a greater number of prizes than was perhaps altogether justifiable, on the principle—*honores magni quippe rari.* The number of Essays, of nearly equal merit, has often led me to multiply the number of prizes; and in that case I did not keep a regular account, having generally gone considerably beyond the sum allotted.

Is there any plan you would be desirous of suggesting to the Commissioners, for the purpose of introducing Public Examinations into the class in the presence of the other Professors, or in any College-hall, if there were one?—If there were a College-hall, it would not be difficult to arrange such a plan.

Might not the Library be used for that purpose, when finished?—I think it might, if it were agreed that public examinations should be held.

Do you consider the want of any such exhibitions, as young men are enabled to go through in the English Universities, as a defect in the system of the Scotch Universities?—It appears to me a defect. There is, however, something of the kind at Glasgow, where they have a hall for the purpose.

Is there any other method by which a young man in your class can distinguish himself, except those you have now mentioned, which are, the class prizes, and the Professor's knowledge of his proficiency?—Among the students themselves, the character and status as a scholar, that a young man holds, is very much determined by the appearance he makes in the daily examinations, and particularly by the frequency with which he rises in his place to answer questions put to the whole class, but too difficult for all but a few to answer; and if those few be reduced to three or less, their right answers are recorded to their credit—a distinction not a little coveted and esteemed. The youths who seldom fail to avail themselves of the general invitation to rise and answer a difficult question, soon become objects of notice and attention to the rest, and are looked up to as superior scholars. The same thing may be said with regard to extempore translations. I propose a passage for those to stand up, who see the meaning of it soonest. In the ordinary business of the class, various methods present themselves of distinguishing talent and acquirement.

Have you a Library in your class?—I have.

Is it unconnected with the General Library?—Yes; it was established in 1823, by donations of my own and some of my private friends. We have about 400 volumes. The foundation of the Library was a donation by me of Valpy's edition of the Classics, 130 volumes, of which 95 are already published, and in circulation among the students. Many young men, in my class particularly, did not think of applying to the general Library, both from the great demand upon it, which made it difficult for them to get the book they wanted, and even to wait for their turn; and because it was inconvenient to many to advance the deposit. In a private class, it is easily arranged without any deposit.

How is that managed?—By two students of the class, who attend on the Saturdays. The catalogue is printed, and the only steady source to which I can look for the binding of the old books, and the purchase of new ones, is the sale of that catalogue to those who mean to avail themselves of the Library.

Do you find that young men resort very much to it?—Yes, particularly students from the country, who seem to regard it as a great privilege.

Have you any remarks to offer with regard to the management of the General Library of the College?—Beforesaying much upon that subject, I would require to be better acquainted with the proposed arrangements in the new apartments. The want of accommodation at present may be an apology for the mode in which it is now managed. There ought certainly to be more than one wicket for receiving and giving out books. As long as there is but one wicket, and two Under-Librarians to serve the youth, it is discouraging, and many of those most disposed to read, never attempt to supply themselves with books from that source, owing to the difficulty and loss of time it exposes them to. Indeed, it was partly on that account I was led to think of establishing a separate library for my own students. A library that professes to supply the demands of 2000 students, besides Professors' and other claims, should have more than one wicket, and two or even three men on duty. There should be not less than three or

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four wickets, with at least one person at each. How far the funds of the Library might admit of such an arrangement, is another question.

Has it occurred to you, in the management of the General Library of the College, that recourse might advantageously be had to the students themselves, as you have done in the management of your Class Library?—I cannot but think it might: but upon suggesting such a plan in the Senatus, I was told that it had been tried and found inconvenient. I never was quite satisfied upon what principle it was found inconvenient: it appears to me practicable enough, there being no want of young men, for example, in my own class, trustworthy; and who would think it a great advantage, for very small pay, or for no pay at all.

Would it give them an additional facility of getting books?—Yes. I recollect, one objection stated to it was, that these young men had occasionally taken out books to lend to their friends, and in that way the Library had suffered loss. But some checks might be established to prevent that, if it was thought a great evil.

Have you found that inconvenience has been sustained from there not being a sufficient number of copies of the works to which students had recourse, in the General Library?—I rather think so, but I cannot speak with certainty on that subject.

Have you ever been a Curator of the Library?—Yes, I was one year curator.

Are the funds, arising from the matriculation of the Medical and of the Philosophical Students, kept separate?—They are kept separate, I believe.

Do you approve of that principle?—I am not prepared to speak on the financial concerns of the Library, never having bestowed any consideration on the subject. The circulation of the books has always appeared to me, both when I was a student and as a Professor, imperfectly accomplished.

You have alluded to the subject of Deposits; do you consider them to be objectionable or necessary?—I think, in so very general a Library as ours, it is indispensable, unless, as in the foreign Libraries, the books were not allowed to be taken out at all, but the students permitted to assemble and read in the room.

What is the usual amount of the deposit required at this Library?—A guinea; it should perhaps be more, when the books which are taken out are very valuable.

Are students allowed to read in the Library itself?—They are allowed to consult books that are not given out.

Are there facilities afforded them for reading?—There are none to give, in the present state of the Library.

Do you know if that has been attended to in the arrangements for the new Library?—It ought to be.

By whom is the matter of the arrangement of the Library taken in charge?—By the Commissioners of the College Buildings (of whom Mr. Johnston has always been the most active), Mr. Robert Johnston, Baron Clerk, and Mr. Playfair. I have no doubt they will take care that the room be comfortably heated, and every facility given to the students.

Will you have the goodness to mention the subjects of such Lectures as you are in the habit of giving?—I am in the habit of delivering single lectures on occasional subjects, as they happen to derive a particular interest from the books we happen to be reading: such as, the route that Hannibal may be supposed to have taken across the Alps; the site of Horace's villa; on the roads and public buildings of the Romans; on public and on private teaching; on Latin versification, &c. &c. I have also a short course of lectures on the laws of the Twelve Tables, comprehending discussions on the early history of Rome, and of its language, as well as of the code itself, the nature and propriety of its enactments, and the customs and usages it sanctioned or gave rise to: another set of lectures on the subject of the ancient MSS. of the Classics, their materials, antiquity, and appearance, with an account of the most remarkable that exist, when they were discovered, and where they are now deposited: and a third on the life and writings of Horace. I have announced also for this winter a series of observations on the advantages and disadvantages of the Latin tongue, as an instrument of thought, and a medium of communicating it. These different courses of lectures, except the last, were written for and delivered in a third or advanced class of Humanity, which met three hours a-week, during two or three sessions. Whether I shall read any one of these in the senior or second class, I am doubtful, being well satisfied, that an hour occupied in listening to a written lecture, with youth of the average age and attainments of that class, is much less usefully and profitably employed than in examinations and short occasional prelections. The better such lecture is, the less it is attended to; the more learning and erudition it displays, the less chance is there of it doing them any good.

Are there any other matters, connected with your own class, that you would wish to have the opportunity of explaining or suggesting?—I may be allowed to mention, that I have introduced in the junior class, and occasionally also in one part of the business of the senior, the method of monitorial or mutual instruction. In the junior class, where alone it is regularly employed, it is used on the Saturdays only, and for the particular purpose of revising the lessons of the week. The class, consisting of 128, is divided into twenty-one divisions, of six each, including the preceptor or monitor, under the twenty-one most distinguished scholars, each of whom takes his turn with the rest in construing the lesson, but has the general superintendence and preparing for a report of what business has been done, and how each student has acquitted himself. These several reports are digested by the general censor into one, which guides me on the following Monday in calling up, to construe publicly the most difficult parts of last week's lesson, all those who made an indifferent figure in the Saturday's division, and exposing them, if this appear to be the result of idleness and frivolity. The very perceptible improvement that has shown itself since this method was adopted, in attentiveness and possession of the lessons, is the most pleasing proof of its efficacy. It is the same method,

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somewhat varied according to circumstances, which I introduced into the High School as long ago as the year 1812. There is still, I am aware, a considerable prejudice against the use of monitorial teaching in the higher departments of a school, and still more in a University; and the notion is too prevalent, that the method of mutual instruction is applicable only to the elements of ordinary reading for the children of the poor. It is considered rather as an economical expedient, than a new power in education. But reflection and experience have long since convinced me that it is a method applicable to many of the higher branches of instruction, within certain limits, and that it may be used even in a University with good effect. The elementary part of Mathematics is, of all subjects, that in which it appears to me the greatest advantage would result from the adoption of the monitorial method, as part of the process of teaching. Suppose an elementary Mathematical class to consist of eighty or one hundred pupils, who meet one hour a-day, and that it is desirable the instructor should know, both for his own sake and that of his pupils, how many come daily prepared to demonstrate the propositions given out the day before. To most young minds, the first entrance of Mathematical learning is so uninviting, that, if the time will not allow more than four or five, or say ten or twelve, to be examined by the teacher each day, the far greater number will not give that regular daily preparation which is indispensable to progress, in a science where no advance is made without mastering all that goes before. If, on the other hand, a certain number of diagrams, suited to the propositions given, forming the lesson, were placed round the room, and, care having been taken, by exercises in the class, to ascertain who were the most able and advanced scholars, one of these were stationed at each separate diagram, and surrounded with six or eight students to be examined by him, it is obvious that it might be ascertained, in the course of a few minutes, who were masters of the proposition, and who not; for a single step in the proposition is enough to satisfy the examiner that the student has accurately learned the lesson prescribed the day before, inasmuch as, if one link is given, he must be in possession of the whole. It is impossible he could advance one step in the demonstration, without knowing all the rest; whereas, in construing a passage in a Classic, one must take a whole sentence, or perhaps two sentences, before one can ascertain whether the pupil is master of the lesson or not, while one line or half a line in the process of demonstration is quite sufficient to satisfy the Professor, or his substitute the monitor, that that proposition has been mastered by the individual. In a class of Mathematics, two minutes might suffice for putting the teacher in possession of satisfactory information, as to the state of preparation of his whole class, be it ever so numerous. It would be vain to attempt the application of the monitorial principle to subjects either of Physics or Metaphysics, or Ethics, and it requires, even in those branches of education where it is most applicable, some dexterity and management, and experience. But if a public instructor, along with a moderate share of these, have also the confidence of his pupils, the machine will be very easily managed, and will produce none but the most important and beneficial results. Of all the modes of examination too, it is the most certain and the most useful, and ought to be considered as the greatest possible boon by a Professor who can avail himself of it, as it enables him to meet triumphantly the objection, which is so often urged against certain classes in our Universities, that the pupils become idle from being so seldom examined. During the single hour of meeting on Saturday, every pupil of the junior class construes and answers questions at least half a-dozen times; and thus the power of examining is multiplied, in my favour, in the proportion of twenty to one. I have hitherto confined the use of this method in the senior class to the private students, who are the most studious and farthest advanced portion of the class, and there it approaches to the nature of a friendly conversation, in which they solve each other's difficulties in Livy, and hear specimens of each other's construing. Those who have prepared the greatest amount of private studies are inspectors or monitors to the rest. In both classes, accurate and minute reports of the business done are made out by the inspectors, who are answerable for the lessons having been faithfully translated, and are liable to be appealed against on this point by any one in the division. Such appeals are heard and decided on Monday.

Do you think the session is sufficiently long?—I think there are none who go away who would not be the better for staying a little longer. It is impossible to say, in a class like mine, that there is any definite portion of work to be accomplished in a given time. We read and comment on the Classics, while the session lasts, without having any precise point at which it is proposed to arrive.

Do a number of your students leave you before the end of the course?—A considerable number do, chiefly of students from the country.

Then, if the session were prolonged, a considerable number of the students would not benefit by it?—Certainly, a very large proportion.

Do you find those students of your first class, who come back to your second class next year, make good use of the vacation in private study?—It has always appeared to me a very material disadvantage to our youth, that the studies of one session are not connected in such a manner with those of the next, that an account shall be taken of the intervening summer, and credit or blame attached, according as it shall appear to have been well or ill employed. With the view of remedying, in some degree, this defect in our system, so far as regards my own classes, and as a means of encouraging regular and systematic study during the long vacation from College business, I point out, at the close of the session, a course of classical reading to be pursued, according to a plan laid down, and the results to be recorded in a journal, where the readings of each *week* are registered, and the difficulties found insurmountable are stated for solution: And as an encouragement to enter upon and persevere in such a course, prizes are held out to those who shall prepare most accurately the greatest quantity. This has succeeded already, as well as could be expected in a thing so novel; and I have no doubt the number of *summer students* will increase for many years to come.

Do you, then, find the vacation, for the most part, profitably employed?—With regard to the great body of either class I have no means of ascertaining. A large proportion do not take more than one year of the Humanity class; and out of those who take two and three years, there have not been more than twenty, in any one session, who ever showed up a record of *summer studies*. I do not, however, despair of making the thing more general.

Have those who come to the second class improved since you parted from them in the first class?—Yes; particularly those whose studies have been registered in this way.

Attending to the age at which they come to your junior class, namely, fourteen and fifteen, are you of opinion that there is no evil in their being set free from any attendance at school for six months?—I presume it does not happen, in one case out of ten, that they are so set free; their parents take that opportunity of putting them to a private class of French or mathematics, or reading, writing, and accounts; or they have tutors at home. The number of those who are let quite loose is probably very small. Intelligent parents arrange the studies of their children, so as to fill up the summer with other branches of useful knowledge, which they have not been able to attend to in the winter.

Have you ever made the experiment of a summer class?—Yes, I have.

Did it succeed?—I cannot say it did not succeed; but the success was not so great as to have induced me to try it again since.

How many attended it?—I forget; I think about forty or fifty.

Was it your first or second class?—Both; there were about forty in each, if my recollection is right.

What was the length of that course?—Three months.

Are you aware, that so lately as the year 1741 the junior Humanity class commenced on the 1st of October, and continued to July or August?—I was aware of the fact, but did not know the practice continued so late as the middle of last century.

Did what was called the Private Class commence the 1st of November, and end the 1st of June?—I believe so.

Do you think there is anything in the circumstances of the students now to render it a greater hardship to continue in Edinburgh during that period of time, than there was in the middle of last century?—I believe it would be very difficult for them to attend beyond the usual time. It would be desirable that the session began a little earlier, and that the classes should all meet at one time. There is no good, for example, in the junior Greek and Latin classes meeting a fortnight of very interrupted time before the general meeting of the other classes. If there should be any alteration in the time of administering the Sacrament, it might, I conceive, be easily arranged that all the classes should meet on the 1st of November, or the middle of October.

Would you propose to continue the session to May a least?—Yes, I think it highly proper that the classes should continue full six months.

Do your classes continue until April now?—Generally to the middle of April. It has been usual to keep the junior class a week later than the senior; it would be better they began and ended at the same time.

Do you find the attention of the students relax towards the conclusion of the session?—Not at all; for then is the important time when the prizes come to be awarded, and the certificates are given.

Have you any remarks to make upon the system of instruction pursued in the other classes in the College, or as to the general system of education?—If I were to hazard any remark it would be, that the sequence of subjects that are studied in this University is not exactly what appears to me the best calculated for advancing general intellectual improvement. I think the natural progress of knowledge in the mind of a young man, after he has been well grounded in Greek and Latin at school, and has had the cope-stone, as it were, put upon his classical attainments in the Greek and Latin classes, is, to study Mathematics, either along with the Languages, or immediately after them. After Mathematics should come, I conceive, Physics, or Natural Philosophy, where the student would feel the benefit of his mathematical knowledge, and be called on to extend it. Those subjects, also, should be then studied, if they are to be studied at all, which are connected with the observation of nature, and where something is addressed to the eye as well as the ear; such are Natural History and Chemistry. To go to Natural Philosophy without a good foundation of mathematical knowledge is a preposterous proceeding, and a great loss of time. It is done, however, very frequently in this University. The second, at least, if not the first year of attendance upon the Language classes, might be advantageously united with the elements of Mathematics, if these had not been acquired, as they might easily be, before.

How would you proceed after the study of Natural Philosophy and Natural History?—It appears to me, that any course of instruction which directs the attention of youths to the operations of their own minds and the world of spirits should not take place so early as it does with us, but that they should have a good substratum of classical, mathematical, and physical knowledge, before they proceed to the obscurities of mind, which are too apt to captivate and bewilder a youth; and while he thinks he is about to arrive at great discoveries and certainties, he loses his hold of the classics in following out metaphysical subtleties, and chasing phantoms which elude his grasp.

Have you any opinion about the manner of teaching Greek in this University?—I do not think it possible to teach to good purpose, or with any very permanent effect, the elements of any language *ex cathedrâ*. That is a work which must be done at school: it is impossible that a country which trusts the initiation of boys in the elements of any language to a Professor in a University should ever produce good scholars in that department, except in individual instances, and these indeed are not exceptions, but only examples of self-instruction. As applicable to youth in general, it appears entirely out of the question.

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Do you see any difficulties there would be in avoiding to teach the elementary parts of Greek at the University?—Yes, very great; inasmuch as the present system has become incorporated with the feelings and habits and institutions of the country, and to attempt any other mode, without some previous improvement in the grammar and parochial schools, would be, I should think, so much labour lost.

Is it your impression that very few of the schools throughout the country are capable of communicating that degree of instruction necessary to prepare a young man to enter the higher Greek class?—Of the parish schools, extremely few.

Do you think it would be very difficult to find a sufficient number of persons, having a competent knowledge of Greek, to fill the situation of schoolmasters capable of teaching the elementary parts of that language?—I do not think it would be difficult, if there were some temptation in point of emolument; but, upon the present system, as it was embodied by the last Schoolmasters' Act in 1803, it will be found very difficult. The encouragement is so small, that you can hardly expect a man who has such a knowledge of Greek as we suppose necessary, to devote a lifetime to the teaching of a parish school, where his emoluments, including salary and fees, are very often under, and seldom much above £60 a-year, and where the Act of Parliament ordains that his house shall consist of not *more* than two apartments. With such acquirements as such a knowledge generally presupposes, he would look to higher objects. It is a common enough opinion, that it is of advantage to have a young man as parish schoolmaster who has a view to the ministry, because it secures a higher class of individuals; but that, as a general principle, has always appeared to me to be a capital mistake. A man who has views to a higher ulterior object, never does the duties of the inferior station well, when it happens, as in this instance, that the conscientious and able performance of those duties has no effect in promoting his views in the higher station he aspires to. I have known many instances of young men who had gone through a pretty complete course of academical education, and yet made very indifferent parish schoolmasters, for that reason. As soon as they were licensed to be preachers, their chief ambition was, not to teach the school well, but to preach up and down the country. The most desirable thing for Scotland would be, to raise the emoluments of schoolmasters, in such proportion as to tempt a man of respectable talents and acquirements to devote himself to that profession for life.

Are you of opinion that the system of examination should be extended to the philosophical classes of the University?—I have very great doubts upon that subject. It would be highly desirable, no doubt, to extend the examinations; but I hesitate as to the propriety of having a separate hour for the purpose. In recollecting my own feelings as a student, I do not conceive that much was gained by the students when one hour was set apart weekly for examining upon the lectures of that week. The best way, perhaps, of conducting examinations in the philosophical classes would be from day to day,—and that in one of two ways, either that the time, which is given, I believe, in almost all these classes, to a recapitulation of the lecture of the preceding day should, if possible, be employed in examining the students on the substance of that lecture. A few questions prepared beforehand by the Professor might lead to additional illustrations on his part, when he found any part of the subject not comprehended, and would produce much greater attention on the part of his students. The other way would be to stop suddenly in the course of the lecture itself, and call upon this one or the other to give the substance of what had been last stated. I conceive that one or other of these methods would be more likely to secure attention than any weekly examination, at an hour set apart for the purpose, speaking generally: for, after all, whether examination, however conducted, shall be useful or not, depends on the power and skill of the Professor in putting the questions well—a talent of rarer occurrence than that of lecturing.

Supposing there were a separate hour for examination and exercises every day, combined, perhaps, with the reading of such classical authors as were connected with some of the subjects of Moral Philosophy, might not that, in your opinion, be an improvement?—Certainly a very great one, but very difficult to carry into execution, from the press of other subjects, and the difficulty of getting hours that do not interfere with other Professors.

Are you aware at all of the system of instruction carried on in the Logic and Moral and Natural Philosophy classes at the University of Glasgow?—I have read Mr. Jardine's book, and have conversed a good deal with him.

Do you not think that system could be extended to the University of Edinburgh?—I think it desirable, if it could be done; but the good he did was, perhaps, more by the frequency of the exercises he excited the pupils to write, than by the actual examination.

According to his plan, could that object be attained without a separate hour daily?—I suppose not.

Are you aware that all those three classes have two hours each every day?—Yes.

Do you see any thing to prevent the introduction of examination and exercises during an hour each day in the class of Natural Philosophy?—I see none, but the difficulty of finding time. It ought also to be observed, that there is a class of students who attend this in greater numbers than any other University for what may be called amusement; they are in general grown-up persons who attend the philosophical classes in particular, and who could not be subjected to examination. A very considerable proportion of such students will be found in most of the philosophical classes. In the class of Chemistry, perhaps one-half are what may be called *amateurs*, and would not submit to anything like examination. This may be remedied by the Professor at the time of giving out the ticket, asking whether they intended to be examined or not; it would be necessary to leave it in the option of adult students, and indeed of almost all, except boys who have parents, to whom appeals might be made.

But for those who are going to Divinity Hall, to whom a certain course is prescribed, or for those who might intend to take a Degree at the University, supposing the Degrees to be

put on a different footing, are you of opinion it would be right to make examinations, and exercises, and attendance at a separate hour imperative?—Yes, I think so, certainly.

Or where the ticket that is given is one of a professional kind?—Yes.

Have you any observations to offer in regard to the subject of Degrees?—It has occurred to me, that by way of giving an additional stimulus to youth to study the subjects they are engaged in, it would be very desirable to have a pause in their progress towards a Degree and a public examination, with the power of rejecting or putting back a year if the student did not answer, within certain limits of knowledge; and that the revival of a Degree, which I believe once existed in this University, that of Bachelor of Arts, might be attended with very good effects, if we had a room for examination.

Supposing there were a restricted Curriculum made, and that a boy only attended the first or second Greek or Latin, and the Mathematical classes the first year, and then went to the second class of Mathematics, and to the class of Natural History, and so on, in that kind of way, might not two hours be allotted to each Professor with great use, without interfering with the general student who attended for amusement, who could still choose any class he wished to attend?—If any arrangement of that kind could be made, it would be very desirable; for one of the faults our youth are apt to run into (if the fault, indeed, is not rather the parents') is that of attending too many classes at once.

Are you aware, that so late as the middle of the last century, the Logic Class met three hours a-day during a session of nearly eight months?—I was not aware of that. It is a fault in our system, that we do not take charge of the classes the youth attend, nor of the order. There is an order of study prescribed for Divinity students, but I do not think it is the best order.

Have you any further remarks to make upon the subject of Degrees?—None occur to me at this moment.

As to the raising the Degrees in Arts altogether, you mentioned you thought it would be good to make a step, and have an inferior Degree; does any thing occur to you as to the way in which the higher Degree of Master of Arts could be rendered of more importance?—Certainly, at present it is quite in abeyance. The first improvement would be to have a public examination. At present, when a candidate for a Master of Arts has completed the number of classes he is bound to attend, he waits on each individual Professor who is engaged perhaps in other things, and dismisses him, it may be without putting a single question of importance; indeed, practically speaking, a man is almost sure of his Master of Arts Degree, who has attended the classes required, with hardly any examination. It would be very desirable to have public examinations and public examiners; but there might be some difficulty in finding the latter. They are appointed at Oxford for this express purpose, and receive pay for what they do, on examining the Scholars for Degrees.

If a young man could take his Degree with honour and distinction in this University, would it not become a very considerable object, and might it not be of great use to him in professional life?—Unquestionably.

Do you see any reason why the principle of such a system should not be extended to the Scotch Universities?—It does not occur to me that there is any solid objection. I think it would be highly desirable to make the degree something more than a mere name, that it might pass as a test of qualification.

And would you at the same time allow those who took the Degree to take it with greater or less distinction, according to their acquirements?—Certainly; but that would be a matter of subsequent consideration. Such titles might be given as *Senior Wrangler,* Senior and Junior Optime, &c., as at Cambridge; or there might be, as at Oxford, a set of *first class men* above the line, and second class men below. It would secure a much more general progress.

With a view to the same object, might it not be of essential use if there were prizes made the subject of competition, open to the whole students of the University, to be awarded publicly, so as to make a young man's name known throughout the country, by having gained a particular prize which was the subject of general competition, as is the case at the University of Oxford?—No doubt that would be highly desirable.

Are there any other suggestions upon this subject that occur to you?—None occur to me at this moment.

Does no difficulty occur to you as to the mode of determining the merit of the exercises, upon the supposition that there might be a great many of them not written by themselves?—No; I do not anticipate much difficulty from that; for there might be such an arrangement as should enable the examiners, whoever they may be, to subject the students to exercises written in their presence.

Have you any further observations to offer with regard to the subject of the Degree in Arts, or the Curriculum for the Degree?—I have stated all that occurs to me now on that point, as far as Degrees in Arts are concerned; and if this matter were new modelled and rendered more efficient, it would, perhaps, be desirable to make the Degree of M.A. a necessary step to that of Doctor of Medicine. A competent knowledge of Greek and Latin ought, at all events, to be reckoned indispensable.

Have you any suggestions to make to the Commissioners in regard to the constitution of the University, or as to any office-bearers you would wish to see established, or any alteration in the system of patronage at present pursued here?—I cannot say I have thought much upon that subject. It is not for me to give an opinion upon the question now before the Court. I would decline giving an opinion upon a subject of that kind, which is now before better judges.

Have you formed any opinion as to the expediency of having a Chancellor in this Uni-

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versity, or any Court of Appeal?—No, I cannot say I have turned my thoughts to that subject at all.

Are there any suggestions you would be desirous of offering in regard to the institution of any new class, or any different arrangement in the distribution of subjects, either in the Philosophical, Medical, or Literary classes?—No; I am not aware of any at this moment. Of course, in any thing I have said with regard to the arrangement of the *Ordo Studiorum*, or as to the Elementary teaching of Greek, I should hope it is understood I meant no allusion to individuals; and that if any innovation is to be made in those particulars, it ought not to affect the interests of any living Professor.

A paper was given in to the Senatus Academicus by the Faculty of Arts, in regard to the subject of taking Degrees; do you concur in the contents of that paper?—I imagine it was given in and prepared while I was abroad. I do not recollect the substance of it. I rather think I was not present at the meeting.

Is there any thing connected with the Discipline of the University, or the Authority of the Principal, or of the Senatus Academicus, which you are anxious to state?—No, nothing occurs to me upon that subject. If each of the Professors establish a good system of discipline in his own class, there will hardly be occasion for the interference of the Senatus Academicus; indeed, practically, I believe the instances are very rare of complaints of misbehaviour coming before the Senatus Academicus.

How do you account for the neglect of the study of Civil History in this University?—Why, there is one cause obvious enough; it is not necessary for taking any professional step. It is extremely difficult to give body and existence to a class which is not requisite for any particular profession.

Would you consider it to be a very important preparation for a class of Logic, and particularly of Moral Philosophy?—Certainly, the subject of History seems abandoned very much to the student himself. It is not a class of very long standing.

Do you think it would be expedient to make a regulation, that before a young man were allowed to enter your class, he should be made to undergo an examination in certain Latin books?—I think, as a general arrangement, that would be of little use, unless it were conducted by others than the Professor himself. Generally speaking, a Professor is too much interested in having a numerous class, to allow it to be presumed, upon the ordinary principles of human action, that he would reject a considerable number because they were ill prepared. It would not be easy to effect that, unless there were a sort of Board of Examiners, through which the students were to pass; and *that* it would be difficult to find.

Do you know, that at the University of Dublin, before students can be put on the books of the College, considerable examination, as to their knowledge of Greek and Latin, is required?—I believe it is managed by a Committee, and not by the Professor whose class he is to enter. The same thing is done at Glasgow, in what is called the Blackstone examination.

Are there any other remarks you would be desirous of suggesting, connected with the interests of the University, or the promotion of Learning and Science, either in the way of improvement or alteration in the System of Education pursued in this University?—There are none at this moment which occur to me.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners at Edinburgh, on Monday, 11th December, 1826.

the SOLICITOR-GENERAL in the Chair.

[There not being a quorum of the Commissioners, those present resolved to examine George Bell, Esq., Surgeon (who had been requested to attend on that day), and to offer his Evidence to the Commission. The Evidence was reported to a Meeting of the Commissioners on 29th December 1826, and was received by them, and ordered to be printed.]

George Bell, Esq., called in and examined.

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You are a Member of the College of Surgeons, and also established in practice, in Edinburgh?—I am.

Have you turned your attention to the subject of the education of gentlemen intended for your profession, and to the state of the Medical School of Edinburgh?—To a certain extent I have, having been an Examinator at the College of Surgeons for nearly twenty years, and also having pupils of my own as apprentices.

Are there any suggestions you have to offer to the Commissioners, respecting the state of the Medical School of Edinburgh, and respecting the education of gentlemen intended for the profession of medicine in its different branches?—I would beg to offer a few observations with regard to the preliminary education that ought to be required before commencing medical study, and perhaps too with regard to the classes which ought to be attended in a University, either here or elsewhere.

Will you have the goodness to state what appears to you to be the fittest course of preliminary study that you would be inclined to require before the commencement of medical studies?—I will; is it with reference simply to those who intend to take a degree?

Are the Commissioners to understand that you would be inclined to exact a course of preliminary education, merely for those who intend to graduate at different universities?—There are three descriptions of students in a university. 1st. Those who intend to take the degree of M.D. at the university; 2ndly. Those who intend only to take a Diploma from the College of Surgeons, so as to be enabled to act as general practitioners; and 3dly, Those who study without the intention of taking a Diploma of any kind; and I presume it is the wish of the Commissioners, that I should consider only the first of these classes.

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The Commissioners will be glad to hear any observations you have to offer, in regard to any of the three different descriptions of students you have mentioned, taking them in your own order ?—I presume that the Honourable Commissioners, in requiring my opinion, wish that it should have reference only to the first class, namely, those who intend to take the degree of M. D. in the University; and to the second class, partially for the purpose of illustrating the difference between the two. If this presumption of mine be correct, may I be permitted to offer a few observations respecting the Medical Degree, before proceeding to answer the direct questions of the Commissioners, that my meaning and intention may not be misunderstood ? The degree of M. D., and the mode of conferring it, in my opinion, involves a subject of great importance, both to the person who obtains it, and to the community at large. The possessor of it is presumed to have enjoyed a more liberal education, and to have made greater proficiency in his studies, than the ordinary Students of Medicine, and he is immediately elevated, as far as a mere Degree can raise him, to a higher rank in society, and he has obtained a passport to the circles of literary and learned men. How far this may serve his purpose in after life, depends upon his own conduct, and on the scientific acquirements he has actually realized during his residence at the University. The well-educated Physician is admitted, whatever may have been his birth, into society of the first rank, talent, and fashion in the country, and he maintains an ostensible and honourable station, wherever he appears; besides, he enjoys various privileges and immunities, some of which are not enjoyed by his less fortunate brethren who have not become possessed of the same degree. To enable and entitle the Physician, therefore, to step above his former rank, and to enjoy the privileges of his Degree, and that lucrative part of his profession, and the confidence of the public which every well-educated and properly-conducted Physician may generally command, every opportunity of acquiring preliminary, literary, and scientific information, as well as professional knowledge, should be laid open to him. If these observations be well founded, I would apply them to the present state of the Medical Degree in this University, and, observing in the *Statuta Solennia* that there is no pre-requisite stated of preliminary education, I would urge this ponit as far as may be consistent with the interests of the public, the pupils, and the University; if possible, I would make all their interests to coincide with each other, but certainly the public welfare is that which, in the first instance, ought to be looked after. The preliminary education or acquirements which I would suggest are—first, that students who commence their medical studies with the intention of graduating, should be required to produce testimonials of their preliminary education. In the first place, they should produce either their Degree of A. M., or testimonials of their having made proficiency equivalent to that degree in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, and Moral Philosophy; or they ought to be examined by competent judges as to those points. I think French also would be a valuable acquirement, and Natural History ought to be attended in the course of the Curriculum. Secondly, they should give proofs of being acquainted with their own language.

And under the second head, as to attendance on the Medical Classes, I would say—first, the roll should be called daily. Secondly, there should be Examinations twice every week, on the subject of the preceding lectures, at additional hours. These would, first, go far to secure regular attendance upon the class; secondly, they would bring the Professor and the Students more in contact with each other; thirdly, the Professors might, in a conversational manner, communicate much useful information which is not quite suited for a formal Lecture, encourage the diffident, call out the latent ardour of the young men, excite their enthusiasm, induce them to follow out a subject of difficulty, and habituate them, early in life, to express themselves well upon professional matters,—a talent which, unless cultivated from the outset, is rarely to be acquired at a more advanced period of life, and which would not only be followed by much comfort to themselves and their patients in their professional intercourse with them, but tend greatly to the advancement of Medical Science, by inducing them to keep records, and perhaps publish such remarkable cases and observations as might occur to them in after life. The benefit to be derived by students from their attendance on various classes seems to be too highly rated. The value rests less in the contents of the lectures, than in the influence over the minds of young men, which is acquired by the Professor who delivers them. The lectures of the late Dr. Monro, Dr. Black, Dr. Cullen, and Dr. Gregory, and others, were taken in short hand, and numberless copies written verbatim as they were delivered: but no one ever ventured to read them to a class, although they confessedly contained an immense mass of valuable information. If the attempt had been made it would have proved abortive. The value of these lectures resided in their authors, themselves masters of their arts, who, by their genius and talents and industry, and scientific discoveries and zeal, acquired a mastery over the minds of the pupils, which elicited whatever zeal, and enthusiasm, and talents they possessed, and thus riveted in their minds what was propounded to them. By means of these men, and of some of their illustrious predecessors and colleagues, the Medical Department of this University was raised to the highest pitch of celebrity, and there it may and must remain, if those means be adopted from time to time, which the march of events renders expedient and necessary. The means best adapted for this purpose, in so far as Medical Science is concerned, will, I have no doubt, be suggested and carried into effect by the talents and zeal of the learned Professors who now occupy the Chairs of its various branches. On this part of the subject it would be impertinent for me to offer any remarks. but I would most humbly suggest, that their labours might be rendered doubly valuable, were they to render themselves as popular as their illustrious predecessors, and which I do believe it is in their power, in a great measure, effectually to accomplish. I am quite aware of the great change which has taken place within the last 60 years, and even

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within my own recollection, and of the increased difficulty which has taken place in the approximation of the Professors and the students. This has arisen partly from the great increase in the number of the students, so that so long as the present plan of teaching and studying is continued, it is almost impossible for the Professors to be acquainted with the qualifications of the pupils. One great incentive to exertion, and a powerful preventive of idleness, the approbation or disapprobation of the Professor, is lost to the pupils; and every one, who has paid any attention to the education of young men, knows how much talent and zeal often lie hid under apparent frivolity, idleness,, and dissipation,which might be reclaimed by a little attention being paid to their *morale* by those who are placed over them.

By adding, then, to the usual plan of study, first, Examinations every second or third day in the week throughout the session, of all those intending to graduate, the Professors would become acquainted with their pupils, and acquire a strong hold over their affections, and, by encouragement or reproof, often prevent them from running off the course, and ultimately render the Examination for Degrees, not only almost unnecessary for the purpose merely of ascertaining their capacity, but in reality, make it of inestimable value; as, instead of a mass of crude raw materials, not composed by himself, the Professors would get from the candidate, a Monograph, or dissertation or essay on some subject, which had for a long time attracted his attention, which he had studied and made out, and enriched with quotations from our best classical authorities, fortified by observations of his own, and capable of instructing even the older members of the profession, and to which he might look back in after life with pride, and which might prove the pivot of his future reputation. Examples of such were by no means rare in former times, and I trust, that under the auspices of the present Medical Faculty, aided by the exertions of this Honourable Commission, such Dissertations are destined to become more numerous than ever. Secondly, the introduction of Essay writing, and of competing for Prizes in each class, affords an easy and obvious method of securing, with the generality of students, a certain quantity of study, as it will show the extent of their reading, and tend to improve their talent for composition, and compel them to acquire a knowledge of the value of words, and of the English language, if that be their mother tongue—an accomplishment too much neglected and despised by the young students of Medicine in this country. Thirdly, the adhibiting in red ink to the name of each pupil, in a private list or *roaster,* to be seen only by members of the Faculty, the general character and *status* of each.

Would you propose that, with a view to guide the Members in Examinations for Degrees? —Yes, it might enable the Professors to judge how far a more strict and protracted examination may be necessary, to ascertain the qualifications of the student.

You mean such list to be a record of their proficiency?—Yes, and as a most valuable reference in after life. Suppose a person had a situation offered by Government, this would be an evidence to refer to, to induce Government, or any person, to trust him, in consequence of his previous good character.

The Commissioners would be glad to hear any suggestion you have to offer in regard to the present Curriculum for Degrees recently adopted by this University?—So far as it goes, I take it to be an exceedingly proper one, and a great improvement upon the former ones of 1823, 1819, and 1812, but it appears to me it does not go far enough.

Will you have the goodness to state, whether there are any additional Classes you would be inclined to propose, as imperative upon the students to attend, or whether you would be inclined to prolong the period of study; or are there any other suggestions, on the subject of the Curriculum that have occurred to you?—With regard to the addition of Classes to the Curriculum, I would say there ought to be an additional class of Practical Anatomy, another of Practical Chemistry. I would make Clinical Surgery, Natural History, and Military Surgery, on the principle that so many Physicians enter our Fleets and Armies, and must necessarily be often called in to Surgical cases, imperative; and there should be a separate course of pure Surgery, without being mixed with Anatomy, except so far as observations on Anatomy may be necessary to explain the subject of the lectures. I would make them attend three of the classes, certainly more than once, namely Anatomy, Chemistry, and the Practice of Physic. I would make them attend Clinical Lectures twice—I mean Medical Clinical Lectures; and I would think it a great addition, and almost be inclined to make it imperative, that students should attend Medical Jurisprudence.

When you recommend attendance on the classes that you have mentioned, oftener than once, do you think it would be advantageous to require such repeated attendance in the University, or would you allow an attendance upon Private Lectures for a six months' course, as equivalent?—I would leave that optional to the students, but I would require the private lecturer to have given some proof of his capacity for lecturing; for example, he ought to be a Fellow of one of the accredited Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons, and have practised his profession for five, or a given number of years. Of course it should be imperative that they attend, at least once, all the classes in the University.

The additional attendance you would allow to take place in any way they chose, requiring them to attend a class of six months' duration?—Yes; I would permit this latitude with all the classes, but it might be absolutely necessary with regard to Practical Anatomy; because, although they may attend it at the University, yet I am afraid so many attending in one place could not be accommodated; but there are four or five teachers of that branch in Edinburgh; and there would be plenty of others, if it were encouraged.

Do you consider that the more extended course of study, which you have now recommended, could be embraced within the period of four years, or would you be inclined to propose an additional year?—That is a matter for consideration. I would prefer, certainly,

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that five years were allotted for the course of study; but I doubt whether the finances of the young men studying here would bear so protracted a course; and I think, that all the classes I have proposed may be taken in four winter and three summer courses.

Do you consider that the object might be partly gained by requiring additional attendance upon Summer Classes, and prolonging the Winter Session?—Yes, I think so; by attendance on Summer Classes, and dividing the Session into two of five months each, or into one of six months and another of four.

Do you think that the circumstances of any great proportion of the students are such that the adoption of such a plan, as you have now proposed, would be any serious hardship upon them?—Speaking strictly with regard to those who are to take the Degree, I should say, I do not think so; for they are in general those who are best able to afford it. If you take those in the other ranks, it would be a great hardship upon them.

Is it not a fact, that a great proportion of the Medical Students who come to Edinburgh, come for the whole year, and do not leave it during the summer, for any considerable period of time?—It is not easy to form a notion as to the exact proportion; but there is a considerable number who remain either in Edinburgh or the neighbourhood, or are travelling about Scotland for amusement and information, who might be attending here quite easily. Those who come to take Degrees come for business; and they would make it their object to attend the summer classes, if these were made imperative and useful.

Have many of the Private Lecturers classes, which are attended during the summer?—Several of them have: there are two classes of Practical Anatomy, and two of Practical Chemistry, and I believe one of the Practice of Medicine, and of Midwifery and Materia Medica.

Do you understand that these summer classes are well attended?—Very well in general, in proportion to the number of students remaining in town.

You have mentioned that you would recommend the establishment of a separate class of Surgery; is there any other additional class of Medicine you would recommend?—I think there should be a separate class of Clinical Medicine.

Would you limit the teaching of Clinical Medicine to one individual?—Two would be better, for it is the most important of all the branches, after Anatomy and Chemistry. It is by that means they can best learn acquaintance with disease.

Does it appear to you that there would be any disadvantage in the other Members of the Medical Faculty performing the duties of a Clinical Lecturer?—I should think, that if what I propose were adopted, and you increased the Examinations, the other Professors would be fully occupied with their own classes. It is a very laborious fatiguing duty, that of a Clinical Professor, and I think it would require a person's sole attention to be devoted to it. I rather think it would be better in the hands of one or two, who were constantly attending to it, provided that they are well qualified and sufficiently zealous, than that there should be a perpetual succession of changes.

Are there any other observations that occur to you, relating to the subject of the Curriculum?—I neglected to mention the class of Midwifery; I would also suggest that every Professor should have a Text-Book; I would mention too, that there should be a separation of Surgery from Anatomy. Then there is a subject that does not come exactly within the question, but perhaps this Commission might have great influence in getting it remedied. It appears to me, that in the Hospital, the wards are infinitely too small, and not calculated for Clinical patients. If the students are divided between two Professors, each taking 70, that is a great deal too many for a room of this size, and to stand in it for an hour among a number of sick patients, annoys them prodigiously, and is particularly dangerous to the students themselves. Every year, when typhus fever prevails, we see the students laid down by dozens: if there be any truth in the existence of infection, this can only be occasioned by touching the beds of the patients, and breathing for so long a time a tainted atmosphere, which cannot be avoided. If the Managers of the Infirmary could arrange matters in such a way as to give the Professors larger wards, probably they might be induced to build them; it would be an improvement of great importance. Then, with regard to the present mode of attendance, I would suggest that the Professors who are now in attendance, should take one ward for six weeks, and should not allow two sets of students to go into the same ward on the same day, for it is particularly annoying to the patients.

Do you know if at present there is more than one set of students allowed to enter the same ward?—I understand one Professor takes one ward, and another takes the other; but what I allude to is, that the pupils attending one Professor should not be allowed to enter the ward under the charge of the other Professor, as the patients would thus be annoyed by two sets of students.

Are there any other points connected with the Classes of the Curriculum, upon which you have any suggestions to offer?—With regard to Clinical Surgery, the Clinical Professor labours under great disadvantages; he has nothing to say in the management of the cases; he is obliged to lecture on the practice of others, and is thus restrained in giving his opinion, more especially if the mode of treatment be not accordant with his own view; he cannot display the errors or mistakes of others, as he would and ought to have done, had they been committed by himself. So that much of what he says may have the appearance of indecision, or a wish to preserve good terms with the attending Surgeon; and the students will not place that confidence in his dicta which they really deserve. To enable the Professor of Clinical Surgery to be fully effective, he ought, with proper assistants, Surgeons, to have a male and a female ward in the Hospital constantly kept open, and devoted to Clinical Surgery alone.

Will you have the goodness to favour the Commissioners with your suggestions upon any other points you may have noted down?—There has been a great deal of talk about the intro-

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duction of a separate degree in the University, such as that of Bachelor of Medicine. As the degree of M. D. is the highest that can be given, if you introduce another degree, it must either be of an inferior description to the M.D. as it stands at present; or the latter must be raised by requiring superior education, more time, and greater expense in acquiring it. If this were carried into execution, many of the intended Graduates could not, I fear, bear the expense, and still more, could not spare the time requisite, as ere the period arrived for taking the higher degree, they have probably obtained a settlement for life, and cannot then return from a foreign country for that purpose. On the other hand, if a lower degree were to be introduced, it would be considered inferior to a diploma from the College of Surgeons, if the qualifications and course of study were not raised to their standard. Now, it may be seen from a Table which I shall produce to the Commission, that the course of study required by the College of Surgeons is more comprehensive even than that required by the Statuta of the University for 1826, from Candidates for the degree of M.D., though less by one year in point of time; so that I do not see any good reason for introducing a new degree of B. M.—*The following is the Table referred to:—*

Comparison of the Courses of Study required by the Statuta Solennia of the University, and by the Regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, A. D. 1826.

The duration of the course of study is,—

For Medical degrees . . Four years;
For Surgical diplomas . . Three years.

The Courses prescribed by the University must be delivered by Professors in an University.

Those prescribed by the College of Surgeons may be delivered by Professors in an University; or by Resident Fellows of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Dublin, Glasgow, or Edinburgh.

Branches of Education.	University.	College of Surgeons.
PRELIMINARY.		
Latin	Required	Required.
Greek		
Modern Languages		
Mathematics		Recommended.
Natural Philosophy		
PROFESSIONAL.		
Anatomy	Six Months	Twelve Months.
Surgery		Six Months.
Chemistry	Six Months	Six Months.
Materia Medica	Six Months	Six Months.
Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy		Recommended.
Theory of Medicine	Six Months	Six Months.
Practice of Medicine	Six Months	Six Months.
Midwifery	Six Months	Three Months.
Clinical Medicine	Six Months	Recommended.
Clinical Surgery		Three Months.
Practical Anatomy		Three Months.
Natural History	Two for	
Legal Medicine	Three Months.	
Military Surgery		
Botany	Three Months	Recommended.
TOTAL.		
Three Months' Courses	Three	Three.
Six Months' Courses	Seven	Seven.
HOSPITAL	Two Six Months in different Years	Twelve Months.

	University.	College of Surgeons.
Number of Degrees and Diplomas granted	140	140
Number of Examinators	6	12
Sum paid to Examinators.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For each Candidate	12 12 0	1 2 6
For all the Candidates	1,764 0 0	157 10 0
Received by each Examinator	294 0 0	13 2 6
Sum paid to Funds of the Institutions.		
For each Candidate	1 1 0?	4 17 6
For all the Candidates	147 0 0?	682 10 0
Tax on Diploma	10 0 0	
Sundries	0 10 0	1 3 0
Total Expense	24 3 0	7 3 0
Printing Thesis		

Besides, it appears to me that the University and the Surgical School ought, and must always support and understand each other, if they be properly constituted and conducted. There ought to be no rivalry, except in the honourable attempt to render their respective Curricula and classes as perfect as may be. Every additional number of students attracted to Edinburgh by the Surgical School may be regarded at the same time as so many added to the University, and *vice versâ*. In this belief, I would farther observe, that as the degree of M.D. is the highest honour to be acquired at the University, so that of C.M. is, and ought to

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be, the highest that can be conferred on those who are Masters of the Art and Science of Surgery. And it is humbly conceived there can be little doubt of the propriety of such a degree being conferred on those who may merit it, for the same reason that the degree of M.D. is bestowed on those who excel in that branch of the profession. But it has been stated, upon the highest authority, and it is the general opinion of the profession, that much of what would constitute the subjects of examination in advancing to a degree in Surgery, can be taught by practical Surgeons only, and that the education for the latter requires some additional classes, which are not to be found in the University Curriculum. It therefore follows, that the interests of the profession and of the public at large, render it highly expedient that some means should be adopted for the institution of this degree in this country; and I would humbly suggest, that the power of conferring it might be safely entrusted by the Crown to the Royal College of Surgeons, which has long been incorporated as a Royal College,—and there is every reason to believe such a grant would not interfere with the rights or privileges of the University.

Is the degree of Master of Surgery conferred by the College of Glasgow?—Yes, I believe that University has lately adopted some practice of this kind.

Have you had occasion to know what has been the result of it?—No, I have not.

Does the degree of Master of Surgery stand in estimation in the medical world?—The term is but little known in this country. I merely suggested it as an improvement on the Chirurgical diploma, or rather as a higher honour in Surgery.

Are there any further observations which it occurs to you to make relative to the Medical School of Edinburgh?—I was thinking of the comparative state of the numbers of students who have taken diplomas at Surgeons' Hall, of those who have attended the University of Edinburgh, and of those who have taken the degree of M.D. there. I should wish to show the apparent effect which increasing the requisite qualifications for diplomas has had on the number of Candidates at Surgeons' Hall, by which it will be seen that these numbers have kept pace with the improvements of education, although I am aware that other causes were operating in the same direction, but not to such extent. The same observation is applicable to the University degree of M.D., the number of Graduates having increased during the same periods pretty nearly in a similar ratio: For example,—Previous to 1801, the diploma of the College of Surgeons was not so much valued as it now is; students were obliged to attend the classes in the University for only a very short time. In the eight years subsequent to 1790, the average number of those who obtained diplomas was 23 per annum; during the same period, 34 students graduated at the University. The average number of diplomas for the next eight years, from 1797, was 37; of Graduations at the University, 49.

Did the College of Surgeons introduce an improvement into their Curriculum about the year 1801?—Yes, or 1802. In the third eight years after 1790 (that is, after 1805), when the Professorship of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons was coming into free operation, and higher qualifications were required from Candidates for diplomas, the numbers amounted to 77; that of the Graduates in the University to 52. During the fourth period of eight years, the average was 122 at Surgeons' Hall, and 96 graduated in the University.

What years are embraced in the last period of time you have mentioned?—From 1813 to 1821; and the last five years which I have not yet mentioned, they have averaged 131 at the College of Surgeons, and 115 at the University. With regard to the Students of Medicine at the University, the average, during the last five years of the war, was 797; during the five years immediately after peace was concluded, it was 772; and the average of the next five years, ending last summer, was 861, which shows that there was a great increase, apparently in consequence of the demand created by the war—that that demand became less for a time, when the war ceased, in consequence of a great number being placed on half-pay, but instead of diminishing to the extent at that time expected, it remained pretty nearly equal between 1815 and 1820. Since that time, the number has increased from 80 to 90 per annum. In forming an opinion with regard to the additional classes which ought to be attended, the difficulty I had was to make out something that might answer the purpose, and yet not diminish too much the number of those who take degrees. This is my view of the question. I should rather think that the number of those taking the degree of M.D. will not be diminished by the additional expense attending the classes now recommended, but on the contrary, I would expect, in the course of two or three years, the numbers shall be increased by the increased value likely to be borne by the degree, from the improvement in education of which it is an index. It must be kept in mind, that the number of Graduates has been regularly increasing since the peace, and had been increasing for many years previously; and I am led to infer, that the Professors in the University showed that they did not expect a diminution, as I am informed they proposed in 1808, to add £11. 7*s.* to the graduation fee; so that, in place of £13. 13*s.* formerly charged, the student would have had to pay £25 and upwards, besides the regular class-fees, as the University expense of his Graduation. This proposal was promulgated among the students, who remonstrated with the Professors against its affecting those who had entered previous to its promulgation. The Senatus rejected their petition, when the whole of the students complained to the Patrons, who interfered, conceiving it to be their duty to regulate these matters. During this discussion, Government laid on a tax of £10, when the Professors withdrew their enactment. The number of Graduates was not lessened by the increased expense of the tax. On a subsequent occasion, in 1812, the Senatus showed they were not afraid of a diminution, when they applied to the Patrons for permission to increase their fees by £1. 1*s.* This has been levied, and ever since, an increase instead of diminution has been almost regularly going on. During the war, a very great and unusual demand was created for Medical officers for the Army and Navy, which often could not be complied with. It had the effect, however, of attracting a considerable increase of students of Medicine, which

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went on until the conclusion of the war. Instead of diminishing, they remained pretty nearly stationary; and during the last five years, they have increased by a large amount over the preceding five years. One would naturally have expected, that on the conclusion of the war, the number would have become less, as the demand ceased, but the numbers were kept up by the influx of half-pay Medical officers, who repaired to Edinburgh for the purpose of availing themselves of this opportunity of improving themselves in such branches of general Literature as well as of Medical Science, as they had been unable to attend minutely to during the first part of their Academical course, and many perhaps to spend their time usefully and agreeably until they could obtain a permanent settlement in private practice.

Have you any observations to make with regard to the diploma granted by the College of Surgeons?—The expense of the Surgeon's diploma is infinitely less than that of M.D. The whole expenses amount to about £7. 5*s*. The Examinators receive of that a very small sum: For example, 181 students were examined last year; of these, 159 received diplomas; 22 were remitted to their studies. There are twelve Examinators, each of whom received £13. 2*s*. 6*d*., making in all £158. 10*s*. among twelve individuals. If this number of students had been examined for a degree of M.D., each Professor would have received above £300., besides the class-fees,—or £1,800 and upwards would have been given by the students as the price of their Examinations. The increase of diplomas given by the College of Surgeons has been considerably greater in proportion than that of degrees of M.D. by the University: For example, during the eight years after I entered the College in 1798, the average number of diplomas was 37 annually; in the next eight years, 77; in the next, 122; and in the last five years, 131 per annum. So far as one can judge, the increase has been in proportion to the improvement of education, and the increased qualifications demanded by the College. The increased expense to the student, from the number of additional classes to be attended, no doubt was considerable; but it must be observed, that neither the College, nor any of its individual members, put any additional expenses on the students for their own use; and almost the whole of the sums thus collected have been returned to the students, in the shape of a *bonus* to them and their successors,—I mean, by expending it in the purchase of a Museum of Morbid, Comparative, and Healthy Anatomy, which bids fair to become one of the most splendid in Europe, as it now is nearly one of the most valuable and useful in Great Britain, requiring only a trifling aid from the munificence of his Majesty's Government, to have it displayed in a proper building, so that it may be opened to the convenient inspection of the whole Medical public, as it now is to all the pupils attending the University, under the most liberal regulations. But I have said the poverty of the College, which has expended a very large portion of its funds, not less than £6,000, in bringing together this splendid collection, and the Museum left to it by the late Dr. Barclay, incapacitates them from rendering it so extensively useful as it might be made, were a proper building erected for its reception and preservation; and I humbly conceive, that if a Committee of the Honourable Commission were to inspect the Museum, they might be induced to recommend (though perhaps extra-officially) to his Majesty's Government to grant a small portion of the public money, to raise from obscurity an object of such public importance and national utility. The consequence would then be, that the Alumni of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, who are dispersed over every quarter of the globe, would collect every object of Morbid Structure which they could procure, and transmit them to the Museum; and their exertions would not fail to be stimulated by their old masters, with whom they keep up a constant correspondence. The experiment has been made on a large scale by the Professor of Natural History, and it has succeeded; and I have no doubt but that a recommendation from this Honourable Commission, if you approve, after inspecting it, would secure the favourable consideration of the Government.

In what manner are the Examinations by the College of Surgeons conducted; are they *vivâ voce*, or in writing?—I have not been an Examinator for four or five years. I was, for nearly twenty years, and during the time I held the situation, the first procedure was to make them translate two or three sentences, *ad aperturam libri*, of Gregory's Conspectus, or Celsus, and then to write it down upon a piece of paper, to see if they could construe and spell; then they were to translate some prescriptions in the Pharmacopœia, and were examined upon the composition and uses, and doses of medicine. If they failed in Latin and English, they were remitted to their studies. The next Examinator took the candidate up on Anatomy; the third went to Surgery; and if there was any doubt upon the minds of any of them, the fourth examined him generally. The examinations lasted from twenty-five minutes to an hour sometimes, but not very often, because they were examined shortly on a great variety of subjects.

Do you consider a *vivâ voce* examination in English preferable to one conducted by questions proposed entirely in Latin?—I think a mixed examination better than either one or the other. It were better to let them write down something; for example, desire them to write a prescription of their own for a particular purpose, and translate a few sentences from a Latin author. In my time, Greek was not attended to; it was not made imperative.

It is not now required by the College of Surgeons?—It is recommended.

Is there no examination upon it?—I believe the examinators sometimes bring in a sentence where there is a Greek quotation, to see whether the student can read or write it; but I am not quite certain as to that.

Are you aware whether it has ever happened, that individuals have been remitted to their studies by the College of Surgeons, who had previously obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, or after passing the examination for that degree?—Yes, but not very often; if I am not mistaken, I think I have known two or three instances after they were M.D., but I could not condescend upon things which took place so many years ago.

In those instances, did you understand they had failed in examinations before the College of Surgeons on points purely surgical, and as to which it might be supposed that the exami-

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nations by the Medical Faculty had not been so minute, or was it in regard to the general branches of Medicine?—I cannot say that I have any recollection of the particulars.

Have you any means of knowing whether the reverse has happened, namely, that those who had Diplomas from your College, have been remitted to their studies, when examined for their degree of Doctor of Medicine?—I have no means of knowing; but supposing it were to happen on both sides, it is quite obvious how it can be explained. Some may be rejected by the Medical Faculty, who have passed our examinations, for they examine in Latin; now the students who pass at Surgeons' Hall, do not generally study under a Grinder for the purpose of enabling them to speak Medical Latin, although they are expected to be able to construe Medical Latin, particularly Classical Medical Latin fluently, such as Celsus, and Gregory's Conspectus. On the other hand, those who have been passed by the Medical Faculty in the University, may be rejected at Surgeons' Hall, for they are often examined on a variety of Chirurgical subjects, which may not be treated on by the Medical Faculty in the University. As to the system of Grinders, many of them are gentlemen of very considerable talents and acquirements. I was very intimate with Mr. Candlish, who was a judicious man, and an excellent teacher. He took great pains, not only to instruct his pupils in the phraseology of Medical Latin, but gave them excellent lessons on the subjects on which they might probably be examined. For example, he had a great variety of titles, such as Asthma, Consumption, Apoplexy, &c., drawn up in the shape of such questions and answers, as good sense and a knowledge of the subject might lead a judicious person to suppose might constitute the manner in which the examination would be conducted. These titles he gave them to read, or to get by heart, and then examined them and conversed with them on the subject. With this mode of drilling, for two or three months or more, they go in, and it is difficult for the examinators to ascertain whether they have obtained the information by rote in a brief period, or have acquired it in the general course of their studies; and if they have a good memory, they get on very well. I have often heard Dr. Gregory say, that Candlish assured him, he could tell pretty accurately beforehand, whether the student would pass, who had been put through this mode of discipline.

Is it really understood in practice, that these Grinders do enable young men to pass, when they would not otherwise be able to do?—There is little doubt of this being so formerly; that was Dr. Gregory's opinion. Mr. Candlish told him, as he told myself, that he frequently said to a young man, "You had better not go in, you will not pass;" and he found he was very rarely deceived. I do not know whether this system goes on now precisely in the same way; there are many clever men among these teachers. I believe they have classes, eight or ten students in each, during the whole winter; and they read all the best Medical Classics in Latin, explain them, and give lectures upon them.

Is there any thing you would be inclined to suggest, as an improvement in the mode of examination, such as dividing it according to the different classes the students have been attending, during the first year of their studies, and then during the second year?—I think every student should be examined before he enters the Medical classes at all, to ascertain that he is in a situation capable of deriving due benefit from these classes. I would say, that at the end of every session each student should be examined, to ascertain the extent of the progress he has made, so as to show that the Professors have been attended to and understood. I have heard it repeatedly—though I do not know it myself personally—that students have come down from London and taken their tickets; and in the course of a few days they have advanced again, and taken tickets under another name, the Professors could not know them. In the course of a few days, other tickets were taken by the same person, from other Professors, for one not then studying at the University, but living as practitioners in London or elsewhere, and only wanting to obtain the certificates of the Edinburgh Professors; so that, not having had a full regular academical education previously, they may be enabled to take their degree here, or at some other University, in due time. That is less practicable now, I believe, because they have to insert their names repeatedly in an album, in the course of the winter. That is one reason why I would suggest the necessity of calling the roll, to render it as difficult as possible for any scheme of this kind to be practised. I believe that, even as it is, a student might go to the Librarian and put down the name, and he would not know him again, so large a number of students having to pass without check under his review.

You mean that one person may represent another?—Yes.

Have examinations ever been introduced into the Class of Surgery, under the superintendence of the College of Surgeons?—Yes, by the former incumbent—I believe the present one does it also; there was always an examination on a Saturday, that is, once in the week.

Were those imperative on all the students?—They were not imperative, but they were numerously attended, I understand.

Do you know if, at present, attendance upon them is considered a hardship by the students, or as a privilege?—It is reckoned as a privilege by really zealous students—by those who wish to excel. It ought to have been imperative. I ought to mention, that for these examinations, each student paid 5*s.*, which sum was expended in the formation of a Class Library, for the use of those students who attended the examinations.

Are there any other points, relating to the subject, upon which it has occurred to you to make any observations?—If it were possible to introduce those private teachers whom I have spoken of into any situation, or accredit them as tutors for students, I think they would be of great use.

Do you mean that they might be allowed to superintend the private studies of the young men?—Yes; their number would increase, if they were accredited by the University as tutors, as is done, I believe, at Oxford and Cambridge. It would be of great use to those who are not apprentices, or who have not served an apprenticeship to a general practitioner.

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Would you render it imperative that all Medical Students should enrol themselve with one or other of these private teachers; or in what way would you propose that this alteration should be effected?—It is very difficult to say. I believe, the less you attempt to enforce these things, the better. But a strong recommendation to the students to avail themselves of the assistance of these gentlemen, would have a good effect.

Do you understand, that a great proportion of students intending to graduate, do avail themselves of the assistance of these teachers?—I understand, a great many do.

What do you understand to be about the average expense of a student of Medicine in Edinburgh, living in lodgings, whose means are circumscribed, and who is obliged to live economically?—It depends upon their rank in life. A few poor lads from the country, who have no friends or relations to support them, can manage it, I believe, for somewhere about £35 a-year for board and lodging, during nine months; but it requires great economy. The richer students board and lodge comfortably for £60 or £70 per annum.

Does that include their classes?—No; it is exclusive of them.

Will not the average expense of the classes each year be about £15?—I think, at least, that probably £20 will be requisite to take them into the Infirmary, and to fee the other classes. There is a great fault in their attending too many classes at one time, and crowding too many things together.

Does it occur to you that the subjects of the present classes are too extensive to be embraced in a course of six months?—Yes; I rather think the class of Practice of Physic is so, and the Anatomical class as it is now constituted. If the Professor of Anatomy were to give a six months' course upon pure Anatomy, without mixing it with Surgery, it would be an improvement.

You have alluded to a class of Practical Chemistry; in what way would you propose that that should be taught in the College?—I think it might be done in the College; but Chemistry is so very extensive a subject, that if the Professor had an assistant, he might give a course, or it might be left open to be taught by private teachers. The Professor's Assistant would possess great advantages from having the use of a most valuable apparatus. But there are most excellent private teachers, one of whom was the Professor's Assistant for some years; he gives lectures on Practical Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry.

Are there any other matters upon which you have to offer any observations?—Perhaps I ought to mention, that although the practice in differents parts of Scotland is confined very much to those who have studied here and in Glasgow, having diplomas, yet many have no diplomas. There is no authority that I know of, to enforce the possession of a diploma in any of the Colleges, except Glasgow and Edinburgh; and it is only over a very small part of Scotland that the monopoly of these Colleges extends. So that in every county north of the Forth, irregular practitioners may do whatever they please. Our jurisdiction extends over the three Lothians, Berwick, Roxburgh, Peebles, and Selkirk; but we have no authority over Dumfriesshire nor Wigtonshire.

Does the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh enforce its monopoly within the territory over which it is supposed to extend?—It does not, the law is so difficult of application. I remember, on one occasion, the medical people in Berwickshire applied to the College of Surgeons, to protect them against a Dunse Doctor; they prosecuted him, and got him banished the county for a year and a day, but he returned at the expiry of the term.

Is it not a fact, that a great number of persons practise in Edinburgh without any diploma at all?—Yes, no doubt of that; but I am not aware of any one having been prevented practising—at least it has not happened in my time.

You have alluded to the Class of Medical Jurisprudence as one which you thought valuable; is it your opinion that the subjects of that class are sufficiently taught by the other Professors so as to render it unnecessary, or do you consider it to be a valuable addition to the University?—I would say, from what I found when I was there myself, as well as from what I have been able to collect since, that there are many of its subjects which are and must be treated of by different Professors. For example, the Professor of Chemistry must treat of the mode of detecting mineral poisons, such as arsenic, corrosive sublimate, and others; Dr. Black was at great pains about that; he gave several lectures, and exhibited various experiments to show the means by which they might be detected. The Professor of Anatomy must do the same, with regard to the subject of suspended animation, and many others. The Professor of Midwifery must instruct the students how children put to death after birth may be distinguished from those who are still-born. But it is a subject of so much importance, and it is possible to convey so much additional information to the students by a separate course, besides being a vehicle for recapitulating all that they have formerly heard, and attracting their attention to it by putting it in a more scientific form, that it ought, in my opinion, to be made imperative. The lectures of Dr. Duncan, senior, who first introduced lectures on this subject into this University, although they were limited to a very small number, contained a great deal of useful information, and they attracted the attention of the students. It was not an imperative class, but voluntary; it has never been so well attended, from not being protected. A student does not like to spend money for classes, unless he is very enthusiastic in the pursuit of professional information.

Are there any further observations, upon points connected with the interests of the Medical Science, that you feel desirous of making?—Perhaps it is wrong for me to say anything upon the subject of Private Lecturers, but it is only in the way of suggestion that I would offer it. As various subjects which can scarcely be taught, at least to any great extent, in the University, such as Practical Anatomy, and even some branches which are taught in the University, are also well taught by private teachers, perhaps it would not be injurious to the interests of the University, if it were to reciprocate a little, and to allow the students to receive a second course of these last from the private teachers.

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Do you understand, in point of fact, that a great number of young men who graduate in Medicine in this University do attend many of the classes twice, either in the University, or with private teachers?—I believe a number do attend twice, at least I have a few apprentices, and I make most of them attend some of the classes twice during their course of study. I make them attend the Class of Chemistry twice in the University, always during their first year, and generally during the third or fourth. I make them attend Clinical Lectures twice, and a class of Anatomy three times, dividing these between the University and private lecturers, according as their other occupations can be made to suit the hours of the different classes.

Supposing the University were to enjoin attendance upon some of the classes in the Curriculum oftener than once, either in the University of Edinburgh, or at private established lectures, do you conceive it would be requiring more study than, in point of fact, the greater proportion of the students at present follow?—Not more than what is followed by a number of the students already.

Do you consider that all the young men who are directed by their masters, if they happen to be apprentices, or by their friends, who have the charge of their medical education, do attend certain classes in general twice?—Those who I recommend do it generally—I suspect not always.

Do you know, whether to apprentices and others, who in any degree are under the charge of medical friends or advisers, the recommendation is given to attend the classes?—It is by me. I always desire every one of my apprentices to attend every Medical class in the University. Sometimes, boys will not do what they are desired, but will make their friends believe they do it. I always desire them, and give them lists every year of the Medical Professors and private Lecturers whom I wish them to attend, so that at a future period, if they wish it, they may be qualified, so far as having attended all the University classes required by the Curriculum, to graduate. Besides these, I make them attend several of the private lecturers, especially on Practical Anatomy, Practical Chemistry, and Pharmacy.

Are there any further observations which occur to you to make upon the subject?—I have none.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, 23 *January* 1827.

The Right Honourable the LORD ADVOCATE in the Chair.

Dr. *John Thomson,* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the College of Physicians, called in and examined.

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Were you at one time Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh?—Yes.

For how many years?—About fourteen.

Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commissioners on the subject of Medical education?—I have several, which I should like to have an opportunity of stating to the Commissioners.

Will you have the goodness to favour the Commissioners with your views as to the previous education of Medical Students?—I have taken the liberty to put down in writing what has occurred to me upon that subject; and with the permission of the Commissioners I shall read it from my notes, and shall afterwards be ready to answer any questions that may be put to me. I beg leave to state that I have reduced the different topics connected with Medical education, which I am desirous to bring under the review of the Commissioners, under ten separate heads. They are the following:—1*st.* The Improvement of the Literary and Scientific Education of Candidates for Medical Degrees. 2*d.* Instruction by Examinations, as well as by Lectures; and an Annual Examination of the Candidates for Graduation, by the Members of the Medical Faculty. 3*d.* Examinations conducted, and Theses written in the English language. 4*th.* Each Professor to be provided with a Text-book for his Course, containing a Statement of the General Principles of the Science which he teaches, with references to the latest and best sources of information. 5*th.* The Extension of the Summer Courses to the same length with the Winter Courses, and the Extension of some of the Winter Courses. 6*th.* The Division of the Theory or Institutions of Medicine into two distinct Courses of Lectures, the one on Physiology and the other on Pathology. 7*th.* Surgery separated from Anatomy and taught by a Practical Surgeon. 8*th.* The Establishment of a separate Professorship of Clinical Medicine. 9*th.* A regular Course of Medical Study to be prescribed. 10*th.* Some Provision for the Retirement of those Members of the Medical Faculty who may become unfit for the proper discharge of their duties. It is upon these topics I should like to offer to the Commissioners a few remarks:—*First.* The Improvement of the Literary and Scientific Education of Candidates for Medical degrees might, I think, be effected, by requiring of young men entering on the study of Medicine, with the intention of graduating, that they shall have received a proper preliminary education, consisting of a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and of the elementary parts of Mathematics; by making Natural Philosophy a necessary branch of the education of candidates for Medical degrees; and by encouraging them to study other branches of liberal education, such as Logic and Moral Philosophy, either previously or subsequently to their entering on their Medical studies. The importance of these elementary branches of education to students of Medicine arises, I conceive, not only from the tendency which their cultivation has to open, enlarge, and strengthen the understanding, but also from a competent knowledge of them being absolutely necessary to enable students to comprehend readily those lectures and books through which their professional information must be obtained. A very considerable portion of the Terminology of Medicine, and of its auxiliary sciences, is of Greek derivation, a fact of which any one may easily satisfy himself by consulting a dictionary of Medical terms. In many instances a very accu-

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rate notion of the scientific meaning of the terms is conveyed in their primitive signification; in other instances the terms convey ideas important to be remembered, and well calculated, if understood, to fix them in the mind of the student. Other terms, indeed, may be expressive of opinions that have been found to be erroneous since they were invented; but even of these a physician ought, certainly, to understand the primitive signification. And in all cases, I am persuaded, the labour of the student must be prodigiously increased, if he is obliged to carry on the study of the Etymology of the terms used in Medicine, at the same time that he is employed in acquiring a knowledge of the principles of that science. I need only refer to the Nomenclatures of Anatomy, Chemistry, Natural History, and Botany, and to all the late works that have been published on Nosology, and on the Practice of Physic, in this country, France, Italy, Germany, and America, for proofs that, so far from the use of the Greek language having become less necessary for students of Medicine than formerly, new Greek terms are every day framed to correct and to complete the nomenclature of these sciences. Indeed it is well known that whenever there is occasion, at the present day, for a new term to denote any invention in the Arts, or discovery in the Sciences, the Greek language is universally employed for that purpose; and in no department of knowledge has it ever been employed to so great an extent as in Medicine and its accessory branches. With regard to the importance of a knowledge of the Elementary parts of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy to students of Medicine, I shall only remark that, waving altogether the consideration of the advantages of the habits of attention and of accurate reasoning, which the study of these sciences has a tendency to engender, there is no branch of Medicine to which a knowledge of them is not applicable. There can, for example, be no accurate Anatomical description given of any part of the human body, without employing the language and principles of Geometry; and there can be no proper account given, I conceive, nor notion formed, of the exercise of the functions of the living body, in the states of health and disease, unless by those who add an acquaintance with the principles of Natural Philosophy to a knowledge of Anatomy and Chemistry. It would be easy to show, by a reference to the latest and best Elements of Physiology that have been published on the continent of Europe, as those of Magendie, Adelon, and Richerand, in France, and of Sprengel, Rudolphi, and Lenhosseck, in Germany, not only that these are the opinions entertained by the authors of these works, but that it is impossible to understand many parts of their writings without some acquaintance with the Physical Sciences. I am far, however, from thinking that it should be required of Medical graduates that they should be profound scholars, or deeply versed in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, or Metaphysics; but I entertain no doubt whatever that they who have previously gone through the mental discipline necessary for acquiring a competent knowledge of these branches of education, must enter on their Medical studies, and pursue them with their minds infinitely better prepared for acquiring Professional knowledge than those who have not received such a preparatory education. The degree of preliminary knowledge in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, which I conceive to be necessary for Students of Medicine, can be easily attained, I believe, in every part of these kingdoms; and the time of students, I am convinced, would be much more profitably employed in acquiring some knowledge of these branches, than in serving, as many of them do, long, useless, and expensive apprenticeships in the performance of mechanical and menial services. My opinion respecting the necessity and importance of a proper preliminary education for Medical students, extends to those educated for all the departments of the Medical profession, but more especially to those who are to practise as Physicians; and hence it appears to me to be peculiarly incumbent on the Universities to take the lead in a reformation, which must soon, in the present widely diffused taste for general information, be adopted by all the public bodies in this country that possess the power of licensing Medical Practitioners. Indeed I cannot but think that there is something extremely incongruous, to say the least of it, in the Professors of Letters, of the Sciences and Philosophy, in any University, joining with the Medical Professors in granting the highest honours in Medicine to individuals, of whose literary and scientific attainments no test has been required. And, even independently of the necessity which exists, from the nature of their professional studies, that Doctors of Medicine should be men of good education, it seems to me obvious, that if this University shall continue to be satisfied with their graduates possessing a smattering of Latin, at present the whole amount of preliminary qualification which they require, whilst other Universities exact of their graduates an extensive course of literary and scientific education, the respectability of an Edinburgh degree, and the reputation of the University, must necessarily sink very much in public estimation. On the subject of Preliminary Education, I may be permitted to add, that during a great deal of intercourse with Medical men, I have never heard a single individual express the smallest doubt with regard to the propriety and advantages of students of Medicine being obliged to receive such an education. I have heard many regret that their attention had not been sufficiently directed to studies of this nature, by their parents or guardians, at an early period of their lives; and several have confessed to me that, with the strongest inclination to make up for the deficiencies of their early education, they had found this a much more difficult task than to acquire professional knowledge. To their testimony on this point I can, with much sincerity, add that of my own experience.

Does your knowledge of the circumstances of any considerable proportion of the students of Medicine lead you to believe, that if such Preliminary Education were required, it would operate as a hardship upon them?—I do not think it would, if this education were properly pointed out to them. If it were previously known that they must go through any given course of preliminary education, I believe, on the whole, there would be a great saving of expense to Medical students; for the allowing students to come up to the University, without their parents or themselves being aware of the previous education that is necessary for qualifying them to enter upon the study of the Medical Profession, frequently occasions a great loss of time and a considerable additional expense.

Do you think that none would be excluded from the Medical profession, in consequence of being unable to defray the expense of that early education?—I do not think there would; and, if there were, I am quite sure they would be individuals who ought not to be permitted to enter it. I am informed that in Ireland, where the lowest grade in the profession may be considered to be that of an apprentice to an apothecary, no one is permitted to enter into an indenture with an apothecary until he goes up to Dublin, and is examined upon his knowledge of both Latin and Greek. I have been told, also, that no young man can be bound as an apprentice to a surgeon in Dublin, until he has been examined as to his knowledge of Greek as well as Latin; and the same qualification is now required of individuals, who are to receive Medical degrees, from several of the Universities in this country.

Is it one of your reasons for wishing students to have a knowledge of Greek, that many of the terms used in Medicine are derived from that source?—Yes.

Have not many of those terms been perverted of late from their original and literal signification?—Some of them have been; but as Greek terms occur perpetually in medical writings, as there is no medical book without them, as every new book on Nosology and the Practice of Physic contains more of them than the works by which they were preceded, and as every discovery that has been made in Pathology during the last fifty years, has given rise to the invention of new Greek terms, the only question with regard to this point seems to me to be, whether those who are obliged to read such books, containing nothing but Greek terms, should understand the meaning of those terms or not.

Are Medical men in use to read Greek?—Many Medical men do not read Greek so much as they ought to do, and that I conceive is the reason why they should be obliged to be able to read it. They have certainly a great deal more occasion for a knowledge of the Greek language than men belonging to any of the other learned professions. It is well known that in this country a certain knowledge of Greek is required, not only of Clergymen of the Established Church, but of different classes of Dissenting Ministers, before they are permitted to preach; yet I suppose many of them come from a class of society not wealthier than that from which students of Medicine are taken. Indeed, all students of Divinity in Scotland, whether belonging to the Established Chuch or to the Dissenters, are obliged to have received an University education of four years' duration, before they are permitted to enter on their Theological studies.

Is it your opinion, then, that after it becomes generally known that a knowledge of Greek is necessary, it could be acquired by students of Medicine, in their course of preliminary education, without material hardship?—It is my opinion; and it would, I conceive, confer the greatest possible benefit upon students of Medicine and their relations, to point out distinctly to them the branches of preliminary knowledge that are requisite for enabling them to enter with advantage on the study of Medicine. I have no doubt that, if this were done, after two or three years every young man who came to the University would be prepared with those preliminary branches of knowledge which had been declared to be requisite.

Do you at all apprehend that the result of any such change as you have been recommending would be, that a greater proportion of persons would practise without a degree?—I do not think it would. From all the experience I have had with regard to that point, and particularly from the opportunities of observation which I have had, as a Member of the College of Surgeons, it has appeared to me that the desire to have a diploma has always increased in proportion to the difficulty of obtaining it. When I say the difficulty of obtaining it, I mean the increased qualifications required of those on whom it is conferred, and the consequently increased expense.

Is there no risk, in the event of the change alluded to, of the Medical practice going into the hands of those who have no diploma at all?—On the contrary, I am persuaded that the only way to restore Medical practice into the hands of well-educated persons (for a great part of it has already passed out of their hands) is by raising the preliminary and professional qualifications of those who obtain licences to practise, to fix a distinct barrier between those who are educated for the Medical profession and those who enter on the practice of it without having had that advantage.

Do you think there would be no greater proportion who will practise, in case of such a change, without a degree or diploma, than there will always be of quacks under all circumstances?—I think it would diminish the number of uneducated Medical practitioners. At present there is, in this country, no well-marked line of distinction drawn between those who have received an education, sufficiently extensive, and those who have received little, if any education at all; and I believe it is the same with regard to the state of Medical practice in England.

Is it not the case in England, that a great part of the Medical practice is in the hands of the Apothecaries, who have no Medical degree of any sort?—The greater part of the Medical practice, beyond seven miles from London, and also a large portion of the practice in London itself, and the district immediately around it, is in the hands of Apothecaries, for whose proper education a very inadequate provision has been made by the Legislature and by the Society of Apothecaries.

Then, so far as England is concerned, the object would naturally appear to be, would it not, to increase the number of graduates, rather than to throw obstructions in the way of obtaining degrees?—I think so. I have no doubt the number of graduates would be increased in proportion to the increased respectability of the Medical degree, and that if parents, who are going to breed their children up to the Medical profession, were made acquainted with the necessary qualifications for obtaining degrees, a better prepared class of students would go to the Universities to take them than do at present. They would be better educated and more respectable in every way.

Are the Commissioners to understand that your notion is, the greater the value and esti-

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mation in which degrees are held by the public, the greater number there would be of those who would take them?—I think this would happen the moment a proper line of distinction is made by the Legislature between well-educated Medical men and illiterate pretenders. At present there is none, or at least very little.

Is a knowledge of the Greek language required of Medical students by any of the public bodies in this kingdom?—It has long, perhaps I should say always, been required by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on the part of medical men; and it is now required by the Universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrew's.

Is it required by the Army Medical Board?—Yes. From a very late communication with which I have been favoured by Sir James M'Grigor, it appears that a knowledge of the Greek language is, by the last regulations, declared to be indispensable for young men wishing to enter into the Medical service of the Army.

Do you consider a knowledge of the French language to be of importance to students of Medicine?—Quite indispensable. There are at present a great number of valuable Medical works published in France, particularly on Anatomy, Pathology, and Diseases. I hold a knowledge of the French language to be an indispensable requisite for students of Medicine.

Do you know if Sir James M'Grigor was consulted with regard to the regulations which have been published by the Marischal College, Aberdeen, of which he is Rector?—Yes, I believe it was chiefly through Sir James's influence that those regulations were adopted; in fact I know that he took particular pains to get them adopted, and I know he is very anxious that the other Universities in Scotland should be obliged to adopt similar regulations.

With regard to Natural Philosophy, from the account you have given just now, it appears that you do not require a very profound knowledge of Natural Philosophy; do you think there can be any great benefit derived from a mere smattering?—I believe that at present, in several Universities on the Continent, and particularly in France, there are two courses of Natural Philosophy given. One of these, (which is called the experimental course, such as that which the late Mr. Ferguson was accustomed to give in all parts of this country,) conducted with a view to the practical instruction of Medical men, and the other a course for men of science, in which the principles of Natural Philosophy are more rigorously demonstrated, by the application to them of Algebra and Geometry. The last is what I should regard as the proper course for Medical men, for I hold that there is a very great difference between a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy, where the teacher has recourse to the ordinary principles of Algebra and Geometry, and one into which much of the fluxionary Calculus is introduced. I know that in this University the late distinguished Professor Robison introduced the fluxionary Calculus into his course of lectures, which put his demonstrations frequently beyond the comprehension of all, except a very small number of his audience; but that is not the kind of course on Natural Philosophy which I conceive to be desirable for students of Medicine.

Do you not think that a considerable knowledge of Natural Philosophy is necessary, if not directly for the improvement of Medical Science, at least for the purpose of enabling a Medical man to refute absurd hypotheses, and likewise to expose the inutility of Empyrical practice?—There are various branches of Medical knowledge, which I conceive cannot be understood without a knowledge of the different branches of Natural Philosophy. Thus, everything relating to Muscular Motion requires a knowledge of Mechanics; everything relating to Vision requires a knowledge of Optics; everything relating to the Circulation of the Blood requires a knowledge of the common principles of Hydraulics. I conceive that there is no branch of knowledge, the introduction of which into the education of Medical men, is better calculated to prevent the adoption of useless, futile, and erroneous theories, than that of Natural Philosophy. It was at one time the pride of Medical men, to be profound Mathematicians and good Natural Philosophers; but the popularity which the Science of Chemistry has attained, has thrown other branches of knowledge far into the background. The consequence of this has been, that for the last forty years, it has seldom, if ever, in Medical reasoning, proved the slightest hinderance to the adoption of a Medical theory, that it involved a *physical* impossibility, or was incapable of having applied to it the stricter methods of reasoning used in Geometry and Algebra.

Do you think Borelli *De Motu Animalium* is a good book for students?—It is a good book, but it is not sufficiently elementary for students. The ingenious and very learned work on the same subject, by the late Dr. Barclay of this place, seems to me to be liable to the same objection.

Will you have the goodness to proceed to state any further observations you have to offer?—The *second* change I would propose on the system of Medical Education at present pursued in this University is the enforcement of the system of instruction by Examinations as well as by Lectures; and the institution of an Annual Examination of the Candidates for Graduation by the Members of the Medical Faculty. The practice of holding daily or weekly Examinations of the students on the subjects treated of in the lectures of the day or week, I consider, from some experience in it, to be highly beneficial to the pupils, and nearly equally so to the teacher—to constitute, indeed, the most useful and instructive species of intercourse that can subsist between them. This practice, which was followed for many years in this University by Dr. Cullen, has been adopted, I understand, by the present Professor of the Practice of Physic, and by the Professor of Anatomy, and requires only to be made general, in order to evince the advantages that may be derived from it. The method of instruction by Examination, superadded to that by Lecture, might, in some measure, I conceive, be made to combine the advantages of an English with those of a Scotch University Education; for when I recommend the general introduction of Examinations into the different Medical Classes taught in the University, I of course understand that they should be superadded to, and not hold the

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place of, the Lectures at present delivered. I conceive that an Annual Examination by the Medical Faculty, of those intending to graduate, would keep their attention alive to their studies, during the earlier as well as the later years of their attendance at the University. If certain additional Professorships, which I conceive to be necessary, were added to the Medical Faculty, these Examinations might easily be conducted by a Committee of three of their number for each class. The last Examination might, as at present, be conducted in the presence of the whole members of the Medical Faculty; and, while this Examination would necessarily relate chiefly to the Practice of Medicine, it might embrace, in more or less detail, all the other branches of Medical Education. The Medical Teachers denominated Grinders in this school, are in reality private tutors, whose unrecognised tuition is carried on chiefly in the way of examination of the students. The practice is excellent in itself, and it has become a subject of derision only in consequence of the use to which it has too frequently been perverted, namely, that of preparing, in three or four months, idle and ignorant students to undergo their Examination for Graduation. If, instead of one general examination at the conclusion of their studies, candidates for degrees were obliged to undergo an Annual Examination, the great evil of the present system of grinding, that of encouraging students to be idle till near the conclusion of their course of studies, would be done away with, and the Examinations of the Grinders, supposing their assistance to be necessary, would proceed *pari passu* with the instructions of the Professors. Contracted as the examinations of the Grinders at present are, into three or four months at the end of the last winter session, they, in a great number of instances, put an effectual stop to the attendance of candidates for degrees on their University Classes, and consequently interfere very seriously with their other Medical studies. I am not disposed to believe, that the practice of the Professors holding regular Examinations of their pupils would prevent those intending to graduate from availing themselves of the assistance of the Grinders. Those who, either from inattention, from ill health, or other necessary causes of absence from lectures, have not been able to profit adequately by the instruction of their Professors, will be glad to benefit by the tuition of the Grinders. And besides, it can be only in small classes, such as those formed by the Grinders, that young men can acquire that certainty of being acquainted with the branches in which they are to be examined, and that readiness in framing their answers, which those who are to undergo trials for a degree must be desirous to possess. If Philosophical, Scientific, and Literary degrees were made objects of ambition to the young men of this country, I think one of the most beneficial effects that would result, would be the encouragement to grinding in the other departments of knowledge besides Medicine. That there should be no demand in this University for private tutors in Logic, in Moral and in Natural Philosophy, must be considered, I conceive, as a proof that the importance of these sciences in general education, as well as in professional, is still far from being properly estimated. The Annual Examinations would diminish the number of final rejections of Candidates for degrees, without, in many instances, retarding the progress of the young men, or sacrificing to compassion for them the interests of the public. It is understood that, at present, the period for which young men, found unqualified to pass, may be remitted to their studies, is indefinite. It may be either for an additional session, or merely for a few weeks. After this shorter period, by dint of hard working with the Grinders, they may undoubtedly re-appear, better qualified to answer the questions put to them, but certainly not *bonâ fide* more deserving of receiving a Medical degree. A young man, found ignorant of any particular branch of professional knowledge at his annual examination, might be enjoined to add the study of that branch in the University to his next year's classes.

Are the Commissioners to understand that you approve of a properly regulated system of Private Tutors?—Certainly. If the system of grinding were acknowledged, and properly regulated, I think nothing could tend more to promote the education of Medical students at this University. But it should be open and avowed; and it should be recommended in public to young men, whose education is in any way defective, to attend private tutors, and to avail themselves of all the information they can derive from them.

Is there anything further you have to suggest as an improvement in education, by the system of having private tutors?—No. I think good might result from the Commission approving of the existence of such a body of men; for though they exist at present, their existence is not acknowledged.

Do you think attendance upon private tutors should be compulsory, or should it be left entirely to the choice of the students themselves?—It is not a subject, in fact, that I have studied; but I would be inclined to leave it very much to the young men to make choice of a private tutor, who, they learnt from their companions, was the person from whose instructions they were likely to derive most advantage.

Do you think that it should be compulsory on them to employ any private tutor?—No, not at all. I think that private tuition may be the means of assisting and promoting the studies of those whose education has been retarded by ill health or other circumstances. Young men who come up here, are often confined to their rooms by indisposition for a great part of the winter; and it is hard they should be put back in the course of their studies, when, perhaps, they are employed at home, if health permits, and study their profession as diligently as they can for a time from books, instead of lectures.

Do you happen to know that Dr. Cullen was in the habit of examining his class?—Yes; I have a document in my possession which proves that. Dr. Cullen was, I believe, the first who began this practice in the Medical School of Edinburgh. What I am going to read, is a letter to Dr. Cullen from the gentlemen who attended his Examination Class in 1781-82. It is dated Edinburgh, March 1782, and is as follows:—

"Sir,—Permit us to express the grateful sense which we have of your goodness, in meeting with us at five of the evening, amidst your various and important avocations. You have generously dedi-

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cated to our improvement those valuable hours which, as usual, you would otherwise have employed in promoting the health of mankind, and in enlarging the boundaries of Science, and of the Medical Art. With a familiarity which endears you to us as a man, with an acuteness which characterizes the philosopher, you have explained to us those important doctrines which ought to be the guides of our future years. We perhaps shall soon visit the most distant quarters of the globe, but we trust that neither distance of time nor place shall ever erase from our memories the high obligations which we lie under to our disinterested and illustrious Professor. Sir, we have the honour to be, with the highest respect, your very obedient and obliged servants."

I may mention, as showing the value which students themselves attach to Examinations, that I received, in the year 1809, a letter from my own students, thanking me for holding weekly Examinations.

Was it in the course of your general duty, as Professor to the College of Surgeons, that you commenced the practice of examining your students?—I think it was before I was appointed Professor that I began to hold examinations on the Saturdays. I instituted a Class Library, and those who attended the examinations paid 5*s.* to this class library, for which they had the liberty of reading the books. I put in a certain number myself, and the same practice has been continued by my successor in the Chair of Professor to the College of Surgeons.

What proportion of the students attending your class attended those examinations?—A very considerable proportion of the students, who were going to take out their Diplomas, attended. In fact, I may say I was forced into the practice of holding public examinations, for a considerable number of my pupils came to me to ask it as a favour that I would examine them privately; and I found it quite impossible to accomplish this on account of their numbers.

Was it at a separate hour from your hour of Lecture that you examined?—I examined upon the Saturdays, at the ordinary hour of Lecture; but when, towards the end of the session, I found that I had not overtaken all the subjects of my course, I occasionally took another hour. From that letter to Dr. Cullen, which I have read, it is evident that he examined at a separate hour,—in fact, that he went out at five o'clock after dinner to examine his class.

Do you conceive that there is any difficulty as to examinations, from the want of hours?—An hour, according to my opinion, is at all times much better employed in examination than in Lecture.

Do you think that one hour a-week will generally answer the purpose?—There are some courses of Lectures in which, I think, the Professors might include the whole of the questions that would require to be put on the subjects treated of in the course of the week, in one hour's examination. There are other subjects, for which I think it would be better that, besides Saturday, a day should be devoted to examination in the middle of the week, so that there might be an examination every third day. I speak of the Medical Classes entirely.

From your knowledge, having been a Professor of this University, do you think that generally there is such a difficulty arising from the want of hours, as could present a formidable obstacle to an arrangement for general examination?—No; I am sure that one Medical Professor might be examining one class, whilst another Professor was lecturing to another class, without any inconvenience. It is no objection to a Professor's holding an examination at any particular hour, that another Professor happens to lecture at the same hour, whose lectures the students of the first Professor are not sufficiently far advanced to attend, or ought previously to have attended. I think the hours destined to Medical Professors cannot be better employed than in examination.

Are any hours employed in the morning, in the University of Edinburgh?—The first is at eight, the second at nine, and they go on after that regularly. There is one open hour, but no medical teacher, either Professor or Lecturer, has occupied it; it is from twelve to one, which is the Infirmary hour.

Is it your notion that the course and plan of Medical Studies should be regulated, in regard to the distribution and attendance on classes, with reference solely to the object of Medical study, assuming that the preparatory education had been previously acquired?—Yes.

Is it not generally understood to be the practice of Medical students at this University, to attend too many classes at the same time?—A great deal too many. I think the system of examination would check that more than anything; it would oblige them to fix their attention upon the proper subjects of their studies.

Will you proceed to the next topic on which you have any observations to offer to the Commissioners?—3*d*, As to examinations conducted and Theses written in the English language, there can be little doubt that the extent of the professional qualifications of candidates for Medical degrees will be best ascertained by their being examined in the language most familiar to them and to their examiners. The only reason which has ever been alleged in favour of the examination in Latin is, that it ensures some knowledge of that language on the part of Graduates. It is a matter of notoriety, however, in this Medical School, that the manner in which a student undergoes his University examinations is a very inadequate test of his knowledge of Latin; for very good classical scholars often find the necessity of speaking Latin, upon these occasions, a more serious inconvenience than those do whose chief knowledge of the language has been acquired for the purpose of enabling them to pass through their examinations. It seems to me, therefore, that the requiring the candidate to translate a portion of some Latin author, either orally or in writing, would afford a much better test of his knowledge of that language than his being obliged to speak it. With the practice of examining in English, there might, it appears to me, be advantageously conjoined, both in the annual and in the final examinations, the mode of examination which I have been informed is followed in the trials for Literary and Medical degrees at the University of Cambridge, and at Trinity College, Dublin, as well as in several of the Continental Medical Schools, and which was formerly followed in this country, and is, I believe, still followed on

the Continent in all situations where Professorships are obtained by competition: I mean the allotting of a certain number of written questions to each candidate, and requiring of him to write out his answers to these in a situation where he cannot receive assistance. The opportunity which this mode of examination would afford of ascertaining how far the candidates for Medical degrees are capable of writing their own language correctly, would have the beneficial effect of obliging them to pay a due attention to English composition. Some of the questions might, if this were judged expedient, be put and answered in the Latin language. I am persuaded that the printing of a Thesis should be left optional with each graduate. It is only in the event of a Thesis exhibiting some proofs of research, or of talent for original observation, that its circulation in print can contribute to the reputation of the University, or to the promotion of Medical Science. I am sure it will readily be allowed, on all hands, that a very inconsiderable proportion only of the Theses printed at this University is calculated to produce either of these effects. The saving of expense to graduates that would arise from doing away with the necessity of printing a Thesis, added to that which would result from a remission of the tax on Diplomas, if this should be approved of and recommended by the Commission and granted by the Legislature, would go far to cover the additional expenses of a more extended Literary, Scientific, and Professional education. But if it should be thought expedient to continue the practice of each graduate printing a Thesis, then I am persuaded that the Thesis should be written in the English language. It is well known that, on the present system, the greater part of the Theses printed at this University are rendered into Latin by the Grinders. The money paid for this service, and for instruction in speaking a kind of Latin that can serve no purpose whatever after the day of graduation, might be laid out to much greater profit, if the Grinders were employed in teaching the students to read either the Latin or Greek Medical Classics. I believe it has been found that there is but a very short step between getting a Thesis translated into Latin and getting it wholly composed by a Grinder; and I believe, also, that a table of the Grinders' fees would show that there is no great difference in point of expense. The circumstance of a Thesis being in English would go far to secure a greater degree of care being taken in its composition, and in the study of the subject to be treated of, than are to be observed in the greater number of the Edinburgh Medical Theses. In the Universities of France and of America, the Medical graduates write their Theses in their native tongues. It used to be the custom, in several of the foreign Universities, for the Professors to write many of the Medical Dissertations, which were published under the names of the graduates, and I know not how far this practice has as yet been given up; but I feel assured that it is a practice infinitely more creditable to these Universities than that which has been long followed in this place. During the time I have resided in Edinburgh, this part of the business of graduation has been executed, I believe, in a very large proportion of cases, by the Grinders, though their labours in this department are not only unacknowledged, but contrary to the declarations demanded by the Medical Faculty of its graduates.

With reference to the subjects of examination for degrees, would you propose that they should continue private, as at present, or would you make them public examinations?—I should prefer that the annual examinations were public; but as the last is a very critical examination, where a young man's prospects in life are materially concerned, it were better, perhaps, that it should be conducted in private. I know it is impossible to have observed greater delicacy than has been done by the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh, in relation to those individuals who have had the misfortune to be rejected; and as the final examination implies either admission or rejection, I would be for making that examination private, I confess; but the annual examination should be public, as it would give a great spur to the studies of young men to be called upon to give answers in public, whilst, at the same time, they would be relieved from that painful anxiety which they cannot fail to feel, when they know that their fate in life depends upon the appearance they may make.

Do you mean that there should be a power of rejection at the annual examinations?—I have proposed, that in the event of a student's not giving satisfaction by his answers upon any particular subject, he should be enjoined to attend the Lectures of the Professor of that branch in the University, for another session, so as to study over again that subject upon which he appeared to be deficient.

You do not think it advisable that there should be a power of rejecting the student, or of making the whole previous course of study go for nothing?—It would be very easy for the Professor to intimate privately to a student, who had failed in his examination, that he must either make up his deficiencies against the following year, or abandon the expectation of obtaining a degree. I do think that there ought to be a certain power lodged with the Professors, to judge of the appearance which young men make at their annual examinations; but perhaps it were better, in cases where the Professors were led to determine that a young man should be put back in his studies, that this should be communicated to him in private rather than in public.

If the annual examinations were efficient, would it not happen that rejections would be very rare at the conclusion?—I think they would be much rarer than they are at present. My own opinion is, that such a system of examinations would very much abridge the labours of the Professors and relieve them from much disagreeable and painful duty.

In that respect would it not become an object of less importance that the last examination should be private?—Yes; but unless the three first implied admission, I think that rejection at the last examination, if this were public, would bear very hard upon a young man, and upon the feelings of his relations and guardians.

Would there not be another evil which would arise from making the last examination private, that there would be no opportunity for a young man to distinguish himself from another, as to the mode in which he entered the profession?—I do not think that even if the final

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examination were to be made public, it could afford a young man much opportunity for distinguishing himself. All that is ever required of a young man, in such circumstances, is, that he shall give distinct answers to the questions put to him.

Is it your opinion that a young man of superior genius would, by means of his Thesis, have the opportunity of announcing his talents to the public?—It would be the duty of the Professors, if they saw a Thesis containing marks of talent of original observation or genius, to recommend to the young man to print and circulate it; but with regard to the greater part of the Theses that are printed here annually, they are just things which come out of the grinder's drawers. In many instances what they contain has been said 150 times before, without one single iota being added to the information of the public.

Have not many of the foreign Theses been valuable treatises?—Yes, and are so at this moment. A considerable number of valuable Theses are printed every year at the *Ecole de Médecine* at Paris, in the French language. I have seen, also, several of the American Theses, which are printed in English; and it is obvious from them that the authors are obliged to take more pains with their Theses than if they wrote them in Latin; while in the ordinary run of Theses printed here, the attention of the writers seems to be more especially directed to the Latin phraseology than to the subject-matter of their Theses.

Has it occurred that Theses printed at Edinburgh have been afterwards translated into English, and published as Medical works?—Yes.

Has that been a common occurrence of late years?—There have been some in all periods: there were several during Dr. Cullen's time; there was one on Hydrocephalus by Dr. Quin, at Dublin. There has been one at a latter period, upon Hemorrhage from the Arteries, by Dr. Jones, of Barbadoes. Such Theses have occurred occasionally, but they have not been numerous. The Theses would much more frequently, I believe, form the nuclei of future publications if they were written in English, than in Latin.

Do you think sufficient care is taken to ascertain if those who are candidates for Medical degrees are adequately acquainted with their own language?—I should think not. I am not aware of any means that have been taken in this University for that purpose. There is no Literary Composition of any kind required of candidates for graduation which they cannot get done for them. It is this circumstance which has induced me to suggest the propriety of giving the candidates for graduation a distinct set of questions, and obliging them to sit and write their answers to these questions in presence of some of the Professors. The greater part of the Medical men in France seem to write their own language with great ease and accuracy; and I have no doubt that the students of Medicine in this country would write English infinitely better than they do at present, if some plan similar to that which I have suggested were adopted.

The age required for the admission of graduates is twenty-one; do you think any improvement would arise from requiring them to wait a longer period?—I do not think it should extend beyond twenty-two.

Do you consider that it ought to be extended to twenty-two?—I think that if the system of education were improved, there would be an advantage in extending the age for graduation to twenty-two.

Will you have the goodness to proceed with any further observations you have to offer?—The next suggestion which I have to make is, *4th*, That each Professor should be provided with a text-book for his course, containing a statement of the general principles of the Science which he teaches, with references to the latest and best sources of information. I am persuaded it would be of great advantage to the students that each Professor was required either to adopt some text-book for his course of lectures, or to prepare one of his own, within a certain period after his appointment. Such text-books should contain not merely a Syllabus of the Professor's Lectures, but a statement of the general facts or principles best ascertained in the science which he is specially appointed to teach. These text-books would not only serve as useful guides for the students, by directing the course of their reading and enabling them to prepare themselves for examinations, but would save them much time and money; and the whole of them taken together would form a valuable compend of medical knowledge. Such text-books would also be of great importance, by pointing out distinctly the particular subjects which are treated of by each Professor, and thus preventing any collision between them, or unnecessary loss of time from their going over the same ground in their different courses. Those who are conversant with Medical Literature must be aware how few works of this kind have hitherto been produced in this country, compared with the number of excellent manuals or text-books that have been published at the different continental Universities. Indeed, in several foreign Universities the Programmes of the Lectures to be delivered in each department of Literature, Philosophy, and Science, published at the commencement of each session, besides mentioning the names of the Professors, and their days and hours of meeting, state the text-book which each follows in his course.

Have such text-books been common in this University?—Dr. Cullen, in the Medical School, Professor Ferguson, Professor Bruce, Professor Stewart, Professor Playfair, and Dr. Brown, who died whilst engaged in the preparation of a text-book, have all given elementary books of that sort.

Was not a great part of Dr. Cullen's First Lines rather theoretical, than otherwise?—No. They were a generalization of practical knowledge, and the most remarkable generalization of practical Medical knowledge, perhaps, that yet exists. There were, it is true, points of theory which he laboured; but these, I think, could be taken away very easily, without detracting very much from the originality or the value of his work.

Will you proceed to your next head of observations?—These relate, *5th*, to the extension of the Summer Courses, such as Botany, Natural History, Clinical Surgery, Clinical Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence, to the same length with the Winter Courses; and the extension

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of some of the Winter Courses, such as the Practice of Physic and Chemistry. In place of the present division of the Academic Session into a Winter Course of six, and a Summer Course of three months, which is a nominal division,—for they are neither of them actually extended to that length of time,—there might, I conceive, be annually two courses, each of full five months' duration,—it being quite obvious that there is no branch of knowledge, for which a Professorship has been instituted, a sufficiently accurate and extensive view of the principles of which can be given in a three months' course. At present both the winter and summer courses are shortened by the occurrence of the Sacrament week, about the time of their commencement; and there is an interruption of a week or ten days at Christmas, which is not only unnecessary, but most prejudicial in its effects on the students. Some of the courses, indeed, which are at present delivered in from five to six months, would require to be of nine or ten months' duration, particularly the Practice of Physic and Chemistry. In proof of the impossibility of delivering a complete Course of Lectures on the Practice of Physic, in the time at present allotted for it, I may refer to Dr. Cullen's statement of his own experience in this matter:—"Some great defects of my course," says he, in a copy of his MS. Lectures in my possession, "are very obvious; but I believe they are unavoidable. I have not done so much as was to be wished; I have left many subjects untouched, and I have not been so complete on any one subject as I desired to be. But I say that this is the fault of every course that has been given in the same circumstances. It is an unavoidable consequence of the great extent of the subject and the short time that is allowed for it. In these circumstances we must necessarily take the alternative, either to touch a few subjects fully and neglect some others, or by touching these subjects also, to treat no one properly as it ought to be." I believe that Dr. Cullen's successor, Dr. Gregory, felt the same difficulty of condensing the materials of his course, so as to suit the Academic session; and I know that his successor, Dr. Home, has been obliged, in order to complete the view which he takes in his course of the Practice of Physic, to lecture for two hours daily for a considerable period towards the end of the winter session. I have myself felt the same difficulty in the private course of Lectures on the Practice of Physic, which I have for some years been engaged in delivering. I believe it would be difficult to carry into effect any plan for remedying this evil, except an extension of the duration of the course, or the concentrating the information to be given in the lectures, by the assistance of a text-book. With the view of keeping the attention of students directed for a sufficient length of time to this very important and extensive branch of Medical study, several of the Universities on the continent of Europe require that the Practice of Physic shall be attended during two sessions at least; and in this country the same demand is made by the Army and Navy Medical Boards of those who enter the public service. No science ever extended its boundaries with such extraordinary rapidity as Chemistry has done during the last forty years. Besides a course, therefore, explanatory of the general principles of Chemistry, and of the application of these to the common arts of life, which must form the principal part of a course,—addressed, like that delivered with so much ability and success in this University, to a mixed audience,—I think that there ought to be an additional, perhaps a summer course of Chemistry, intended specially for the instruction of Medical students, in which the composition of animal and vegetable substances, and the particular application of Chemistry to Pharmacy, should be fully considered, as these subjects, though foreign to the pursuits of individuals studying Chemistry, merely as a branch of liberal education, and consequently uninteresting to them, are nevertheless of the utmost importance to students and practitioners of Medicine.

Is there any particular evil resulting from Christmas holidays besides the loss of time?—Yes, it has the most remarkable effect on all the classes it is possible to conceive. You have all the students attentive and eager, you would suppose, to receive instruction before Christmas occurs; but when the classes meet again, some of them do not return, and still more return with diminished ardour for their studies. The greater part of the students here are strangers, who have no friends to go to during the Christmas holidays, and are consequently set adrift to find out amusement for themselves; so that by the time the classes meet again, many of them have formed acquaintances, and have contracted habits, which disqualify them for the future steady prosecution of their studies. I think the examinations would tend very much to correct this evil; for I hold it at present to be one of greater magnitude than it is possible for any person to conceive, who has not had occasion to address students, in this school, before and after Christmas.

Does that evil exist in other Colleges, as well as in Edinburgh?—I do not know.

Might not the length of the Christmas recess be abridged?—Christmas-day, of necessity, is a holiday; but there seems to be no good reason why it should be followed by a week of idleness.

How long does the Christmas vacation continue here?—It generally extends to ten days.

How long has it been of that duration?—It is only of late, I believe, that the custom of giving this long vacation has crept in.

What has led to the lengthening of the holidays?—I do not know, I am sure. I believe that many of the students would be glad to have a week of holidays every six weeks, if they were left to themselves.

Did some of the members of the Medical Faculty object to that extension of the Christmas holidays while you were a member of the Senate?—Yes; several continued to lecture during the Christmas vacation; I am not sure but Dr. Monro lectured this very last term. I have known several continue to lecture; but that is a disagreeable thing. In fact, a number of students, expecting that there is to be a vacation of that duration, get themselves invited to the country for the Christmas holidays; and when they come back, they are vexed that the Professor should have gone over a subject, which they considered as of importance, in their absence.

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Though they go away voluntarily, they are unwilling to lose any part of the lectures which are given.

Have you observed towards the conclusion of the session a relaxation of attention on the part of the students?—Yes, a relaxation which, I conceive, would also be corrected by the weekly examinations. Whenever good weather sets in, it is extremely difficult to keep up the numbers: there is no danger of the class being ill attended in bad weather.

Do you think the same thing would probably take place, if their attention were kept up by examination, and if they had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves towards the close of the session?—I have no doubt they would keep up to the last hour; indeed, all their labours would, of necessity, be directed towards the examination they were to undergo at the conclusion of the session; at least, a great portion of them.

You have proposed the extension of the Summer course; do you consider that that would be any hardship on the generality of Medical students?—No, I do not think it would.

Do you understand that a great portion of them continue in Edinburgh, the town or the neighbourhood, during the summer?—Many of those who come from the vicinity of Edinburgh return home; but a great portion of those who come from a considerable distance remain in Edinburgh or its vicinity, during the summer months. They are occupied about two months and a half, not much more, by their classes, and the rest of the summer might be advantageously spent, if their attention were directed, as I shall mention presently, to Clinical studies. As to the division of the Theory or Institutions of Medicine into two distinct courses of lectures, the one on Physiology, and the other on Pathology, I may remark, 6*th*, That the Institutions or Theory of Medicine, as taught in this University, comprehend three branches of Medical Science of great extent—Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics. The late Dr. Cullen, so far back as the year 1772, was aware of the impossibility of giving a sufficient view of all these branches in a course of six months' duration. "I have," he says, "been long persuaded that the time allotted for the course of the Institutions is by a great deal too short, and I have never been able to finish a course without extending the time of it beyond the usual limits, and even then I omitted some things I wished to have mentioned, and abridged others that I willingly would have enlarged." "The late celebrated Dr. Boerhaave," he adds, "bestowed six months upon the Physiology, and hardly two upon the Pathology and Therapeutics; but, for my part, I am persuaded, that in Institutions that are a proper introduction to practice, the Pathology and Therapeutics should have a considerable share of our time. I must say, this plan is not easily executed, the Physiology being a very extensive subject." Dr. Cullen divided his course of Physiology into nine parts or divisions; he lectured on four or five of these in the course of a session, but never on more. He afterwards proceeded to the Pathology, for which he employed a useful text-book, that of Gaubius of Leyden; and after giving an abridged view of Pathology, he then proceeded to the Therapeutics, so that students might have a little of everything. The boundaries of each of the departments of Medical Science included under the head of the Institutions, have been progressively extended since the time of Dr. Cullen, by a great number of new and interesting discoveries relative to the functions of the animal economy, the derangements of these functions, and the means by which they may be best remedied; and the difficulty of teaching all of them, in one course of the ordinary academic duration, must have increased in proportion. In many Universities, accordingly, as in those of Paris, Vienna, Bologna, Pavia, Rome, &c., there is now a separate Professor appointed to teach Physiology; whilst in others, as in those of Berlin, Heidelberg, &c., the Professor of Anatomy gives a full and separate course of Physiology during the summer session. Physiology has been taught in Edinburgh as a separate branch of study, in courses of six months' duration, by two private lecturers, Mr. John Allen, now Master of Dulwich College, and the late Dr. John Gordon; and each of these courses was productive of great advantage to the students, and of much reputation to the Medical School of Edinburgh. For improving the mode of teaching the Institutions of Medicine at this University, I would propose, either that the Physiology should be separated from the Pathology and Therapeutics, and delivered by a distinct Professor; or, if it should be considered inexpedient to institute an additional Professorship on the Theory of Medicine, that the Physiology should be delivered during one session, and the Pathology during another—these being obviously branches of Medical Science of so great extent and importance, as not to admit of being comprised in a single course of six months' duration. A separate course of lectures on Pathology might embrace not only functional derangements, to which Pathological Lectures, when forming a part of the Institutions, are generally confined, but organic alterations of structure, or what is termed Pathological Anatomy—a branch of Medical education which is now everywhere considered as of the utmost importance, but which has not yet been taught in a connected form in this University. The part of the Institutions of Medicine, denominated Therapeutics, belongs strictly, I conceive, to the Professor of Materia Medica, or rather should constitute the proper business of his course, as it treats of the general indications of cure to be fulfilled in the practice of Medicine, and of the various means, Dietetic, Remedial, and Regiminal, by which these indications may be best fulfilled. Materia Medica can never be taught, I conceive, advantageously to students, but upon the plan of a Course of Lectures on Therapeutics. Taught, as it has frequently been, on Alphabetical, Natural History, or Botanical arrangements, Materia Medica can only form a rude indigested mass of facts, devoid of all natural connection with one another, and disjoined from those general principles which ought to guide practitioners in the employment of remedies. I hold it to be essentially necessary that students should have acquired some knowledge of Chemistry, Natural History, and Botany, before they attend lectures upon Materia Medica; for it is impossible to conceive a greater waste of time than that the Professor of this important practical branch of Medicine should be occupied in teaching the details of all these auxiliary sciences.

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Have you any thing to suggest, as to the order in which these subjects should be taught?—Yes, I have afterwards to mention that from my notes. The manner of teaching the Institutions of Medicine in this University forms a remarkable contrast with the system pursued in the Universities on the Continent, and the consequence of it has been, that we have not in the English language a single original work which we can consider as Elementary, on Physiology, Pathology, or Therapeutics, at all adapted to the present state of these sciences; and we are therefore obliged to have recourse, either to the original Continental works upon these subjects, or to translations, and of many of them there are no good translations.

Are there not three different Professors for these branches in Paris?—Yes, there are; and in the different schools I have mentioned, there is a distinct Professor of Physiology. It sometimes happens, that the Professor of Physiology treats also of Pathology; but in many Medical Schools he does not. As to Surgery (*7th*), separated from Anatomy, and taught by a practical Surgeon, it is not unknown, I believe, to the Commissioners, that I have endeavoured to point out, in a printed paper addressed to the Patrons and Professors of the University, the advantages that would result from Surgery being taught as a branch of Medical Education, distinct from Anatomy, and by a Practical Surgeon. It has given me much satisfaction to learn, that this proposal has not only been very generally approved of by the Medical Profession, but that its propriety has been lately acknowledged by several members of the Medical Faculty in the University. I know of no part of Surgery that a Professor of Anatomy, who is not himself a Practical Surgeon, can teach with advantage to students, except the relative situation of the parts concerned in Surgical operations, usually denominated Surgical Anatomy, and the mechanical imitation of these operations on the dead body. The Medical principles of Surgery, and their application to particular cases, can be properly understood and explained by those only who are themselves engaged in the practical details of the art. As well, in my opinion, might a teacher of Anatomy, who is not himself a Practical Physician, pretend to teach the Principles and Practice of Physic, as one who is not a Practical Surgeon to teach those of Surgery—an art which is founded solely on the basis of experience. These are all the observations I have to trouble the Commissioners with on that head.

Edinburgh, Friday, 26th January, 1827.

The Right Honourable the LORD ADVOCATE in the Chair.

Dr. *John Thomson* called in, and further examined.

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Will you have the goodness to proceed with the statement you were offering to the Commissioners at the adjournment of the last meeting, in regard to the changes that appear to you to be desirable in the system of Medical education pursued in the University of Edinburgh?—The *eighth* change I would propose in the system of Medical education at present pursued in this University, would be the establishment of one or more separate Professorships of Clinical Medicine. In the printed paper to which I formerly referred, I have explained the views I entertain with regard to the system of Clinical instruction at present pursued in the Medical School of Edinburgh; and I have endeavoured to show that it is liable to great objections, and susceptible of much improvement. I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion, that the duty of teaching Clinical Medicine, if properly executed, is the most laborious and difficult that can be assigned to a Professor of Medicine; and that of all the branches of Medical education it is the one which it is most important for the interests of the public, and the reputation of the school, should be taught with the greatest ability and zeal. Indeed, I am persuaded, that next to improving the Literary and Scientific education of the graduates, there is no change that can be made in the system of Medical education in this University, to be compared, in importance in all its effects, with the improvement of the plan of Clinical instruction. I may remark in the *first* place, that upon the present system there is no member of the Medical Faculty, selected by the Patrons of the University, from a persuasion on their part of his being well qualified to teach Clinical Medicine. One Professor is selected as likely to teach the Institutions to most advantage; another, as likely to be the best lecturer on the Practice of Physic; a third, on Materia Medica, and so forth; while Clinical Medicine, which is surely as deserving as these or any other branch of Medicine, of being the subject of a special appointment, is left to be taught by the Professors of the other branches, in the manner which they may find most conducive to their own convenience and interests. 2*dly*, The duties which several of the members of the Medical Faculty are actually appointed to perform, bear so little relation to the teaching of Clinical Medicine, that excellence in both departments can be but of rare occurrence, and should certainly never be relied upon in the arrangements of a great National Seminary. It is true that there is no positive obligation on the members of the Medical Faculty to deliver Clinical Lectures, and it may consequently be expected that such of them as do not feel themselves competent to the task, will wave their privilege in favour of their colleagues; but I doubt much the expediency of allowing the determination of a matter of so great importance to depend upon the issue of a conflict between duty and interest, particularly as it is well known how difficult it is even for men of an enlarged understanding to judge properly of the nature of their own talents, and of the direction in which they may be most usefully employed. 3*dly*, The proper duties of some of the members of the Medical Faculty are, it must be allowed, very closely allied with that of teaching Clinical Medicine, especially those of the Professors of the Practice of Physic and Materia Medica; and, accordingly, in many Medical schools, the duties of teaching the Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine are conjoined in one individual, who is always, I believe, in these circumstances permanent Physician to an hospital. But there are many other schools—Paris, Genoa, Pavia, Rome—in which separate Professors are named to perform

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this duty alone; and in no single University which I have visited, or of which I have heard, has an arrangement been adopted, by which all the members of the Medical Faculty are, as in that of Edinburgh, entitled to officiate in their turns as Clinical Professors. Though I am fully convinced that there can be no better preparation for a Professor of the Practice of Physic than having been engaged in teaching Clinical Medicine, yet I am persuaded that, in a large school and city such as Edinburgh, the Professor of the Practice of Physic should not be fettered with Academic duties of so great weight as to prevent him from engaging in consultation Practice to a considerable extent. Were he to be so, this Chair would cease to be an object of ambition to the first men of the profession, and the University would lose the reputation which it must always derive from the possession of a teacher, whose professional character stands high in public estimation. *4thly*, The system of rotation followed in Edinburgh, whilst it affords no means of excluding, from the privilege of teaching Clinical Medicine, such members of the Medical Faculty as may not be very well qualified for the task, does not even ensure its being performed by those members who are the best qualified for it, in the event of their finding, as must frequently be the case, that their time may be more profitably spent in other avocations; for the divided emoluments arising from teaching Clinical Medicine in this school are too small to induce any one to abandon private Practice, in order that he may be able, when his turn of teaching Clinical Medicine comes round, to devote his time exclusively to the performance of that duty. The account which has been given by the late Dr. Gregory, in his Memorial to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary, of the progress of Clinical Lectures in Edinburgh, illustrates, in a striking manner, the consequences which have resulted from the want of a proper provision having been made for the teaching of this branch of Medicine. "Far from being eager," says Dr. Gregory, "to attend in the Clinical wards, each in his turn, for the sake of the improvement and experience which they might acquire, many of the Medical Professors could never be induced, either by the emoluments of that office or their own acknowledged sense of duty, to take any share of the Clinical Lectures. The plain truth is, that they are so severe a labour, both in point of attention and time, that all of us feel them very irksome, even though our time of attendance is but three months; and as Clinical Lectures cannot be prepared beforehand, as those on every other branch of Physic may be, and ought to be, the incessant drudgery of preparing them from day to day, and the consequent interruption of all other study, and much other business, even for so short a time as three months, is often very inconvenient, and sometimes quite intolerable." Such being the account which Dr. Gregory has given of the arduous nature of the study of teaching Clinical Medicine, it will not appear surprising that both Dr. Cullen and he, certainly the two ablest individuals who have ever been engaged in this school in the delivery of Clinical Lectures, abandoned their share of this duty to their colleagues, as soon as they found themselves established in extensive private practice. *5thly*, By the present system of rotation among the members of the Medical Faculty, very great difficulty is thrown in the way of any one of them attaining to excellence in teaching Clinical Medicine; for scarcely has a Clinical Professor begun to be familiar with the duties of his situation, when he finds himself obliged to make way for another; and before his period of duty comes round again, he must, in a great measure, have lost the benefit of his previous experience. The only way in which this evil could be diminished would be, by each Professor who teaches Clinical Medicine being Physician to an hospital, and continuing, during the period that he did not deliver regular Clinical Lectures, to make Clinical observations to such students as might accompany him on his visits. But *6thly*, Besides the injury that must result to the patients, the pupils, and the public at large, from the Clinical Teacher being so frequently changed, this system gives rise to an evil of a most serious nature, from which the students are, in the first instance, only the principal sufferers, and which is not the less prejudicial in its effects upon them, that they are often led to regard it as an advantage—I mean, the variety of modes of practice which they may witness in the course of a very short space of time. It would, I am persuaded, be considered as a very strange recommendation of a course of lectures on the Practice of Physic, that the duty of delivering it was divided between three or four Professors, entertaining opposite Medical opinions from one another, and that the subjects discussed in each three months were consequently treated of on different principles—in the first, on those of the Depleting System—in the second, on those of the Repleting System—and in the last three month's on those of Expectant Medicine. Such an arrangement, it would be readily allowed, could not fail to perplex the minds of young students. Nor would the evil be less if, instead of prelecting on different topics, these conjoint Professors were successively to treat of the same subjects, and each to exhibit them to his pupils in a different point of view. The pupils, indeed, might feel satisfied that their instructors were not all in the right; but it might be more difficult for them to determine in their own minds, whether they were not all in the wrong. I am persuaded, however, that there is no just reason why a course of lectures on Clinical Medicine should not exhibit the same uniformity of design, principles, and execution, as a course on any other branch of Medical Science. It is not surely a task suitable for tyros in the art of Medicine to compare together, and to form a judgment respecting the merits of different modes of treatment, unprepared as they must be to estimate duly the proper application of the rules of the art or general results of experience, to individual cases, or to attach a just importance to those accessory or accidental circumstances, on which the ultimate success of Medical Practice frequently depends. *7thly*, The professed object of Clinical instruction is to bring students of Medicine into the near and personal observation of diseases, and to afford them an opportunity of having pointed out to their notice the phenomena of diseases, and the effects of remedies as they occur in individual cases. Unless a student, therefore, in his attendance on a Clinical Hospital is called upon to exert all those powers of observation and of intellect on the skilful exercise of which his success as a prac-

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titioner is afterwards to depend, he might be more profitably employed in his closet at home, in reading over a series of the many thousand Medical cases that have been put upon record, than in listening to reports and prescriptions in a Clinical ward, where he has but little, if any, opportunity of seeing the patients. The number of students that attend the Clinical wards of the Royal Infirmary during the winter session renders it impossible for a very large proportion of them to benefit by the instruction to be derived from the use of their senses. To most of them, indeed, as the Clinical lectures have hitherto been conducted, it is a matter of no moment whether or no the patient be present. I am glad to learn that the members of the Medical Faculty have, since the Commission has begun to sit, become convinced that some change in this respect was necessary, and that two Professors are this winter employed at the same time in giving Clinical courses; for, imperfect as the system of Clinical instruction in the Royal Infirmary is in other respects, this arrangement will undoubtedly afford to a larger proportion of the students than formerly, an opportunity of seeing the patients whose cases they hear described. It appears to me, however, that in order to prevent this arrangement from proving prejudicial rather than advantageous, it will be necessary to take measures for preventing young students from frequenting both sets of wards and lectures, under the erroneous idea that their improvement will be proportional to the extent of their sphere of observation, and the variety of the modes of practice they see employed. Clinical teachers are very generally agreed, that, provided the patients in a Clinical ward be well selected, they should not be very numerous, as this tends only to distract and perplex the minds of the students. I have already suggested a measure which, if adopted, would tend to diminish the number of students attending during the winter session in the Clinical wards—I mean the lengthening of the summer course of lectures, so as to make it suit for graduation. I believe there exists at present a very great disproportion between the numbers who attend the winter and the summer courses of Clinical lectures; and that this is in a great measure owing to attendance on the summer course not qualifying for graduation. Were the fee for attendance on a second course of Clinical lectures to be only one-half of that for the first, I believe that this measure, by inducing students to prolong their attendance on the Clinical lectures, would be found equally advantageous for Professors and students. 8*thly*, In order, however, that attendance on a course of Clinical lectures should prove in the highest degree advantageous to a student, it is not enough that he should have merely an opportunity of exercising his organs of external sense. Judging from what I have myself had an opportunity of witnessing in the Clinical schools of the continent, and from what I have heard of the system of Clinical instruction pursued in other schools which I had not an opportunity of visiting, I am much disposed to doubt, if there be any Clinical institution in existence, in which the students play so completely the part of mere spectators as in that of Edinburgh. Indeed, I am convinced, that in this department of Medical instruction, we are in this country greatly behind all the Medical schools on the continent. It may be, that in some Continental Hospitals more attention is paid to the instruction of the students than is consistent with what, in this country, we consider to be due to the comfort of the patients; but, at all events, the practice of these Institutions might suggest a variety of arrangements, no ways inconsistent with the safety of the patients, and much more conducive to the instruction of the pupils than the system on which Clinical Medicine is at present taught in Edinburgh. If young men were appointed to do the duties of Clinical clerks, who had already finished their academical education, and were so far advanced in a knowledge of their profession, as to be capable of taking some charge of the studies of the pupils, the students might be divided into parties, consisting of a determinate number; and each party might in its turn accompany one of the Clinical clerks on his morning and evening visits of his patients, so as to be present when he draws up, or to draw up themselves, under his superintendence, the cases of the patients, or the reports of their progress since the preceding visit, whilst the Professor might take care to ensure, by frequent inspection and examination, that each of his pupils is attending to, and is comprehending what is going on before his eyes. 9*thly*, But whilst I offer these suggestions with regard to the improvement of the system of Clinical instruction, I am aware that the successful execution of these and of other measures for the accomplishment of this object, must mainly depend upon the intelligence, zeal, and practical experience of the individuals who are entrusted with the duty of carrying them into effect; and I know of no way in which the zeal of any teacher can be more surely called into action than by making his interest and reputation depend on the manner in which he executes his duties. To a Professor specially appointed to teach Clinical Medicine, the successful discharge of this duty would not only be a present source of emolument, but his chief or only means of attaining higher advancement. On the present system, the teaching of Clinical Medicine is a duty superadded to those of other Chairs—a duty on the execution of which the Professors depend, in a comparatively slight degree only, for emolument or for reputation. 10*thly*, The experience of other countries has shown that a Clinical school, properly conducted, is capable of exerting a most powerful influence on the diffusion of Medical knowledge beyond its own necessarily limited sphere. There would, I believe, be little difficulty in tracing the extraordinary zeal and success with which all branches of Medical science are at present prosecuted at Paris, for example, and the great number of valuable publications to which these have given rise, surpassing, I am persuaded, any thing to be found in the previous history of Medicine, to the influence of the system of Clinical instruction which has been pursued in its Medical school for the last thirty years. The Clinical School of Edinburgh is of much longer standing; and when we consider the eminence of the individuals who have successively been attached to it, we are necessarily forced to attribute the inferiority of the fruits which it has yielded to that pernicious system of rotation, which makes the most difficult department of Medical instruction a matter of secondary importance, and renders it impossible for any one of those who are engaged in teaching it, to

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follow out such a continued train of observation as can be useful to themselves, their pupils, or the public. I am persuaded, therefore, that the appointment of one or more Professors, whose special duty it should be to teach Clinical Medicine upon a plan similar to that which is followed in the Medical Schools on the continent, would go as far as any institution of the kind can go, to secure its being taught to the greatest advantage,—by enabling the Patrons to select for the duty an individual whom they considered well qualified to fulfil it,—by enabling the individual appointed to devote his uninterrupted attention to improving his qualifications for the office,—and by securing to the patients and students, and to the public at large, the benefit of a continued train of observation; whilst it would tend at the same time to improve the whole system of Medical education, by enabling each of the other members of the Medical Faculty to direct his undivided attention to the department of the science which he is appointed to teach. In the opinions which I have expressed with regard to the state of Clinical instruction in the Edinburgh School of Medicine, compared with that followed in the different Medical Schools on the continent of Europe, I feel assured that I shall have the support of all those who have had an opportunity of making this comparison. I had the pleasure to receive a few days ago from Dr. Clark, late of Rome, a physician who has bestowed a great deal of attention on the state of Practical Medicine in the different countries of Europe, some very judicious observations on the system of teaching Clinical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, with suggestions for its improvement, which he has addressed to the Patrons and Professors of that Institution. These are all the observations I have to make upon the subject of Clinical Medicine.

Do you contemplate the appointment of only one Professor of Clinical Medicine?—I think more would be necessary; but I have stated one or more, because I know how strong objections are entertained to the addition of more Professors to the Medical Faculty.

How many of the Medical students at the University, do you conceive, should be attending the Lectures on Clinical Medicine?—I think there should be from 200 to 300.

From that number of students, must not a great difficulty occur in the opportunities of seeing patients in the manner you have described?—Yes, very considerable difficulties. Indeed, unless some means are fallen upon, in order to diminish these difficulties, I think that students will go to other schools, in quest of those practical opportunities which they do not find here. But my belief is, that they can be just as readily afforded in Edinburgh as in the Hospitals of any other place.

How many students do you think could, with advantage, attend the Professor or his colleague in his private rounds?—I think each could take 20 or 30 at a time; not easily a larger number.

How could that be managed with 200 students?—They might be divided and subdivided into parties; and, independently of the general mid-day visit, when all the students should be present, there might be a morning and an evening visit, at each of which there should be only a party present. My belief is, that the teachers, as well as the students of Clinical Medicine, should have very little else to do. At present, the Professor of Clinical Medicine goes to the Hospital at the ordinary visiting hour at 12 o'clock; he sees the patients; he hears the account of their cases read out to him from the journals by the clerks; but he never goes back unless there is an urgent case. At all events he does not meet the students in the Hospital at any other time. A Clinical Professor, according to the notions I have of his duty (and I have seen this practised in all the countries on the continent), should be in the Hospital a great part of the day.

How many wards do you contemplate there should be for the Clinical Professor?—Each Clinical Professor should have one for male, and another for female patients. One of the best Clinical Institutions I have ever seen was at Göttingen, where there were only 12 or 14 patients in each ward; and in the Clinicum attached to the Great Hospital at Vienna, where there is an immense number of patients, each of the Clinical wards receives only 12 or 14; and the same, I am informed, is true with regard to a Clinicum attached to one of the largest military hospitals in Europe at Petersburgh, where a judicious selection is made of the cases which are to be brought into this Clinicum. The attention of the students in the Clinicum to which I refer is directed to a small number of cases, and kept fixed upon them. In some of the Clinical Schools which I have visited, I have seen the students examined at the bed-side of the patients occasionally, in a manner I could not altogether approve of, and which would not readily be permitted in this country. There are many cases of disease, however, where the examination of the students can be carried on to the greatest advantage without any detriment to the patient. But retiring into an adjoining room, after visiting the patients, and making observations off-hand upon their cases, which is a very common practice with the Clinical Professors on the continent, is of the greatest advantage to the students from their having thus the opportunity of immediately returning, and seeing circumstances which perhaps had escaped their notice. I see no reason why every ward in the Infirmary should not be converted into a Clinical School, for the instruction of students. Though, till very lately, no Clinical Lectures were given in the Hospitals of London, the students there pay a fee to the Physicians or Surgeons of the Hospital; and it is understood that any student may go up to the Medical officer, whose visit he follows, and they do it every day, and ask questions relative to any case; or the Medical officer himself takes an opportunity, if there is any thing worthy of notice in any of the cases, to turn round to the students and give an explanation. Though this mode of instruction is, in my opinion, greatly inferior, in many respects, to that by regular Clinical Lectures, yet it obviously establishes a reciprocity of interest between the students and all the medical officers of the Hospital, which does not exist in this country.

Is there any thing to prevent students, or is it not the custom for them to attend the Ordinary Physicians of the Infirmary in going their rounds?—They attend very little, for

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this plain reason, that it has not been the custom for the Ordinary Physicians to give Clinical instruction; on the contrary, the Ordinary Physicians or Surgeons are prohibited from doing so by the rules of the Hospital. It would be considered as an encroachment upon a privilege, at this moment annexed to the members of the Medical Faculty in the University.

Do you understand that the Ordinary Physicians of the Hospital are not allowed to state any thing to the students attending them?—They are not exactly prohibited in any case from turning round, and saying—"This, gentlemen, is a very uncommon and particular case, and it is worthy of your attention;" but it is no part of their duty to communicate information to the students, and I know it is seldom, if ever, done. I know also, that the repetition of such addresses would be considered as an encroachment upon the privilege of the Medical Faculty.

Do you not apprehend, that, in many cases, the frequent visits of the students and their minute inquiries must interfere with the recovery of the patients?—Yes; but I think there would be a great deal less of it upon a proper system of Clinical instruction than there is at present. In my time the Infirmary used to be open from morning till night; and, unless there were particular orders given to shut up a patient from intercourse with the students, they were liable to be questioned and teased by a succession of students during the whole of the day. I believe that certain changes have been lately introduced since I was in personal attendance upon the Royal Infirmary; and there is no change which can be made in that respect, that must not be valuable and useful.

Must not the disturbance given to patients, of course, be less, if students were limited to particular wards?—As to limiting students to particular wards, that is a subject on which I have quite made up my mind. I do not think there should be any Hospital maintained at the public expense, where the whole of the wards are not converted into a School of Practical Physic. I have written some observations upon that subject, which are not yet published; but that is the notion I entertain with regard to all public Hospitals. The first object of these institutions is unquestionably the cure of the sick and diseased poor. The second object, and one which is by no means incompatible with the former, is the practical instruction of young men breeding to the Medical profession. I am glad to find, that at Glasgow, during the present winter, and at Aberdeen, they have entered upon the practice of teaching Clinical Medicine upon these principles. I hope there will soon be no public Hospital in this country, in which Clinical instruction of one kind or another is not afforded to students of Medicine.

Do you not think it likely that there would be a less regular supply of patients, if it were known that this mode were to be followed?—No; I do not believe that there would. Patients, in general, are rather pleased with the attention that is paid to them. There might be an objection to it with some; but, upon the whole, we find they are exceedingly pleased with the attention given by the Professor, or by his clerks, to their ailments. I am satisfied no patient would be permitted to be teased by the students. They would be only allowed to examine, in the presence of the Professor or his clerks, specially appointed for that purpose; and I feel assured, that in that way the questions put, would all tend to some useful end, and the patients would, on the whole, have fewer questions put to them by the students than at present.

Do you contemplate that two Professors should be lecturing at the same time, or that one should lecture during one part of the year, and the other during the other?—If there were two Professors of Clinical Medicine, each should have his separate wards and his separate students, and should lecture throughout the whole, or at least the greater part of the year.

So that you think the students of the one should not interfere with the other?—No; they should not interfere with the other: if they did so, they would just be running about idle. I think also, that the system of examination should be introduced into the Clinical instruction, and that would completely prevent the students going from the one Professor to the other. If the public hour of visiting were the same for both Professors, it would also completely prevent students gadding about from one set of wards to the other.

Have you any suggestion to offer upon the state of Clinical Surgery, or do you consider that it stands, at present, upon a satisfactory footing?—I do not consider that, at present, it is upon a satisfactory footing, inasmuch as the Professor has no separate ward. I think the Professor of Clinical Surgery should, as far as possible, be placed on the same footing with the Professors of Clinical Medicine; he ought to have separate wards and assistants.

Do you propose that there should be more than one Professor of Clinical Surgery?—If the candidates for Medical degrees were required to attend Clinical Surgery, as I think they ought to be, there would be enough of duty for two Professors of this branch; but I do not believe that more than one is necessary at present. If the Managers of the Royal Infirmary were to add the High School to that establishment, and to convert it into a Clinical Hospital for the University, I am satisfied it would be of the greatest use to the Medical School of Edinburgh, and would afford opportunities for Clinical instruction superior to any that have hitherto been enjoyed in this place.

Will you have the goodness to proceed with any further observations you may have to offer?—The next improvement that I would recommend would be, 9*thly*, A regular course of Medical study being prescribed. The propriety of this measure seems to me to arise from the connexion and dependency which exist between the different branches of Medical Science, and which render it necessary for the student, in order to be able to study some of these branches with advantage, to have previously acquired a knowledge of one or more of the other branches. Thus, for example, he who begins to study the Institutions or Theory of Medicine, before having acquired a knowledge of Anatomy, or to study the Practice of Physic before having acquired a knowledge of the Institutions, does little better than waste his time. Yet it is far from being a rare occurrence, to meet with students commencing their Medical education in Edinburgh, by attendance on the Practical and Clinical courses. In other Schools, where the extent of Academic education required of Medical graduates is fixed, as at Paris and

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Vienna, the order in which the different branches are to be studied is also fixed by regulation. I am persuaded that much time and money are lost by the students in this School, from their not being aware of the proper order in which their studies should be conducted, and I would therefore recommend that a fixed course of study should be laid down for those students who intend to graduate, from which they should not be permitted to depart, unless they can assign some satisfactory reason for wishing to do so. In laying down a fixed course of University education for Medical graduates, it appears to me that it ought to be adopted as a general principle, that students should not be *obliged* to attend any University class more than once; and that if attendance on two courses of lectures on any branch be prescribed, it should be left to their own choice, whether to attend the Professor in the University for a second time, or a private lecturer. Wherever Universities exist, they must to a certain extent be supported by the possession of privilege; but, beyond a moderate extent, the privileges of a University must always become to those who enjoy them a source of indolence and negligence, instead of being, as they ought to be, an encouragement to assiduous exertion. I think, however, it would be but fair, and certainly more reputable to the University, in case it might be thought necessary to the proper education of Medical graduates, that they should attend second courses on any particular branches, that this should appear on the face of the Statuta; otherwise, I believe it will generally happen that those who stand most in need of this additional instruction will be the least disposed to avail themselves of it. The more industrious class of students who voluntarily extend their opportunities of obtaining professional information by attending second courses of lectures, lose with the public the credit of having done so, from its not appearing as a part of the regulations of the University from which they hold their degree. The University classes form often but an inconsiderable part of the number of classes attended by students. The course of Medical study might, perhaps, be arranged somewhat in the following order:—

First Winter Session.—Anatomy, Chemistry; with Natural Philosophy, if this course has not been previously attended.

First Summer Session.—Botany, Natural History, and Medical Chemistry.

Second Winter Session.—Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica; with Logic or Moral Philosophy, if these courses have not been previously attended.

Second Summer Session.—Practical Anatomy and Practical Chemistry, at any School at which the students conceive they can be best obtained.

Third Winter Session.—Surgery, Clinical Surgery, and Practice of Medicine.

Fourth Winter Session.—Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children; Medical Jurisprudence.

Attendance on some of these classes might be anticipated, or repeated, at the pleasure of the student; but this should not supersede the necessity of attendance on the classes enumerated in the order prescribed. The five branches of instruction which I regard as the most fundamental in a Medical Education are—Practical Anatomy, Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy, Clinical Surgery, Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Midwifery. In the arrangement of the course of study to be pursued by Candidates for Medical degrees, there is only one Medical class established in the University which I have not included, viz. that of Military Surgery. As this class has, for its more peculiar object, the instruction of those destined for the Medical service of the Army and Navy, I am convinced that it should receive its encouragement chiefly from the Medical Boards of public service. I am happy to see, by the Syllabus of his Lectures, that the present Professor of Military Surgery has extended his Prelections to a subject of great importance, which, when I held that situation, I had it in view to include in my course, but which, from the service in which he has been engaged, he is much better qualified to teach than I was—I mean, the Diseases of Warm Climates. It is quite obvious, of how much importance it must be to those who are to act as Medical Officers in the Army or Navy, or in the East India Company's service, that they should have their attention directed in a particular manner to these diseases by one who has had opportunities of observing and treating them. I cannot but think that it would add greatly to the value of this class, if the students attending it had an opportunity of visiting the Military Hospitals in Edinburgh along with their teacher during the period of their attendance upon his Lectures. That this might be a valuable source of Clinical instruction to students, I am the more persuaded, from having had an opportunity, during the time I was attached to these Hospitals, to witness the interest that was taken by the Medical Officers of the Army and Navy in the regular visits which I held, and in several courses of Clinical Lectures on Military Medicine, which, with the approbation of the Director-General, I thought it my duty to read to them, on the cases of patients contained in these Hospitals. I feel assured, from what I know of the liberal views entertained by the Army Medical Board respecting the education of Medical men, and the zeal which they have evinced for the promotion of Military Medicine, that they would have the greatest pleasure in opening these Hospitals to the students destined for the public service, and in rendering them in every way conducive to their instruction. And were it recommended by the Boards of public service, that young men going through their Medical education at Edinburgh, with a view to enter their respective departments, should avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the Lectures of the Professor of Military Surgery, I am persuaded that the effect would be as beneficial to the public interest, as to that of this otherwise unprivileged Professor. In the printed observations which I took the liberty to submit to the consideration of this Commission at the commencement of its inquiries, I ventured to express my belief, that the introduction of improvements in the courses of study required for obtaining a Medical degree from the different Universities of Scotland, has been partly, at least, retarded by the apprehension which each University has entertained, that to raise the standard of qualifications required of its Graduates, might, without being productive of any public benefit, operate pre-

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judicially to its own interests, and only tend to promote those of its rivals. But it has not been merely with regard to one another, that the Scottish Universities have entertained this jealousy. The only plausible argument which I have ever heard adduced against the improvement of the education of the Medical Graduates of these Universities, has been, that if the difficulties of obtaining a Medical degree were to be increased, many students would content themselves with obtaining the diplomas of other bodies empowered to license Medical Practitioners, which do not require so extensive a course of education, nor subject their Licentiates to so satisfactory an examination as some of these Universities have been accustomed to do. This objection is obviously founded on the well known fact, that a very small proportion only of those who obtain Medical degrees in our Scottish Universities, afterwards confine themselves to the practice of Medicine strictly as Physicians, and that by far the greater number settle throughout the country, or in its colonies, or serve in the Army or Navy as general practitioners. In order to be qualified for this line of practice, it is necessary that they should be well acquainted with all the different branches of the healing art, because they must practise them indiscriminately, and often in circumstances where they cannot avail themselves of the advice or assistance of practitioners, older or more experienced than themselves. The course of study I have taken the liberty to suggest for the Medical Graduates of this University, has been drawn up with a view to qualify them for the performance of those important and responsible duties which are required of general Medical Practitioners; and it appears to me to be as short in point of duration, and as limited in point of extent, as ought to be received by any of the public bodies empowered to license Medical Practitioners of any description, whether Physicians, Surgeons, or Apothecaries. I by no means concur in a proposal which I have cently heard made, that a power should be conferred on the Universities of granting Licences to practise Surgery, because I am convinced that it will be much more for the interests of the public, that this right should remain where it has been long placed by the Legislature, with the different Colleges of Surgery in these kingdoms. I conceive that, in point of general principle, it would be much better that the determination of the course of study to be pursued by those wishing to practise Medicine, should be determined by the Legislature, and that the examinations into their actual qualifications should be entrusted to public bodies, such as the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons who have no pecuniary interest in granting Licences to practise, rather than to those who are employed in teaching. And consequently, I am very doubtful whether, instead of conferring on the Universities the power of granting Licences to practise Surgery, even the granting of Licences to practise Physic to those who have obtained University degrees, should not be transferred to the different Colleges of Physicians in these kingdoms. The Practitioners of Medicine in Great Britain and Ireland may be divided into two classes; those who have received their education in Universities, and those who have received it chiefly or solely in private Literary and Medical schools. It is the former class chiefly who apply for Medical degrees, and qualify themselves to become Members of the Colleges of Physicians; the latter class usually obtain Licences to practise from the Colleges of Surgeons and Societies of Apothecaries, or become members of these bodies. The professional education of both these classes of practitioners, from the nature of the duties they have to perform to society, appear to me to require to be precisely the same, if we except, perhaps, the performance of Surgical operations; for it is well known, that the general practitioner, who may have only the diploma of a Surgeon or Apothecary, if extensively employed in practice, has every day occasion to prescribe for a greater number of patients, and for a greater variety of complaints, than Physicians who are in the greatest practice. It is this circumstance which renders the proper education preliminary and professional of the class of general Medical Practitioners, an object of so much importance to all ranks of society. A very large proportion, it is conceived, of those educated to the Medical Profession in these kingdoms, must continue to receive their professional, as well as their preparatory education in private schools, and it seems, therefore, to be extremely desirable, that the different public bodies entrusted with licensing the class of general practitioners of Medicine, should be obliged to pay much greater attention than they have hitherto done to the literary and professional qualifications of those to whom they grant their respective diplomas. Were an uniform and sufficiently extensive course of preparatory and professional education prescribed and enforced by the Legislature for this class of practitioners, their usefulness could not fail to be greatly increased, and a competition of the most beneficial kind would be established and maintained between the Universities of these kingdoms, and the private Medical Schools of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh. Though, perhaps, not strictly connected with the immediate object of the Commission's inquiries, I may be permitted to state, that the Charters and Statutes of the different public bodies entrusted with the power of licensing Medical Practitioners for these kingdoms, form, at present, a strange medley of incongruous regulations, framed, and, in most instances, it is to be feared, acted upon with but little, if any, reference to the interests of the public. Each of these bodies requires a different course of study, which, in most instances, is very insufficient from those on whom they confer Licences to practise Medicine; each of them possesses a monopoly of some branch of Medical Practice, or an exclusive right of practising a particular branch in a particular district of the country; and, unfortunately, it does not, in all instances, happen, that the extent of privilege which each of them has it in its power to confer on its Licentiates, increases and diminishes in the same proportion as the amount of qualifications which it requires of them. Among these Corporation Charters, the English Apothecaries' Act, which dates its origin no farther back than the year 1815, may perhaps be considered as one of the most objectionable in its provisions, and most prejudicial in its operation. By this Act, all persons are prevented from practising as Apothecaries in England and Wales, unless they shall be licensed by the Apothecaries' Company in London. Though the Act apparently only confers on the Company the exclusive privilege of licensing Apothecaries, it is

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well known, that, under this denomination, are included nine-tenths of the country Practitioners in England. It is only in large towns, if even in them, that the different departments of the Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary can be kept separate. In other places, it is absolutely necessary for every Practitioner to dispense drugs, so that the Act really confers on the Apothecaries' Company a monopoly of licensing all the general practitioners in England and Wales. But whilst the exclusive privileges conferred by this Act on the Licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries are so extensive, the only positive provision which it makes for their education is, that they shall have served a five years' apprenticeship to an Apothecary. That it may be highly advantageous for young men entering upon the study of Medicine, to be placed under the superintendence of individuals able and willing to guide them in their studies, and that at a later period they may acquire much useful knowledge by attendance for a twelve-month or more at an apothecary's shop, will not be denied. But why young men should be obliged to pay a large fee, and to perform the menial offices of an apothecary's apprentice for a period of five years, in return for advantages which a great number of them, at least, would obtain upon much easier terms, but for this interference of the Legislature, it is difficult to conceive. Even in the most favourable circumstances, therefore, where an apprenticeship may be supposed calculated to promote a young man's Medical studies, the arrangement made in the Apothecaries' Act is obviously one in which the interests of those who are training to the profession are sacrificed to the interests of those who are already engaged in its practice. But when we remember the circumstances under which a large proportion of these apprenticeships must be passed at a distance from any school, where either preparatory or professional knowledge might be acquired, the evil to which they give rise, assumes a still more serious character. For it is in vain to expect, that even the most conscientious master can compensate to his apprentices, by his own instruction, for the want of those opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the different branches of Medicine that are afforded by attendance on the instructions and lectures of professed teachers. And when we remember how small a portion of country practitioners can have the leisure, even if they had the inclination and ability necessary for guiding the studies of their apprentices, we cannot be surprised that apprenticeships of this kind should be, what they are now generally considered by the liberal and enlightened part of the profession, more frequently the nurseries of idleness and ignorance than of industry and knowledge.

What was the state of the law before the Apothecaries' Act passed?—I am not well acquainted with the state of Medical Practice in England, previously to the establishment of this law in 1815; but I believe that those who received degrees or diplomas from the Universities, or the other Medical Schools of this country, were permitted to practise unmolested in the different towns and country villages of England, at a distance from London; the privilege of the College of Physicians extends to seven miles round London.

The whole of the Edinburgh graduates are excluded from practising in England, are they not, unless they have served this apprenticeship?—Yes; it appears to me, that the effect of this law must be to prevent all those who are well-educated for the Medical profession, by preparatory and professional knowledge, from becoming general practitioners in England.

Is there no other qualification required, but that of having attended an Apothecary five years?—Yes; there is one slight one, which I am just about about to mention. The Society of Apothecaries indeed, by their regulations, have prescribed a Course of Study, which must be pursued by all who apply for their diploma, and have pointed out the subjects on which they must be prepared to undergo an examination. With regard to these, it may appear sufficient to remark, that the Course of Study, which does not comprehend either Surgery or Midwifery, is contrived in so ingenious a manner, that students may run through it in a six months' residence in London; and that, besides Surgery and Midwifery, Anatomy also is omitted in the subjects of examination.

Is there no other qualification prescribed in the Apothecaries' Act?—No, I believe not; I would beg leave to mention the Course of Study which is required by the Royal College of Surgeons of this place, as compared with that which is required by the Company of Apothecaries in London:—The Royal College of Surgeons require "Separate and distinct Courses of Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutions of Medicine, Practice of Medicine, and Principles of Surgery; attendance on a public Hospital for one year; Clinical Surgery during the attendance on the Hospital; Midwifery and Practical Anatomy. The above Courses must be delivered by Professors of Universities, or teachers properly qualified; *i. e.* by Fellows of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, or of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. The student must have spent at least *three* years in attending the above classes, the first six of which must be Winter Courses; that is, must comprehend the same period as those delivered in the University, commencing in October, and terminating at the end of April, and consisting of at least five Lectures in the week." The Course of Study required by the Company of Apothecaries is, "Two courses of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology; two courses of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine; one course of lectures on Chemistry; one course of lectures on Materia Medica; six months at least of attendance at an Hospital, or nine months at a Dispensary, and an apprenticeship of five years." This course of study is framed according to the practice of the London School, of giving two courses of lectures during the Session, commencing in October and ending in May, each consisting of from three to four months in duration, and of lectures delivered twice, or at most thrice a-week. It is obvious, therefore, that the whole of the education required by the Apothecaries' Company, with the exception of the apprenticeship, may be gone through in one session, or, at most, in eight months. The Apothecaries' Act, then, would be sufficiently objectionable, if its only effect was to allow of licences to practise being conferred on individuals for whose proper education it makes so slender a provision. But when it is considered,

that by this Act the Society of Apothecaries is enabled to prevent individuals from practising as general practitioners, who from the course of their education must be supposed to be much better qualified than their own Licentiates, it cannot but be regarded as an intolerable evil. There is another effect which this Act is calculated to produce, and which is equally prejudicial to the public interests, and degrading to the Medical profession; it tends to throw a large share of the Medical practice of England and Wales into the hands of individuals whose emoluments depend on the quantity of useless, and too often pernicious drugs, with which they may be able to drench their patients. So long as the English public shall choose to foster this most absurd and disgraceful trade in drugs, which I believe is now very generally abandoned in this part of the kingdom, it is in vain to expect that Medicine can be practised upon scientific or rational principles. The Apothecaries' Act, then, so far from being adapted to effect its professed object, the protection of the public against ignorant pretenders and quacks, seems to me to be rather calculated to give to quackery its most obnoxious, because its legalized form. It is to be hoped, that when the Legislature shall next interfere with the subject of Medical education, it will not be for the purpose of conferring exclusive privileges on any one Corporation of Medical practitioners, but of directing that all of them shall prescribe such a course of preliminary and professional education, for those who may be desirous to obtain licences to practise Medicine, and of subjecting candidates for licences to such an examination as may afford a reasonable security to the public of their being qualified for the responsible duties which they undertake.

[*A Case for the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, in relation to the Apothecaries' Act, produced by the Witness, is printed at the end of his Evidence.*]

Do you understand that any plan has been proposed in London, for the purpose of bestowing exclusive privileges on any proportion of the Physicians?—I am aware that, at present, an association is formed for the purpose of resisting the right of the College of Physicians to call before them, and to examine graduates from the different Universities. I have seen a paper in circulation to that effect, of which I can furnish a copy to the Commissioners. One of the objects of this association, that is, the improvement of Medical education, and the more general employment of Physicians throughout these kingdoms, appears to be legitimate enough, but the other, I fear, is not so legitimate; it is intended to operate against the class of general Medical practitioners, who have not received University degrees. This association appears to me to be in quest of privilege, and they want to put a stop to the practice of Physic, by those who have diplomas only from the Colleges of Surgeons, or the Society of Apothecaries. They wish to reduce those who are at present general practitioners of Medicine, to be mere dispensers of drugs; in fact, Druggists. The effect of that would unquestionably be, to throw a monopoly of Medical practice into the hands of the Physicians, and to enable them to raise double or quadruple fees, if an Act of the Legislature could be obtained for that purpose. I have heard it suggested that it might be desirable to have two orders of Medical degrees in the Scottish Universities—a higher and a lower degree; and, provided the qualifications required of those who obtain the lower degree were such as to ensure a sufficient knowledge of their profession, to enable them to practise it with advantage or safety to the public, I see no objections to the conferring of additional University honours on those whose education or standing in the profession may entitle them to such honours. But I am satisfied in my own mind, after much reflection on the subject, that it is in the sufficient education of the class of general Medical practitioners, that the public has the best security for being provided with individuals qualified by their superior attainments to assist and advise their professional brethren in cases of danger and difficulty. The qualifications necessary for those who are to act as consulting Physicians and Surgeons must be the produce of extensive opportunities of practical observation, and of the industry and talent necessary for turning these opportunities to the best account. Neither the most extended course of University education that could be prescribed, nor the most rigid examinations that could be enforced, could ensure the acquisition and possession of such attainments, and certainly no University or Corporation privileges can confer them. The public must be left at liberty, with the benefit of such assistance as it may choose to receive from the Medical profession itself, to select, from among the general mass of Medical practitioners, those whom they consider to be best qualified by their attainments for the duties of the higher ranks of the profession; for any attempt to limit its freedom of choice in this particular cannot fail to be followed by the ludicrous result, that those who, in the eyes of the law, are the sole proprietors of a particular branch of practice, are very far from being so in reality.

According to the plan which you have proposed, how many years is that course of study to occupy?—Four. I have left one summer open, in order that it might contain any class that had been omitted, or any branch of education that might be suggested by others. I have not said anything about the third summer session.

Do you mean to propose that this course should be imperative?—Yes, I think it should be imperative.

Have you compared the order of study, which you have proposed, with that which is followed at Paris?—Yes, with most of those that are followed on the Continent. I have compared it with that which is followed in Italy, in France, in Prussia, in the Netherlands, and in Austria.

Does it not seem to differ from the course pursued at Paris?—In the names of the subjects more than anything else; they give different names to some of the branches of Medicine from those which we give.

It appears that the last winter of the Paris course is dedicated to what is called *Clinique Interne;* what is comprehended under that?—That is, the practice of Medicine, with attendance upon Clinical Lectures. They call the Principles of Physic and Surgery *Pathologie Interne* and *Externe.* The students of Medicine at Paris are obliged to pay much more

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attention to Clinical Medicine in the Hospitals, and it occupies a very considerable portion of their time.

Is the course which you have suggested, framed with reference to any division of the class of the Theory of Physic which may be thought proper?—It is. Though I have named Pathology as a class to be overtaken in winter, I am quite satisfied it were much better, in the event of that division being conceived to be proper, that the Pathology should be given during the summer session; and I am quite satisfied, and I have no scruples in repeating it, that I cannot conceive Medicine to assume a scientific form in this country, until that division is adopted. Until then, we must ever remain behind the Continent. One inevitable effect, I believe I stated the last time I had the honour of being before the Commissioners, has been, that we have not a single Elementary book, in the English language, upon Physiology, Pathology, or Therapeutics; whereas, in every school on the Continent, they have excellent text-books on these subjects.

How would you adapt that, or any similar course of study, to those who may have studied in other schools, in which the order of study may not have been the same?—I think there should be a power lodged with the Professors for that purpose. A few cases, in which there had been any deviation, would enable them to frame a set of regulations, which could be adapted at once to any given case. If the students had studied in private Medical Schools, there would at present be no difficulty, since attendance on the lectures of private teachers is not recognised by this University. If it were the case of an individual who came from the Continent, he would there have been obliged to study in a given order. For the students who come to study Medicine at this University, there is no course prescribed; and the effect of this is, that they take the advice of everybody, and a sort of struggle ensues between the admirers of the Professors in the University, and the friends of Private Lecturers; and the students are, in some cases, sent to University classes that are improper for them; and in others they are sent improperly to private classes, which are not suited to their state of education, merely out of a wish to promote the interest of the private Lecturers. This is one of the evils to which students, so long as there is not a prescribed course, will always be subjected.

Did you ever submit your views, concerning the mode of Medical study, to the Senatus Academicus, while you were a member of that body?—No.

Was any plan of Medical education proposed there?—Dr. Harrison's plan of Medical reform was discussed there, after I became a member of the Senatus Academicus. I took a part in that discussion. My opinions differed in some measure from those of the members of the Medical Faculty; but I believe that they were coincided in by some of the members of the Senatus, not members of that Faculty.

Was Dr. Harrison's plan generally disapproved of?—It was disapproved of upon several grounds. Dr. Harrison's plan extended the Medical Course to five years. The Medical Faculty declared themselves to be satisfied, from ample experience, that three years was a sufficiently long period for acquiring such a stock of Medical knowledge, as to qualify an individual for entering on the practice of Physic. That was one objection urged in the Senatus' reply to Dr. Harrison. A second was, that his plan made no provision whatever for a good preliminary education. These were, so far as I remember, the two main objections to Dr. Harrison's plan. I am happy to perceive, by the last edition of the *Statuta Solennia*, that the Medical Faculty have changed their opinion with regard to the first point.

Are there any documents extant concerning those discussions?—Yes; the answer of the Senatus Academicus is in the Minutes of the Senatus.

You stated there was an answer of the Senatus Academicus; to what had that reference?—I alluded to an answer to a letter addressed by Dr. Harrison of Horncastle to the Senatus. It was in the year 1806 or 1807, I think. Dr. Beddoes, in his Letter to Sir Joseph Banks (referred to in the printed observations which I took the liberty to submit to the Commissioners), makes an extract from the Senatus' answer, and makes great use of it, in commenting on the state of Medical education in the University of Edinburgh.

Does not the Course which you have proposed, comprehend not only four years' study, but four Courses of Lectures in summer?—I mentioned three Summer Courses. I have left one open.

Does not that amount to a great extension of the Courses?—Two Summer Courses more than are at present prescribed; but not more, I believe, than is taken by most of the students.

Do you propose that degrees may be taken during the fourth Summer?—Yes.

You suggested, at the former meeting of the Commissioners, that there should be Annual Examinations at the close of each session, of those who intend to graduate; but, with reference to the plan of study which has been pursued by those who come from other schools, would the examination, which would take place in the classes to be taught in the third year, of necessity imply a knowledge of the branches of Medical Science proposed to be taught in the two former years?—I think it were better, in general, that each annual examination should be confined as much as possible to the subjects taught during that session; but, if any doubts were suggested with respect to a student's knowledge of branches taught in a previous session, I certainly think he ought to be examined upon them. I am not aware that any great difficulty would arise from students coming from other schools. At present, unless they come from Universities, the classes that they have attended in other schools are of no avail whatever in the affair of graduation.

Will you proceed with any other observations you have to offer?—The next improvement that has occurred to me is, 10*thly*, That there should be some provision for the retirement of those members of the Medical Faculty, who may become unfit for the proper discharge of their duties. When Professors are considered unfit for the discharge of their duties, by accident, by disease, or by age, it seems very desirable that they, like those who are engaged in

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other departments of public service, should be permitted to retire upon a certain proportion of their incomes. This provision seems to be the more necessary for the members of the Medical Faculty in the University of Edinburgh, that their Professorships bring them little, if any other emolument, besides the fees of their students. In feeling themselves, therefore, unfit for the duties of their situations, they must either give up, without compensation, a lucrative office, or contrive to make privately the best bargain in their power, with the persons who have interest enough to be appointed their successors. I believe that serious inconveniences are liable to arise from this practice, and that it would be much more for the credit of the University, and the interests of the public, that those who find it necessary to retire, should be secured in the enjoyment of a moderate independency, by obtaining, according to age, length of service, and other circumstances, some fixed proportion of the profits of the Chair which they resign. On the other hand, it seems also to be extremely desirable, for the benefit of the students and the interests of the public, that some means were devised to induce Professors to retire from office, whenever it shall become evident to others that they are no longer fit to discharge with full advantage the duties of their Professorships. I am well aware how difficult it is to devise means for this purpose, applicable to the different conditions of all the Professors in the Scottish Universities; but the object is one which is highly deserving, I conceive, of the attention of the Commission. It has occurred to me, that this object, as regards the members of the Medical Faculty in the University of Edinburgh, might, perhaps, be attained, by allowing Medical students intending to graduate, to omit one of the classes enjoined by the Curriculum, and to substitute, in its place, attendance on a course of lectures on the same subject given by a private Lecturer. This permission, by the effects which it would have on the income of an incompetent or negligent Professor, would silently, but effectually, inform him of the time when he ought to retire from the University, and would hold out the strongest possible inducement to the Professors, and to Private Lecturers on Medicine, to exert their utmost endeavours to obtain and preserve the reputation of able, assiduous, and useful teachers.

Do you propose to invest the students with that power?—The Professor himself would be warned of his situation in the simplest possible way. I do not consider this proposal to be applicable to any other class of Scottish Professors, but it is applicable to the situation of the Medical Faculty in this University, from the amount of their fees, and from the great number of students who are obliged to attend them. For, supposing it shall become evident to the students, and to every other person in the University, that they cannot derive from the instructions of any Professor of the University, that advantage which they are entitled to receive, it is quite obvious that all that is necessary to be done is, that they should not be obliged to fee that Professor—who, in feeling the effects of this, would, in the course of a session or two, apply for retirement, and would be very glad to be permitted to retire, on the condition of receiving a certain portion of the emoluments of his class.

In what body do you mean to invest the power of allowing a Professor, so circumstanced, to retire from the University?—In the bodies from whom he may hold his commission. He might apply to his Patrons, whether the Town-council or the Crown, for permission to retire. I am sure the students will all take the University classes, unless there is some strong or valid objection; and if there were such an objection, I am sure they would make the proper choice.

Do you mean that, supposing such an option were given to students, to omit one of the classes, as soon as any great number of the Medical students omitted a particular class, it would operate as a broad hint to the Professor of that class to retire from the University?—Yes, I do.

You have stated that you were formerly Professor of Military Surgery in this University?—Yes.

Did you give a course of lectures within the walls of this University?—Yes.

Did you do so during the whole time you were Professor?—No; I lectured in the University, from 1806 until 1812; but I found it exceedingly inconvenient to lecture in the University from the want of a proper class-room. There was a class-room allotted for the Military Surgery and Clinical Surgery, in the new plan of the University; but it was to be a long time before it could be ready. I gave in a petition to the Town-council on the 6th of May, 1811, applying for leave to lecture in my own class-room, which was granted; and I continued to do so till I resigned that situation.

Did you attend the Military Hospital at that time?—No; I was appointed to the Military Hospital in 1815.

Does the attendance upon the Military Hospital necessarily go along with the Professorship of Military Surgery?—No; but I think Sir James Macgrigor would be very willing to throw the Military Hospital open to the students attending the class of Military Surgery.

Has the present Professor of Military Surgery the charge of the Military Hospital?—No; he has not any whatever.

Who has it?—It is a Staff-surgeon, who is changed from time to time.

Do you contemplate that the Professor of Military Surgery should prescribe to Military patients?—No; he could not.

How could he give Clinical Lectures?—He could give them upon the same plan as that upon which Clinical Lectures have been given in the Royal Infirmary on Surgery, for the last 32 years. He could not give the Clinical Lectures as the result of his own practice, but he could point out to the students attending them, the different diseases occurring in Military Hospitals, and the modes of practice that are adopted there. The students would see the manner of drawing up Reports, and of keeping the Hospital Records, which would be highly useful to young men entering into the service of the Army and Navy.

Did you ever hold any other Medical appointment in the Military department?—I was for

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a short time attached to Lord Moira's staff in 1803-4, and received afterwards the Commission of Staff-surgeon while in Belgium, after the battle of Waterloo.

For what length of time did you hold that appointment?—About six years.

I beg leave, before retiring, to lay before the Commission the heads of a Lecture on Medical education, which appears to have been delivered by the late Dr. Cullen, while Professor of Chemistry in this University, the original MS. of which I have found among his papers, in his own handwriting. They are the following:—

"*Of the Study of Physic.*

"The Study of Physic seldom properly conducted.

"The Universities prescribe no rules to direct.

"Students come uninformed, and their various circumstances occasion great irregularities.

"I have often been asked to give my opinion, and I take this opportunity.

"If it were possible a genius should be chosen.

"A knowledge of languages; a familiar acquaintance with Latin, and at least a moderate with Greek; French is at present necessary, and the other modern languages useful.

"Study of Belles Lettres.

"Logic and Metaphysics; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Disputes about their utility: this pushed too far, and has had little success; but though it does not go so far as once imagined, still necessary in many respects.

"The question connected with that about the Theory of Medicine, and then to be discussed.

"It is necessary, and time should be allowed for it as a preliminary.

"N. Philosophy consists of two branches, the Mechanical and Chemical: the first in the schools of Philosophy, the second, unhappily transferred to those of Medicine. It is my own branch, and I should have no improvements to make in it, but there are many. It is a part of Philosophy, a preliminary study, and should be treated as such.

"When finished, another preliminary study, that of Natural History, to be entered on.

"Chemistry is necessary to Fossils.

"Botany may [be] taken at any time, but the sooner the better.

"Zoology may be entered upon by itself—as the insects—but the most of it will fitly succeed the Anatomy. It affords the Comparative Anatomy.

"Instructed in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Anatomy, a student is to proceed to the Institutions, the general doctrines, the Theory of Physic.

"False notions on this subject. Disputes about the use of Theory. It has been abused, it still is, and much of it is hurtful; but some parts useful, and a full discussion necessary; suitable to young, and at least by them to be indulged; but always with diffidence.

"The Institutions consist of three parts, Health, Disease, [and] Means [of Cure.]

"The first (Physiology) occupy our students.

"The second (Pathology) is repeated in the practice, but should be taken more generally; and our Professor thinks so.

"The third part (Therapeutics), still slightly touched in the Institutions, supplied by the Materia Medica.

"This (Materia Medica) has been improperly placed, but requires Natural History, Chemistry, and Theory of Medicine.

"It has been improperly taught, but now more properly as a *Methodus Medendi.*

"Now instructed in the preliminary studies, and the general doctrines of Physic, he proceeds to particulars, or the study of the Practice."

Case for the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, in relation to the Act 55 *Geo. III. chap.* 194, *commonly called the Apothecaries' Act.*

The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, by various Royal Charters granted in their favour, and confirmed by sundry Acts of Parliament, are empowered to grant Diplomas in *Anatomy, Surgery,* and *Pharmacy.*

The Royal College have not only been most careful in conducting the examination of candidates for their Diploma, but have also prescribed a Course of Study to be observed by all candidates previous to their being admitted to such examination. The Royal College have been most desirous to render their prescribed Course as complete as possible, in order that it may keep pace with the progressive improvement of Medical Science.

From the attention of the College to this important duty, their Licentiates have not only obtained the confidence of their countrymen in civil life, but also the notice and approbation of the Medical departments of the public service. Their Diploma is received as a qualification in the Medical service of both Army and Navy; and it may be mentioned that many of the most eminent Medical Officers in both departments are Licentiates of this College.

Previous to 1815, the Diploma of this College was held as a qualification to practise Surgery and Pharmacy throughout the United Kingdom; but in that year an Act was passed, by which all persons, whatever may be their qualifications, are prevented from practising as Apothecaries in England and Wales, unless they shall be licensed by the Apothecaries' Company of London.

The avowed purpose of this Act was to protect the public from ignorant pretenders and quacks; but its real effect has been also to interrupt, in the exercise of their profession, persons the most highly qualified.

Apparently, the Act only confers on the Company the exclusive privilege of licensing *Apothecaries;* but it is well known that, under this denomination, are included nine-tenths of the country practitioners in England. It is only in large towns that the different departments of the Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary are, or can be, kept separate. In other places it is absolutely necessary for every practitioner to dispense drugs. Hence the enactment goes much farther than could have been intended by the Legislature, as it really confers on the Apothecaries' Company a monopoly of licensing all the country practitioners in England and Wales.

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This Act was passed so hurriedly, that the Royal College was not aware of it until it was too late to petition Parliament against it.

In the last Session a Bill was introduced to supply some defects in the Act of 1815; but this Act of Amendment was limited to one year, in consequence of the numerous complaints against the original Act; and it is understood that an inquiry will be made into the merits of the subject during the approaching Session of Parliament.

The College of Surgeons of Edinburgh are willing to rest their claims in this matter on a comparison of the Course of Study required of candidates for their Diploma, and that required by the Apothecaries' Company. The two Courses are printed as an Appendix to this Case; and in comparing them it will be observed, that while the College require, at least, *three years study* at some University or School of Medicine of reputation, the whole Course prescribed by the Apothecaries (with the exception of the apprenticeship, to be afterwards noticed) may be gone through in *one year*. It is also to be noticed, that while the Course prescribed by the Royal College comprehends *all the branches* stated in that required by the Apothecaries, including *Pharmacy*, the Course prescribed by the Apothecaries' Company omits two most important practical branches—*Surgery and Midwifery;* nor is any notice taken of these in their examinations.

The only distinct and specific requisite demanded by the Apothecaries' Act, in those who are to be taken on trial for a Licence by the Apothecaries, is, that the candidates shall have served a five years' apprenticeship to an Apothecary.

This enactment is beneficial to the practising Apothecary, as it procures him a supply of apprentices to do the business of his shop; but it is injurious to the Medical student, by occasioning a waste of much valuable time, which could be far more profitably employed. In places which are the seats of Medical Schools and Hospitals, apprenticeships of a moderate length may be useful, as the student may enjoy, in the course of them, many other opportunities of improvement; but in other situations they are positively hurtful, as they shut out the student from all such opportunities; and in such situations they may be stated to be the very worst and most inefficient means of communicating instruction.

Some of the injurious and even absurd effects of the Apothecaries' Act of 1815 may be stated in a few words.

It prevents from practising, not only the Licentiates of Royal Colleges whose Diploma extends to *Pharmacy*, but the graduates of Universities, and if such a case could be supposed to occur, the Professors in such Universities, unless they are licensed by the Apothecaries' Company.

It prevents from practising those who are qualified to hold, and even those who have actually held, Commissions as Surgeons in His Majesty's Army and Navy, not one of whom, by the original Act, could dispense a single drug in the remotest village in England, without being licensed by the Apothecaries' Company.

To conclude, this exclusive right is conferred on a class of persons whose medical education is comparatively imperfect, while those possessing the highest qualifications are excluded, unless they will submit to pay certain fees, and be examined by a body of men who are their inferiors in professional qualification.

The College are acquainted with many instances of the interference of the Apothecaries' Company with their Licentiates settled in England, whose knowledge and acquirements had recommended them to an extensive practice. In a late instance they threatened a prosecution against one of the Licentiates of the College, whose practical opportunities had been more than usually extensive, he having acted as House Surgeon of a large Hospital; and whose education, which was full and complete, had been conducted under teachers of the first eminence in the profession.

The Royal College, therefore, confidently trust, that this injurious monopoly of the Apothecaries' Company will be abolished, and that the practice of the profession will be thrown open to all who, like their Licentiates, possess proper testimonials of professional ability, ascertained by examination, and secured by a proper course of preliminary education.

Edinburgh, 6th February 1827.

HENRY HOME DRUMMOND, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

William Henry Playfair, Esq, called in and examined.

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Do you act as Architect for the Buildings of this University?—I do.

Have you any appointment as Architect for the University from the Commissioners for building the College?—When the Commissioners first began this building, they appointed me to act as their Architect.

When was that?—Towards the end of the year 1816.

Have you continued to act as Architect from that time to the present?—Yes.

Do you receive an annual salary for that?—I receive a per centage upon the outlay on the buildings.

What is the amount of it?—Five per cent.

Are the buildings nearly completed?—They are.

Is it the Library which principally remains to be done?—The Library, and the lowering of the Court, and the Dome, are the three great objects which still have to be executed.

Will you be so good as to state, shortly and generally, what remains to be done to the Library?—We have to plaster the whole of it; to put up all the book-cases and wood-finishings; to heat it and to furnish it.

Are there not some rooms, in the same building with the Library, still unfinished, particularly the Graduation Hall, for assembling the University to confer degrees?—The plaster work of the Graduation Hall is nearly finished. The wood work is all cut out, and ready to be fixed up, so soon as the plastering shall be completed.

What is the sum that will be requisite for finishing the Library and the Graduation Hall?—According to a statement I lately made to the Commissioners for building the College, it will be £8,686, not including the last instalment, which has to be paid to the contractor, amounting to the sum of £2,875.

Is any part of that sum provided for by money now in hand?—There is. When the Com-

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missioners shall have discharged the contract for the Library, and paid all their outstanding engagements, they will still have upwards of £4,000 to meet the demand for £8,686.

Was there not an understanding last year, when the sum of £10,000 was granted by the House of Commons, that a further sum of £6,000 should be afterwards granted?—There was.

Are the Commissioners to understand that £10,000 has been received, and that £6,000 remain for this present session to grant?—They are.

With that £6,000, then, will there not be upwards of £10,000 to be laid out in the College Buildings?—There will.

At the time the plan for the internal arrangements of the buildings of the College was adopted, was there any report by the Senatus Academicus of the number of Class-rooms wanted, or was there any minute of the Commissioners for building the College made, fixing the number of class-rooms required for the purposes of the University?—There was a circular issued by the Senatus Academicus, and given to the several Architects, who made out plans, and in that circular each Professor stated what he considered would be sufficient for his own accommodation. I presume copies of that paper must still be in the possession of the Secretary, who furnished it to the Architects. The Commissioners, in approving of my plan, assuredly approved of a certain number of class-rooms; but I know nothing about any minute to that effect.

Are the Commissioners to understand, then, that the way in which the business was done, was this, that your plan had reference to the statements furnished you by the Senatus Academicus, and that your calculations were made with regard to that, before the Commissioners for building the College had fixed upon any particular extent of accommodation, which they conceived to be necessary?—Precisely.

Do you mean that this Circular was sent by the Senatus Academicus, to the Architects directly, or that it was transmitted by the Commissioners for building the College to them, as the Circular of the Senatus Academicus?—I cannot recollect exactly; but the impression upon my mind is this, that any Architect, who wished to acquire information on the subject, and who was going to send in a plan, made application to the Secretary of the Senatus Academicus, Dr. Duncan, who gave it to the person so applying.

Would it not appear that, in point of fact, the extent of accommodation, and the propriety of it, were not regularly a subject of consideration by the Commissioners for building the College, until the merits of your individual plan, framed on the information you have now stated, came to be considered?—I think it would so appear.

In making out your plans, were there no directions given by the Commissioners for building the College to you, to provide separate class-rooms for each Professor?—Certainly not; my information was derived entirely from the source I have mentioned.

Your plans—as the plans of all other Architects, in similar circumstances, must have been—were framed with reference to the information so acquired?—Most distinctly.

Were you empowered by the Commissioners, if a Professor reported to you that such and such accommodation was required for his class-room, to decide upon the propriety of giving that accommodation, further than the space allotted to you, within which the building was to be placed, in a manner enabled you to do?—No. I first came in contact with the Commissioners when they had approved of my plan. An advertisement was put into the newspapers, stating that the College Buildings were to be finished, and that Architects might come forward and produce plans for their completion. They were allowed to apply to the Secretary of the University for any information that was necessary to form their plans. The plans thus made out by different Architects were sent to Sir William Arbuthnot, then Lord Provost, in whose possession they remained a short time. Then, I presume, they were examined by the Commissioners, and afterwards ordered to be hung up in the City Chambers for the inspection of the public, in order that every one might judge of their relative merits. Considerable discussion arose as to whose plans were the best; and it was thought by the Commissioners that the best plan of arriving at the truth was to send the drawings to the Senatus Academicus to be examined and reported upon. They were accordingly sent to the Senatus Academicus; and the Professors, with the exception of three, reported that the plan made by me was the best, both as relating to the accommodation for themselves, and the general wants of the University. It was in this way that the matter was conducted.

Looking to the extent of accommodation necessary for the Library and Museum, and speaking from the knowledge you may have had of the accommodation actually required, if you were now to make the plan over again, would you allot so large an extent of the building to the accommodation of the different class-rooms?—Most distinctly; I would, most decidedly. I could show, by reference to the plans, that the whole of the class-rooms are usefully occupied during the day, and that, with the exception of one small room, not one of them could be dispensed with. It is in consequence of the interlacing of different lectures one with another, that more class-rooms are required than might, at first sight, appear necessary. Most of the Professors are obliged to lecture at certain fixed hours, to accommodate each other; and it is in order to avoid the confusion of students meeting in the staircases, and to procure good ventilation, that several class-rooms are provided.

You have alluded to various reasons, and you have mentioned one connected with the ventilation of the rooms; are there any others that you can mention?—No other; that of ventilation is a strong reason. It is evidently impossible for a Professor to lecture during one hour in his class-room, and that the same class-room should be occupied by another Professor in the hour immediately following.

If there are any of the class-rooms not occupied during the day, after the lecture is over early in the forenoon, or early in the morning, might not such rooms be occupied again during the latter part of the day?—Not as the hours of the classes are now arranged. The only way

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in which I could convince the Commissioners upon that subject, would be by referring to the plan. There are certain classes which must have a lecture-room appropriated to themselves alone, being those which have apparatus: for instance, it is evident that the Chemistry class can be occupied by only one Professor. The Anatomical theatre, the Natural Philosophy class, and the Natural History class, for the same reason, require separate apartments. There remain, therefore, on the second floor, the Moral Philosophy, Logic, Civil and Public Law, Oriental Languages, and the Church History Class-rooms, and the Divinity Hall, in which more than one Professor might lecture, if it were thought necessary. The Professors of the Practice of Physic, and of Scots Law, lecture in the same apartment. The Practice of Physic meets at nine, the Scots Law at three; consequently there is a great interval during which the room is unoccupied: but it will be seen, by a reference to the plans, that the Lectures upon the Theory of Physic are delivered in a very small class-room, capable only of containing 137 students, although nominally the class consists of upwards of 250. The Professor of that class is Dr. Duncan, senior, a gentleman far advanced in years. It is evident that the students, although they cannot take out degrees without nominally attending it, do not attend it, in fact, regularly, the room being incapable of holding them. Dr. Duncan is extremely unwilling to quit this class-room; but it is evident that, when he shall cease to lecture, Dr. Alison will require a larger room; and he could well occupy the Practice of Physic Class-room from eleven till twelve. The Professor of Mathematics requires a room to himself. He lectures from nine till one, with some intervals; and he is frequently obliged to draw diagrams upon his boards, which remain from one day to another. If the students of another class were admitted, they might interfere with this arrangement. The Professors of Latin and of Greek lecture from eight till three, with some intervals; consequently each requires a separate class-room. The Professor of Materia Medica exhibits a number of experiments, and, with his assistants, is frequently occupied during the day in making preparations; and consequently his class-room can be appropriated to no other purpose. This small class-room is the only one remaining to be disposed of upon this floor.

Is there not a Laboratory and an Apparatus-room attached to the Professorship of Materia Medica?—Yes.

Does not that contain the preparations which are exhibited to the students?—Yes. But the Professor of Materia Medica has occasion to prepare materials for the next day's Lecture, by placing apparatus upon the table; and this arrangement would be interfered with, if another Professor lectured in the same room. The Professor of Moral Philosophy lectures from 12 till 1, in this apartment, and the Professor of Conveyancing from 2 till 3; and the Lectures upon Clinical Surgery, which are now delivered by Mr. Russell, in the Infirmary, might, if it were thought necessary to give a course of Lectures on that subject within the College walls, be delivered there from 5 till 6. It is evident that the class of Moral Philosophy could not meet in the class-room of the Practice of Physic.

Could it not meet in the Logic class?—The Professor of Logic lectures from 1 till 2, and the Professor of Moral Philosophy from 12 till 1; consequently, there would be no hour intervening between the lectures, which must always be the case. It will be found, that the Logic class could not be transferred to any other room, in consequence of the interference of the hours. The Professor of Civil Law lectures from 3 till 4. There are no lectures given on Public Law; but this class-room is provided for them, in case the Professor ever should lecture.

Are there any rooms for Professors attached to the different class-rooms, excepting those that are Laboratories or Model-rooms?—There are retiring rooms for the different Professors in many cases.

Are they in addition to such rooms as are required in the Chemical class, or the class of Materia Medica, or the Laboratories?—Yes.

Are these rooms ever used, do you understand?—I understand they are, and that they are found of great use.

When a Professor delivers only one lecture in a day, what use does he make of his retiring room?—The Professor uses his retiring room as a quiet place, in which he can arrange his thoughts for his lectures; and also as a repository for his books and papers, which it would be inconvenient to remove backwards and forwards from his house.

In the arrangement for the Library, is it proposed to have merely one very large room, or are there to be separate apartments?—There are to be separate apartments. The lower part of the Library is arranged in such a manner as to allow the books which are in constant use among the students to be delivered with rapidity and ease. The students, entering at a separate door, pass through the lobby, and arrive at what is called the Students' Hall. This Students' Hall is divided from the lower, or working library, by a small partition, in which partition there are intended to be four or five wickets. When a student wishes for a book, he knocks at a wicket, which is opened by the Librarian, who stands within, and receives the paper containing the name of the book the student wishes to have. The Librarian then searches among the books placed in the lower library, and, if the book be there, he gives it to the student, he remaining in the Hall. It is considered that, by this arrangement, students will procure a book with more facility than if they were allowed to go among the catalogues themselves, and converse with the Librarians as they formerly did.

Are there to be any books in the Students' Hall?—None.

You think it would not be expedient that students should be admitted into the places where books are?—Not in the lower library where the bookcases are to be without doors, and where they might easily derange the books.

Is it not the case, that students are detained an hour and a half, and sometimes two hours,

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before they can get the books they want?—I have heard it said so; but I scarcely ever go into the Library, and I do not know it to be the case from personal observation.

How many wickets is it in contemplation to have?—It is not yet determined. There might be five, or even seven, if it were found necessary; but that would require an additional number of assistants, a demand which the funds would not meet. I think that three would probably be the proper number of wickets.

Supposing students to be detained for the length of time that is alluded to, is there not a risk, if they are kept in this outer hall, they may go off without waiting for their books?—No doubt.

Are any arrangements made by which students can be allowed to read in the Library?—Only in case of consulting expensive books, which are not allowed to be sent out from the Library. A large room is provided, entering from the Students' Hall, to which they are to have access.

Is it intended that the Library should not be fitted up, so that a number of persons may be reading, and prosecuting researches there?—There are spaces which I have not yet described, that may be fitted up for that purpose, and which might be used to much advantage in that way.

Are your instructions to fit it up in such a way, that those recesses can be used in that manner?—I have received no instructions on that head.

Is it part of your plan to fit them up in that way?—It is my wish to put tables at each window, on each side of the great room, so that a person wishing to read, might do so.

Was the arrangement as to the Working Library, to which you have alluded, the result of your own consideration of the subject, or suggested by the instructions and opinions that may have been expressed to you by the Librarians, or the Senatus Academicus?—It was the result of conversations I had with Dr. Brunton, the Librarian, and with the under-librarians. The arrangement was founded upon the information so obtained.

In the arrangements that you made, the Commissioners are to understand you consulted, what appeared to be the most approved plan for a Library among the Librarians?—Distinctly.

Had you taken occasion to inform yourself as to the construction of other Libraries, previous to your forming your plans for this?—Before I contrived the plan of this Library, I visited Oxford, Cambridge, and London, but I could institute no comparison between the Libraries there, and that part of the Library which I have been describing, for the English Libraries are differently constituted, and the books are not given out at all.

As to the construction of the Library, although the plans are formed under the direction of the Commissioners for building the College, was it understood that, in that matter, you were to be guided by the wishes of the Senatus Academicus, or the Librarians, or was the principle of the plan approved of, in any way whatever, by these Commissioners?—It was. Having endeavoured to procure information from every source, in Oxford, Cambridge, and in London, and from the Librarians here, it became necessary to make out the plan of such a Library, as I thought best suited to the wants of this University. This done, I submitted the plan to the Commissioners, and explained my views upon the subject, which they approved of.

How many persons can be conveniently accommodated in the outer-room or Students' Hall, connected with the Working Library?—I never made any calculation upon that subject; I cannot answer the question.

Is it to be seated?—That is not yet determined.

Will you describe the Upper room?—A person wishing to visit the Upper Library ascends the great staircase, and arrives at the landing. There is a large folding door at the end of the Library, which conducts into a sort of ante-room, surrounded by Ionic columns, which support the entablature, and a flat ceiling, in which there is a horizontal skylight. Beyond the ante-room is the main body of the Library, which extends 150 feet in unbroken length. It is lighted by windows, equally disposed on each side; and between these windows there are placed a sort of buttresses or pilasters, projecting into the room, and supporting the entablature and the arched ceiling above. On each side of these buttresses are inserted the bookcases. The windows I have alluded to, light the lower part of the room; and above the tops of the windows there is a broad gallery, to which there is access by staircases, situated at each corner of the apartment. The space between the gallery and the entablature is filled with book-cases, there being no windows; each of the small recesses, formed by the buttresses, being lighted by a horizontal skylight. At the other end of the room there is another assemblage of Ionic columns, forming a small apartment similar to the ante-room.

Is it in the spaces between those buttresses you would propose to place the tables for reading?—Yes.

If the students are not to be admitted to read, of what use will that vast number of tables be?—When I stated that the tables were to be placed there, I should have mentioned, that I cannot say so positively, no such arrangement having yet been sanctioned by the Commissioners.

If the room shall be so fitted up with such opportunities of reading, and the students are not admitted into the Library, must not that accommodation necessarily be thrown away?—Completely thrown away; but I think they might be admitted with great propriety.

Is it proposed that the books in the Upper Library shall be kept under lock and key?—It is.

So that the student will only be able to get the book given out to him, which he requires at the time?—He will only be able to get the particular book that he requires.

Taking in the whole extent of the accommodations upon both floors, which you have been

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so good as to describe to the Commissioners, what number of books do you think the Library will be calculated to hold?—It is exceedingly difficult to answer that question with precision. I have conversed with the Librarians upon that point, and they tell me they believe there are about 65,000 volumes in the present Library, as nearly as they can calculate, and that it is increasing at about the rate of 1,500 volumes per annum. In order to arrive at a just comparison between the capacity of the new Library and that of the old one, I measured the superficial contents of the bookcases of each, and I found that, if the old Library holds about 65,000 volumes, the new Library will contain about 110,000 volumes.

Will not the Library be more than doubled in 50 years, according to the present rate of increase?—Yes.

Supposing any other funds to be appropriated for the increase of the Library, or the source of the present funds to turn out more profitable to the College, can there be any provision made in any other part of the building, for a more rapid increase of the Library?—I think the Graduation Hall, which is 30 feet by 70, could be fitted up with bookcases, with great advantage, and with little additional expense.

Does that adjoin the Working Library on the floor underneath the large Library?—Yes.

Is it intended to apply the Graduation Hall to any other purpose besides that of conferring degrees annually?—It is. It is considered by the Librarians a great object to keep every body, Professors as well as students, from the Lower Library, where the books, being unenclosed by doors, might be easily displaced, and the whole thrown into confusion. The Lower Library is to be considered as quite sacred, no person going into it but the Librarians. A Professor wishing to get a book from the Lower Library, will go into the Graduation Hall, where there is to be a wicket or door, through which he will apply to the Librarian for the book he is in pursuit of—he, the Professor, remaining in the Graduation Hall, and which is to be considered as a Reading-room for the Professors.

Suppose a student wishes a book that is not in that Working Library, in what way is he to obtain it?—There is a staircase at the end of the Lower Library, which communicates with the upper floor and the gallery, and by which the Librarian has access.

Does he obtain it at the same wicket?—Yes.

But will there not be a considerable difference in the trouble to the Librarian, according as the students happen to want a book, which is, or is not, in the Working Library?—A great difference.

Supposing a Medical student, or a student in the Natural Philosophy or Moral Philosophy class, prosecuting a subject of interest, should wish, in consequence, to consult a number of books, and might be sorry to take them all away (which, perhaps, would be a detriment to the Library), in what way, according to the arrangements upon which you were directed to frame your plan, is he to attain his object?—He would be admitted into the Consulting-room, which is set apart for that purpose, and the books would be brought to him there. It is a large room, 21 feet by 40.

In what way are those who wish to use the Consulting-room, to be separated from the larger body of the students, waiting for ordinary books, who are not to be allowed to use it?—By a door. If the student wish to go into the Consulting-room, he knocks at the wicket, and tells the Librarian he wants to consult an expensive work, which is not allowed to be sent out from the Library. The Librarian desires him to go to this door, which he opens from within, and the student remains in the Consulting-room, the door being fastened in the inside; or these works may be consulted in the Upper Library, if thought right.

Is it understood that the students are not to be supplied with any books from the Upper Library?—By no means; that is not understood.

Supposing any of the assistants of the Librarians, to whom so many applications may be made in the course of the day, choose to be indolent and inattentive, and do not go up to the Upper Library to look for the books, can the student in any way know whether they have truly looked for the book, or whether they merely, through the wicket, report that it cannot be found?—He cannot know.

In the course of the consideration you have bestowed upon the plans for the Library, have you had occasion, or was it at all necessary for your purpose, to see how the system at present practically works, and how the books are given out, so as to judge of the facilities that are given to it?—Yes. I went up to the large room, which is fitted up in a somewhat similar manner; and, upon looking at the wooden wicket, I found certainly that there was sometimes a considerable crowd around it; but the students appeared to get the books which they asked for, and there was great activity among the Librarians; but this activity evidently depends upon the character of the individuals, and not upon the check the students may have over them. I certainly do consider, that, if the students had access to the catalogues, and were allowed to converse with the Librarians freely, it would interfere with business, and would render it difficult to get out a book quickly. The young men at College are sometimes mischievously inclined, and somewhat noisy, and the catalogue would be speedily destroyed. This is not like the Library belonging to the writers to the signet, which is frequented by men, whose time is of value, and who are more advanced in life. I certainly think that some line of separation might be adopted with advantage in the College Library—not that I am by any means an advocate for shutting out the students from the Upper Library. Probably, an increased number of wickets might be sufficient.

It is not proposed to make a distinction between the students attending different classes, is it?—Not that I know of.

Are the whole of the students equally restricted to getting books through these wickets while they are in the Students' Hall?—Yes; but if the wickets be objected to, it would be perfectly practicable to construct a broad table, like a banker's table, and which would be a

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line of separation between the Librarian and the students, who would then see what was going forward.

Has there been, at any time, a catalogue of the College Library published?—There never was a printed catalogue that I know of.

Where is it proposed that all the new publications are to be put?—I do not know that. Those new publications which will be in daily use will be separated, and put into the Lower Library; and the others will be placed in the Upper Library, according to the general principle.

By the new publications, do you mean new editions of those books which are supposed to belong properly to the Working Library?—Yes, or duplicates of them, such as Cook's Voyages, &c., which are frequently asked for, and elementary books upon Chemistry, &c. &c.

Had you any opportunity of observing whether students complained or murmured at the mode of getting books?—I had no opportunity of observing that. I have observed nothing of the kind.

Did they appear to be kept long?—Certainly not, when I was there.

Is the accommodation for the Museum now entirely exhausted?—Entirely exhausted.

Supposing that a different arrangement, in regard to the hours at which some of the classes meet, could be introduced, so as to enable more to meet in some of the class-rooms, is there any portion of the building which, without any great expense, could be appropriated for the increasing collections of the Museum?—There is, no doubt. If the seats of some of the class-rooms were taken out, such rooms would hold a number of objects; but they could not probably be advantageously displayed from the light not being so good as might be wished.

Would the room that is now occupied by the Professor of the Practice of Physic be most conveniently applied for that purpose?—No. There is a great want of light in consequence of the buildings approaching very near it. The houses are close to it on the western side; the street rises above it, and it is, in consequence, rather dark, even for a lecture-room.

Are the buildings, on the opposite side of the street, nearer this part of the College than those opposite the present Museum?—There are none opposite the present Museum. The Commissioners have acquired the property there, and have pulled down the houses to improve the light.

Is it only opposite the Anatomical Museum where these buildings are?—Yes; but it has a northern light also.

There is a room marked Natural History Preparation Room; is that so occupied at present?—Not entirely; it is used also by the Wernerian Society, of which Professor Jameson is President.

Is that done under the authority of the Commissioners?—I do not know if any application has been made to them; I apprehend not. It is used also as a Preparation-room, when the Society does not meet there.

How is the Preparation-room fitted up?—It is a long while since I was in it, but when I last saw it, there was a table in the centre, and some benches placed round the walls. The table was covered with a variety of Minerals, which Professor Jameson was preparing for the Museum.

Are those benches for the accommodation of the Wernerian Society?—Yes.

Are they the property of the Society?—I do not know.

In the course of the opportunities of practical observation, which you stated you availed yourself of, did you observe how the books were given out in the present Library, or had you at all the means of perceiving if the younger portion of students, attending the Latin and Greek classes, asked merely for books limited to the particular subject of their classes?—No, I did not pay attention to anything of that kind.

Does your observation, in regard to the impatience and noise of some of the students, apply chiefly to the younger portion of students?—Yes; but I speak chiefly from my own recollection when I was attending College, much more than from recent observation.

Might not that lead to some different system of distribution, according to the class of students attending?—It must be extremely difficult to separate one set from the other. I do not know how it could be done.

How many volumes will that Working Library contain?—I cannot tell at the present moment.

May it contain 20,000, do you think?—I should think it would, certainly.

There are two rooms, one large reading-room, and the other a retiring-room, communicating with the Students' Hall; are they intended for either the students or the Professors to occupy as reading-rooms?—They are for that purpose.

Does it appear to you, that the small rooms adjoining the several classes might be advantageously fitted up with book-presses, containing books to be given out under the direction of the Professors?—I do certainly: it has been done in one instance by Mr. Pillans, with great advantage.

Might the use of the Class Libraries, in part, supersede the necessity of the mode of delivering out books to the junior students in the General Library, which you have explained?—I should suppose it might, to a certain extent.

What accommodation is intended to be provided for the Theological Library?—There are apartments provided over the entrance-gate at the eastern front, separated entirely from the other Library. These are intended to be fitted up for the reception of the books, as they shall gradually accumulate.

Do you happen to know how many volumes, at present, are contained in that Library?—I do not.

At what rate is the collection annually increasing?—The last time I inquired, I think that there were 10,000 volumes; but I do not know the rate at which they are increasing.

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What number of books will be accommodated in these rooms?—I have not made a calculation, but greatly more than at present; I could not precisely say what number.

Is it intended that the books in the Theological Library shall be applied for in the same way as in the other Libraries, at wickets; or has any arrangement been made for that purpose?—No arrangement is yet made that I know of. This has been left entirely to the Theological Faculty to arrange.

Is this Theological Library, or the apartment for it, actually at present fitted up for the reception of books?—A part of it is; and a part of it is also appropriated to the books of the old Library. We have been obliged to pull down a part of the old Library, to make way for the new buildings; and, to accommodate the books which have been thereby displaced, we have fitted up, in a temporary manner, part of the Theological Library.

Then the expense of fitting up what is still wanted for the Theological Library must be added to that sum which you have mentioned as necessary for the fitting up of the other Library?—It will.

Can you state, generally, what sum will be required for that purpose?—About £800.

How long is it since the Anatomical Museum has been fitted up?—The Anatomical Museum was finished in the course of the last three or four months.

Was that done at the expense of the Town?—At the expense of the Commissioners.

Did it form originally a part of the Anatomical Theatre?—Yes, originally.

Was the Lecture-room of the Professor of Anatomy made, originally, to extend from the top to the bottom of the building?—Yes.

Is the Anatomical Museum constructed out of the lower part of the Anatomical Theatre?—It is.

Is the Anatomical Theatre now better adapted for its purpose than originally?—It is decidedly better lighted, warmer, and better adapted for hearing.

Was there not considerable difficulty in seeing and hearing formerly in the Anatomical Theatre?—There was very great difficulty, the skylight being nearly sixty feet above the body to be dissected.

Is there still ample accommodation for the students in it?—Yes. A gallery only has been removed, which never was made use of, from its inconvenience.

Is the whole expense of constructing the Anatomical Museum defrayed?—Not entirely.

What remains to be done?—There remain some cases, which are to be placed in the centre of the apartment, and some trifling articles of furniture.

What is the amount of the sum which is wanted for that purpose?—About £500.

Are the different sums which you have mentioned all that will be required for the final completion of the building?—They are not.

What other sources of expense remain?—There is, to the execution of the dome or spire over the entrance-gate, £4,750. 8*s*. 8*d*.; to the clock, £300; and to complete the supply of water, £60; to iron railings and gates, which are required to enclose the buildings, £900; to various extras and additions to the southern building, £945; to various particulars required to complete part of the buildings, foot-pavements, lamps, and for fitting up necessaries for the students, £900. These are the principal items which were laid before a meeting of the Commissioners for building the College, at their meeting on Saturday last.

What is the expense of excavating the Court?—That is included in the £8,686 required for the Library, and which I have before mentioned.

What is the total wanted, over and above the sum of £4,000 now in hand?—The total sum which we want is £16,889, over and above the £4,000 which we have now in hand; that is to say, £10,889 more than £6,000, which we have reason to believe we shall get from the Treasury this year.

Is any part of the building, according to your plan, destined to the purpose of Religious Worship?—It is understood, that if Divine worship is to be held within the walls of the College, the Graduation Hall may be applied to that purpose.

Is it capable of being conveniently applied to that purpose?—Not to a great extent.

How many persons might be accommodated there for such a purpose?—I should presume from 700 to 800.

All sitting on the same level?—Yes.

At a Meeting of Commissioners, at Edinburgh, on Thursday, 10th May, 1827.

Dr. TAYLOR in the Chair.

[There not being a quorum of Commissioners, those present proceeded to take into consideration the following Complaints made to the Commission:—1*st*, The Petition by a Committee of Divinity Students of Edinburgh, in regard to the Theological Library thereof;—2*d*, Letter of Dr. Alexander Jameson, in regard to the limited access allowed to the public Library and Anatomical Museum of said College;—3*d*, Letter (Anonymous) in regard to the Fee exacted for attendance at the Third Greek Class of said College;—and, 4*th*, a Letter from Mr. Epps, Student, complaining of the Janitor's Fees—and having examined several persons in regard to these matters, Notes of their Evidence were reported to a Meeting of the Commissioners, held on 12th May 1827, and received by them, and ordered to be printed.]

(*No short-hand writer present.*)

Mr. *William Cuningham*, Student of Divinity, Secretary to the Students' Committee, called in and examined.

Mr. Cuningham.

10 May 1827.

Petition of Divinity Students.

Has seen, and acquiesces in all the statements of the Petition.

On what ground do you say that this Library was founded by a voluntary collection on the

University of Edinburgh.

Mr. Cuningham.

10 May 1827. Petition of Divinity Students.

part of the Students of Divinity among themselves?—On the authority of the Donation Book, which used to lie in a tin case in the Divinity Library. The Professor of Divinity, in 1815, sent the door-keeper to carry off this book. Mr. Paul (now Minister of Maybole) took it from the door-keeper, and retained it in his possession for two years. In 1817, it was given to the Senatus Academicus. The Students gave it up to Mr. Christison, who engaged to return all the papers—but retained it, as he said, "by order of Dr. William Ritchie, and the Senatus Academicus." The Students took a notarial copy of the title of the Donation Book, and of the first entry therein, which is as follows:—

"The Students of Theology in the College of Edinburgh, in the year 1698, collected amongst themselves, at the desire of Mr. George Campbell, their Professor, the sum of £376. 15*s*. Scots, intending thereby to found a Library for themselves and their successors, which money was sent to Holland and London for such books as were thought needful.

"*April* 16, 1718.—Given into the Library 24 Old Testaments in Irish in quarto, and 24 New Testaments in octavo, ordered by the General Assembly to keep therein, and not to be given out but by the Assembly's order."

Witness does not know the date of Donation Book.

Where does the witness suppose the book to be?—I suppose Dr. Ritchie has the book in his possession.

Is there any evidence of the Students having met for the management of the Library subsequent to 1698?—I do not know.

What reason have you for saying that the right of the Students to share in the administration of the Library has been recognised by the Professors?—I have reason to believe, that, in the time of Professor William Hamilton and Dr. Robert Hamilton, the Students had a share in the management as Curators. The reasons for supposing so are the authority of Dr. Robert Hamilton (Professor from 1752 to 1780.)

Where is this authority recorded?—It is to be found substantially in the Report of the Senatus in 1817.

Was the right of the Students recognised by any other Professor?—We believe so, only in consequence of the statement of Dr. R. Hamilton. I do not know if the Students ever met for appointing Curators after the time of Dr. R. Hamilton, or why the Curatorial system was discontinued after his death. I do not understand that the discontinuance was complained of in Dr. Hunter's time till the last years of his life.

How were these complaints preferred?—A Committee was appointed, who made application to Dr. Hunter. Professor Buchanan, now at Glasgow, and Professor Alexander, now at St. Andrew's, were the principal persons concerned in this application.

Were any Minutes of their proceedings preserved?—I have reason to think so, and I think the Minutes may be obtained.

How do you make it appear that the accounts of the Library were submitted to the Students, with the vouchers, during the incumbency of Dr. Hunter?—It appears from this, that a great number of them are found among the lumber of the Library.

Do they appear to have been audited or approved by the Students?—I cannot say, as there are no Minutes.

Do you understand that the Students were called together, or had any meetings for auditing the accounts?—I cannot say that the Students met to audit the accounts.

You state that one of the first acts of Dr. William Ritchie was the re-establishment of the Curatorial system; how does this appear, or how did he intimate it?—I do not know. I have a letter from Mr. Buchanan of Glasgow, who says that he drew up a set of Regulations, but does not know how long they continued in force. He says that the Regulations were submitted to the Professor, and afterwards to the Students, and approved by all parties interested. The Curators were selected by Dr. Ritchie from a list submitted by the Students. The Minutes of the proceedings cannot be found, but they are supposed to be in the possession of a Mr. Aitkin, a schoolmaster at Dunfermline, and it is hoped they may be obtained. The Minutes of the Curators acting under the New Regulations are extant, and in the possession of witness. The Curatorial system was broken up in consequence of Dr. Ritchie refusing any longer to concur in the proceedings.

On what ground do you say, in the Petition, that Dr. Ritchie repeatedly and most solemnly acknowledged the right of the Students to manage the Theological Library conjunctly with the Professor?—I have two letters.—[*Here the Witness exhibited a Letter from Dr. Ritchie, dated* 28*th March* 1815, *and it was read, and Witness produces a copy.*]

See p. 486.

Is it on the ground of this letter, that the Petition asserts that Dr. Ritchie repeatedly and solemnly acknowledged the right of the Students?—There is another letter also, dated 27th December 1815.—[*Read—and Witness produces a copy thereof.*]

See p. 487.

You mention a public meeting in the Library on the 15th of March 1817, for receiving the Report of a Committee appointed for drawing up a Constitution for the Theological Library; did Dr. Ritchie call the meeting?—I do not know if Dr. Ritchie called the meeting, but he took the Chair.

How was the meeting of 15th March 1817 broken up so abruptly?—Dr. Ritchie would not allow the Students to speak, and closed the meeting by pronouncing the blessing.

You state that the claims and documents of the Students were submitted to the Senatus Academicus; was the submission of the claims and documents to the Senatus Academicus made with a view of abiding by the decision of the Senatus?—I cannot say; there seems to have been no intention of considering the decision final, and there was no formal submission; but the Papers were given in to the Senatus.

When, in relation to the foundation of the Library, you say that a voluntary collection by the Students was the origin of it, do you mean that the donations of individuals (one, for in-

stance, to the extent of 700 volumes, and another of 400 volumes) were unworthy of notice? —We mean that there was no Library before the collection; but we believe that contributions from other quarters were made simultaneously. *University of Edinburgh.*

Are there any other persons entitled to enjoy the benefit?—I understand that Preachers are admitted *Cives.* Mr. Cuningham. 10 May 1827. Petition of Divinity Students.

Might not any gentleman become a *Civis?*—I suppose only Preachers.

Are you aware, that, in the Rules appended to the Catalogue of 1757, it is stated, that every Student must pay 2*s.* 6*d.* at his entry each Session, and *any other person may have the right of Civesship at the same rate:*—If the privilege might be thus extended to persons not Students of Divinity, might not these persons, paying for the support of the Library, claim a share in its management, on the same ground with the Students?—I cannot answer the question.

You mention, in your Petition, a great accumulation of evils; what are some of them?—One of them is that the system of laws is not observed, and no evils are rectified.

Have any complaints been made to the Senatus?—No complaints have been made to the Senatus, because the students have not acknowledged the authority of the Regulations of 1817. Another evil is, that books of little use are sometimes bought.

Mention any books of little use?—Bell's Commentaries on the Law of Scotland; Hume's ditto on Criminal Law; Hutcheson's Justice of Peace; Dodsley's Annual Register; Lightfoot's Flora Scotica; Trials of Margaret Lindsay. The students never saw the accounts. They were not put into the hands of the Librarian. The students never publicly demanded the production of the accounts till last year. They were produced in March 1826. Another evil complained of is, that many books purchased have never been sent to the Library. Several have been sent of late, but there are still about 200 volumes wanting. Those which were sent in, were not marked as belonging to the Library.

How is the loss of books to be ascribed to the want of Curators?—The Senatus Academicus take no charge. No order is given by the Senatus, or the Theological Faculty, to return the books. I know that several clergymen's libraries in the country contain books belonging to the Library.

Mr. *Donald M'Kellar,* Preacher of the Gospel, called in and examined.

Have you any information on the original management of the Theological Library?—Mr. Cunningham is in possession of all the evidence to which the Committee have had access. The mode of management in Glasgow is much more satisfactory. Mr. M'Kellar.

Is the collection of books in the Glasgow Divinity Library more valuable?—I cannot answer this question, as I do not know what books are in this Library, the catalogue is so imperfect. A considerable number of *Cives* are admitted to the Glasgow Divinity Library. At Glasgow, the Curators are generally chosen from the junior Divinity students.

How can the general body of Divinity students know the qualifications of those who are only joining the class?—The character of the distinguished students in Glasgow is well known to all who attend the University. The students in Edinburgh are not so well known to one another. Witness never applied for a book in Glasgow without having it in a fortnight. Never got the book here that he applied for. Books here are often sent to the country, even in the time of session, but not so in Glasgow, without distinct permission from the Curators. The Curators in Glasgow have full power to fine. The Librarian has no power here, and the Theological Faculty never take any charge of the interests of the Library. Complaints of this Library generally proceed from Glasgow students.

Dr. *Alexander Jameson,* Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Witness is not connected with the College of Physicians or Surgeons. Attended this University nearly ten years, but was in bad health. Contributed to the Library at least seven years. Witness wished to have a copy of the New Testament in Spanish, and applied to Mr. Bain, the under-librarian, who said that he was not authorized to give him the book, without an order from a Professor. Could have easily obtained it so, but does not like to receive as a favour what he might claim as a right, though he does not assert that he has a right. The Natural History Museum appears to be liable to great complaint, as it is not on a liberal footing. There is no encouragement to send specimens of subjects of Natural History, and most students go away hostile to the establishment. Witness has also been refused admittance to Anatomical Museum. Would get admittance, he had no doubt, if he applied to Dr. Monro. Declines to apply, for the same reason stated as to Library. Witness wishes to make no complaint; merely wished to bring the matter before the Commission, as a matter worthy of consideration. Dr. A. Jameson. 2d. Public Library and Anatomical Museum.

Professor *Dunbar* called in and examined, as to fee exacted for attending his third Greek class.

No fee is exacted from the students who have attended first and second class; but he does not consider himself precluded from receiving a fee for this class. Occasionally has given tickets for less than £3. 3*s.* This third class was attended in Mr. Dalzell's time. Understands that Mr. Dalzell exacted £1. 1*s.* more for it than for the first and second. A few enter merely as hearers. These the most unprofitable sort of students. The certificate given them, at the end of the session, bears merely that they were hearers. Business of third class may be judged of, by what was done last session. Read Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles—Part of the Oration of Demosthenes for the Crown—An exercise once a-week, besides subjects prescribed for Essays—Three or four Essays, in addition to the Prize Essays. The fees were Professor Dunbar. 3d. Fee of Third Greek Class.

University of Edinburgh.

Professor Dunbar.

10 May 1827.

regulated by the Town-council, the Patrons. Never more than four students called up in an hour—two at a time.

Do you know what is the practice of charging fees for the Greek classes at Glasgow?—Witness does not know,—thinks that his class is cheaper than that at Glasgow, from the very showing of the communication transmitted to him by this Commission. The expense of books to students attending witness's class for first year is—Coll. 6*s.*—Gram. 5*s.*—Exercises 7*s.*—or about £1 in all. Witness states, that it might be a great good, if the same grammar were used in all public schools and Universities. This might probably be effected without much difficulty in the Universities; but the matter could not be so easily regulated as to schools. Witness will furnish the Commission with a note of the books used in the third Greek class. It is optional to students either to buy Mr. Dunbar's Collectanea, or to use the books containing the passages.

Do you know any thing of the complaints in regard to the Theological Library of this University?—There were some complaints in my time. Witness does not think the accounts were ever submitted to the students. The complaints related to the difficulty of getting books, but not to the administration of the funds. The selection of books purchased was not thought very good.

John Wilson, Principal Janitor of the College of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

John Wilson.

4th. Janitors' Fees.

Witness is principal Janitor of the College. Witness states, no fee is paid him along with the Professor's fee. Witness is paid by the Town-council, and out of the Matriculation fund. Witness is also particular Janitor to Dr. Home's class, but to no other class. He does not receive the student's tickets, excepting of Dr. Home's class. When tickets are returned to students by the door-keepers or particular Janitors of the class-rooms, to whom they have been delivered, the fee given is optional. A gentleman may give nothing if he please. None of the door-keepers receive any fee at the commencement of the session. It is not the general Janitor, but the College porter who attends the gallery of Lady Yester's church; and he ought to know the persons of the students.

Thomas Barrowman, Porter or Under-Janitor of the College, called in and examined.

Thos. Barrowman.

Witness is particular Janitor to Dr. Duncan, junior's class-room, for which he receives £10 annually; and he receives from the Library fund of the College £40 annually, for being College porter. Receives no fees from the students. When the tickets are returned to the students of Dr. Duncan's class, some pay him a gratuity of 2*s.* 6*d.*, or 2*s.*, or 1*s.*; but the greater part of the students, say two-thirds, give him nothing at all; and no demand is ever made.

Exclusive of the £10, do you draw any thing from Dr. Duncan?—No. Some Professors give him a little *douceur* at Christmas. He attends the gallery of Lady Yester's church on Sundays to exclude strangers.

APPENDIX, No. I.

Copy of an Address by Dr. William Ritchie, Professor of Divinity, to the Students of Divinity.

Edinburgh, 24th March, 1815.

"Gentlemen,—I have deliberately considered the proposals signed by a number of students, which were put into my hands on Wednesday last. I am not surprised at the proposals you have made, when I consider the authority on which, by mistake, you have founded them. The printed paper which has for title 'Regulations for the Divinity Hall Library,' is nothing but a name. These Regulations were neither written nor dictated. They claim not my authority, nor the authority of any human being. They are Regulations without a Regulator, and without any specific subject to be regulated, for they do not even tell over what Divinity Hall they are appointed to preside. That Library may be in St. Andrew's, or in Aberdeen, or in Glasgow, or in Edinburgh. That paper was never announced by me from the Chair, for receiving the approbation of students, in concurrence with that of the Professor; and without being so announced and so approved, how can a deed of legislation for our Hall be said to have the sanction of official authority? I have been so far from acting, or thinking myself bound to act upon these Regulations, that I had entirely forgotten their existence. Proposals supported by so baseless an authority, the students, I hope, will have the manly fortitude to withdraw. In doing so, they have an illustrious example to follow. I have the authority of the Very Reverend Principal Baird to state, that he, when a student, did, together with the late Dr. Finlayson, and some other students, engage in the cause which you now maintain, and did present a Memorial on the subject to the Professor, in the year 1785. The students of that day, upon making inquiry into the history of the Library, which they did most minutely, found that their claim was not good, and they, as became them, renounced it. The students of this day will not yield in frankness and candour to those of 30 years ago. Following the example of such respectable names as those of Dr. Finlayson and Dr. Baird, in their conduct upon that occasion, they will, I trust, follow them successfully in the path to eminence and fame.

"I am not at present to enter upon the subject of Curators. In a few words, I mention that I have attempted with little success to trace the history of the Library, and I find almost nothing established, either by law or practice, except the fact that, during the 40 years preceding my admission, there was no nomination by the Professor, and no election by the students or curators.

"I now announce that our new catalogue is to be printed in the course of the ensuing summer, and that in the course of next session I will submit to the students some Regulations for the management of the Library, by which, when mutually adopted, we shall be mutually bound to abide. These Regulations I presume not to think of imposing upon you, but of submitting to you for your approbation or disapprobation. I am zealous to maintain for students every right and privilege which they can justly claim, and I am persuaded that students will all unite in strengthening my hands, to maintain the rights officially transmitted to me, and which I am bound to transmit unimpaired to my

successors. Acting thus together for one good end, we shall prosecute our studies without interruption, maintaining the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. (Signed) WILLIAM RITCHIE.

To the Students of Divinity authorized to meet in the Divinity-Hall on Saturday, 28th March 1815.

Copied and certified by
(Signed) WILLIAM CUNINGHAM."

University of Edinburgh.

10 May 1827.

No. II.

Copy of a Letter from Dr. Ritchie, Professor of Divinity, to Mr. Matthew Leishman, Student of Divinity, and authorized to be communicated to the Students in general.

"DEAR SIR,—A letter dated 25th November last, which you some time ago put into my hands, refers to a letter from me in the month of March last. The object which I had then in view, and which I very shortly mentioned, has not been neglected nor forgotten, but suspended in consequence of an event which took place last summer. The Act of Parliament granting an annual sum for finishing the College-buildings, gives us now the certain and immediate prospect of a new Hall and a new Library-room. When that room shall be prepared for the reception of the books, then will be the time for making our new arrangements—then Curators must and shall be chosen. With their assistance, a constitution for the management of the Library, which is so much needed, shall be made out and recorded—the establishment of Curators, as far as depends upon me, shall be rendered permanent, and thus every object, which I believe the students have in view, shall be obtained. The only difference of opinion between them and the Professor seems to be the *time* when these things should be done. From the moment I heard of the Parliamentary grant, my opinion has decidedly been, that the proper time, which cannot be distant, will be when the removal must be made of the books to the new apartment. Some students may think otherwise, but I trust these students will, upon reflection, find it not unbecoming on their part, to adopt the opinion of their Professor, as to a matter of mere expediency, since on what is important, his views so entirely coincide with theirs. For the information of the Hall, I shall announce the substance of this Letter from the Chair, on some convenient day before the end of the session.

I am, with due regard,
Dear Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM RITCHIE.

Argyle Square, 27th December 1815.

Copied and certifiedby
(Signed) WILLIAM CUNINGHAM."

Edinburgh, Saturday, 12th May 1827.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL in the Chair.

[*No short-hand writer present.*]

Dr. *Duncan*, Jun., Librarian, called in and examined.

Dr. Duncan, junior.

12 May 1827.

You are Librarian in the University of Edinburgh?—I am, in conjunction with Dr. Brunton.

Are there any rules or regulations relating to the conditions on which books are lent out to students?—There are regulations in practice—but I have never seen any printed regulations—only all matriculated students are understood to have a right to use the Library.

Will you be so good as state the general principles of the management of the Library?—Originally, matriculation was optional, and only those who matriculated were entitled to the use of the Library. At present, it is open from 11 to 4 o'clock—students bring slips of paper with titles, and hand them in at a wicket to the Librarian, who proceeds to find such books as are in the Library; and, if he finds them, delivers them to the applicants, or states, if the fact be so, that the books are not in. When a student gets a book, he subscribes an obligation to return it in a fortnight uninjured, and he makes a deposit—generally £1 (for which he gets a receipt from the Librarian)—or he deposits the value of the book. Deposits generally remain with the Librarian all the session. When the student returns the last book got out by him, the deposit is returned, and the receipt delivered up. When the value of the book much exceeds £1, a higher deposit is demanded. No complaint has been made on the score of the deposit. All sorts of books are not given out. We have discountenanced the practice of giving out novels, plays, or other books considered inexpedient for students to read during their attendance at the classes. No other restriction, except when the books are of very great value—and even these are occasionally given out on application to the principal Librarian.

Are students allowed, and are they in the practice of reading works in the Library?—They are allowed to do so; but the accommodation is very bad—the large room is generally used, and sometimes they are taken up stairs for that purpose. A reading-room is to be prepared in the Lower Library of the New Buildings, in which are to be no books except those brought for the use of the readers.

Would there be any objection to the use of the large Library by the students?—I think they ought not to be admitted at all times to the large Library. It would be objectionable on many accounts. Many students are too young. This large room will be more of a show-room. The proposed reading-room will be sufficient for the object in view.

Is there any printed Catalogue of the Library?—There is no printed Catalogue, except of the Medical books. The books most wanted are to be kept below stairs, in a room to which students have no access.

How is it ascertained that the Librarian acts fairly towards the students?—There is no check except his own fidelity.

Could the Receipt-book be consulted, to prove that a book refused was previously bor-

University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Duncan, junior.

12 May 1827.

rowed?—The Receipt-books could not be consulted. Such consultation would be a great waste of time, and would occasion much confusion. The quantity of business done is more than the Under-Librarians can well overtake.

Is there any Register of the books borrowed kept?—There is no register of the books borrowed by students, except their receipts. The receipt stands in the name of the borrower, but not of the book. Every receipt has a number attached to it. The student has the same number, counterpart of his receipt, and, on returning one book, he obtains another, which is entered on the same place, and the book returned is marked out.

Would any inconvenience arise from allowing gentlemen engaged in literary works to use the Library?—An individual book would at any time be granted to an author, or any person engaged in literary pursuits; but it would not be safe to give them a right. Great inconvenience is experienced from the right of the Surgeons—it interferes much with the use of the books by the Medical students. The Surgeons often borrow books for their apprentices, and retain them long.

Are the books which have been bequeathed to the Library kept separate from the other books?—No, they are not kept separate at present; but it is intended to keep them separate afterwards.

Is any dissatisfaction expressed by the students, concerning the manner in which the Library is conducted?—Dissatisfaction has been expressed by students, and generally by those who do not make the best use of the Library.

Explain how the business of the Library is conducted?—[*Receipt-books produced, and manner of using them described.*]

Deposit Book.

In one column there is a receipt for the money deposited, which is cut off and given to the student, and in another column he gives a receipt for the book. This receipt is retained in the bound receipt-book. The same number is on both columns.

Would there be any objection to have the same receipt-book for students and Professors?—The volume would be very bulky.

Do you know the average number of books borrowed in the day?—I cannot answer the question from memory. Mr. Bain, Under-Librarian, has a statement showing this. There is a constant interchange of books every minute.

Are many books lost?—Not a great many—a few are.

Can you tell if a book be lost?—It is often difficult to say if a book be lost or not.

Is the press mark on the receipts, or merely the title?—Generally the title only of the books lent to students.

Is the date annexed to each book borrowed?—The date of the borrowing, except the first book, is not inserted, and therefore it cannot be ascertained how long the books are kept.

Is it not a great disadvantage, that a careless student may keep one of the most useful books a whole session?—It is; but it cannot easily be rectified.

Might not the Professors have the books reported to them, when they are not returned by their students?—Professors would not think it incumbent on them to act upon such report. Many students keep out books very long.

Might not students give in a receipt with the date in their own handwriting, in a printed form, containing the titles of their books, and the class they attend, and their residence?—It might be done.

Is it not a disadvantage to change books every day?—Students often require books which satisfy them in a very short time. Some of the evils may be remedied when the new Library is opened, when there will be facility for reading.

How many Librarians are employed?—There are two Under-Librarians, and two Supernumeraries. The salaries occasion considerable difficulty.

Could gratuitous assistance be obtained?—I would never countenance this. Students so employed fall into the habit of lending books to their private friends. It would not be easy to obtain young men to undergo the drudgery, and it would not seem to them to be any benefit to be present as servants. Students of Divinity were employed formerly, and they showed great partiality in giving out books, and were not nearly so attentive as hired Librarians. They were often changed, and every new one required to be taught.

Are the Under-Librarians attentive?—Every attempt is made to serve the students.

Is there any objection to give out the whole volumes of a book at a time?—The only objection to giving out all the volumes of a book at a time is, that the book may be read by a number at the same time. There is no rule against giving more volumes than one at a time, and some latitude is given to attentive students who are regular. Some students destroy the books very much.

Is it not a cause of discontent, that too much is left to the discretion of the Librarian?—No. The chief complaint arises from the time students are kept waiting, and the immediate answers given by the Librarian that a book is out, when he knows it is so. Many books are kept as near as possible to the place where the business is transacted; others are in inner rooms. Students give in slips of paper, with the titles of the books wanted. The Under-Librarian takes as many lists as are presented at one time, and immediately goes in search. On returning, he informs some that the books they wished are not in, and delivers to others the books he has found. Then another set is served in the same way, and so on. At other times, he says at once such a book is not given out, or only under particular circumstances.

Is there any rule, stating what books are to circulate, and what not?—No general rule. Very expensive books, rare books, dictionaries, encyclopædias, &c., are not circulated. Some books are circulated freely, with the exception of one copy always kept in. A book is sometimes given to one student, from particular circumstances, which would not be given to another.

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Dr. Duncan, junior.

12 May 1827.

Have any Professors more books out at a time than they ought to have?—Some Professors have too many books out. They are not entitled to more than a certain number at a time, but it is difficult to limit them. Every Professor has a page in a separate book, kept for Professors alone. It is not easy to check abuses. Our Law Professors have told us that we had no power to fine, and it has been thought too severe a punishment to suspend the use of the Library.

Does abuse on the part of the Professors and Surgeons interfere much with the students?—The Professors do not clash much with the students. In the case of Prizes, there is often great discontent, because those who foresee what books may be recommended on the subjects, get the start of others, and in this way prevent others, who apply immediately after the Prize-question is announced, from having the use of them, and they naturally think that there is something improper in the conduct of the Under-Librarians, which is certainly not the case.

Are there any abuses in the mode of purchasing books?—Formerly Professors purchased books of their own accord at shops, and kept them years before they reached the Library. There is no such thing now. The Curators alone order books.

Has the institution of Class Libraries lessened the pressure upon the General Library?—Class Libraries have not diminished the use of the Library. The applications are increasing daily—the students have much more use of the Library than formerly. The Under-Librarians do everything in their power to serve the students. There were many complaints in Mr. Dalziel's time on account of the incivility of the Under-Librarian.

Would not an alphabetical receipt-book be better?—I have never thought of this; but it appears to me, that, from the frequency of exchanging books, the receipt-book on that principle would be enormously large, and exceedingly inconvenient, and the system perhaps impracticable.

Having an alphabetical receipt-book, would not the students be enabled to see at once whether the books wanted were out or in, and thus operate as a check on the Librarian?—Yes; but that would be the only advantage.

When a student brings back a book, does he see the receipt scored out?—He does—he is entitled to see this done.

Have you any means of ascertaining the books that are out?—None, except by ascertaining whether they be in their places in the Library, and by an examination of the receipts. The practice is to examine them occasionally, to ascertain this fact.

Does the present system answer?—The present system is the result of long experience, and it works very well.

It is understood that there are many complaints made against the management of the Library; can you state the nature of these, if any?—A complaint may be made by students that they cannot get the particular books they want; but they do not advert that the same books are generally sought for by many about the same time. The Librarian may have given out the same book immediately before, and complaints are often made because he does not look to see whether the book is in; they think he will not take the trouble. No doubt books are often out of their place, and then it occasions great inconvenience.

Could the receipt-book show to students that the books referred to were actually out?—It would not be practicable to construct receipt-books that would show the students that the books applied for are out, nor advisable. The manner in which the Berlin and Gottingen Libraries are managed is thus:—Two days are allotted for receiving applications, and two days for giving out the books. The student gives in a ticket having the name of the book wanted, his own place of residence, and a cautioner—and next day he calls for the book. In that case, the books could be entered alphabetically.

How many volumes are students entitled to get at one time?—Only one upon a deposit, and the book may be changed every day. The students are not required to give in their place of residence. The books ought to be returned in a fortnight, but this regulation cannot be enforced.

Is the present system different from what it was in Mr. Dalziel's time?—The present system is different from what it was in Mr. Dalziel's time—chiefly in each student having a page to himself; formerly there were many receipts upon one page. The numbers of the pages of the receipt-book were generally written on the first page of the books borrowed, and thus the books were spoiled.

How are the funds acquired for the support of the Library?—The funds are chiefly the contributions of students, and graduation-fees, and £5 by each Professor on his appointment, and £20 a-year from the Royal College of Surgeons.

Is any stranger—say a literary or scientific person—allowed the use of the Library, on his specially applying to the Librarian for that purpose?—Literary and scientific people must apply either through the Librarian or through a particular Professor, who must borrow the book wanted in his own name. The Librarian occasionally takes the liberty of lending a book to an applicant of the above description. Applications are sometimes made to the Curators—sometimes granted, and sometimes not. The privilege, if granted, is not as a matter of right, but of favour. If many people in Edinburgh possessed the right, it would materially interfere with the students. Any respectable person applying to sit and read in the Library, would have his request granted. If the door of the Library was opened wide, much use would be made of it, and additional attendance would be necessary. In a special case, the Librarians would be very accommodating; but some literary men are very troublesome. No privilege is acknowledged as belonging to the graduates. No number of matriculations confers a permanent right. It would be very inconvenient to extend the privilege to graduates. Classics, and mathematical works of importance, would almost all be taken out by teachers.

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Might not graduates, making an annual payment, be allowed to read?—I see little objection to this; and, at present, leave is granted without payment.

Professor Duncan, junior.

12 May 1827.

Professors' Receipt-books described.

Every one has a part of the volume allotted to him, and the books are entered according to their dates; and again, when they are returned, the date is marked. The Surgeons' receipt-book is kept in the same way: some of them are very regular in returning them; others are not. The book is not periodically gone over for the purpose of calling in the books; but if any books are much wanted, a note is written to the Professor or Surgeon having them in his possession. The annual call has the effect of bringing in a great number of books. Lately the whole Library has been gone over by Mr. Laing, bookseller, and £3,000 is to be expended in rebinding the old books, for the purpose of putting the whole Library in order. A very large alphabetical Catalogue is now made out, extending to nearly as many volumes as there are letters in the alphabet. The total number of volumes in the Library is probably at least 70,000. The books worn out are regularly replaced, if they are much in demand; but many books go out of use. Students are often averse to take an old edition of a book, though little worse than the new.

Edinburgh, Monday, 14th May 1827.

The DEAN of FACULTY in the Chair.

Robert Jameson, Esq., Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, called in, and further examined.

Professor Jameson.

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You were examined before on your class in the University generally. In the course of that examination, there was a statement made about the condition of your Museum; and it bears, you were to give in a farther statement?—I gave in a short statement, and was to give in a very full one. It is now ready, and it may be delivered when the Commissioners wish it.

Be so good as to give it in, Sir.—I will.—[*The statement or account referred to, lies on the Table.*]

Is the account which you have prepared such as you referred to in your former examination?—It is.

We have some Returns from the College, and from you, relative to the Museum, but we wish a little more explanation, with regard to the state of the Museum; and, in the first place, have you any thing more to state yourself, farther than what appears in your Returns on the former examination?—I intended to state the absolute necessity for some fund being provided for the collection.

The fund, according to this Return, is £100, I think, paid annually by Government, and the sums collected from visitors?—Yes.

Can you, without an account, tell us the amount of the sums collected from visitors?—It varies. At one time it was about £700 a-year. It afterwards fell to £500. It is now about £500. The expenses are about £700.

What does the expenditure consist of?—The whole is detailed in the paper before you, and the different servants connected with the establishment, and necessary additions made to the Cabinet occasionally.

Is your Assistant paid out of that fund?—Partly.

You have mentioned in this Return, that, "At a meeting held in the Museum, attended by Representatives from the Court of Exchequer, the Court of Session, the University, and the Town-Council, I was ordered to open the Museum to the public, and to see that each visitor paid 2*s.* 6*d.* of admission-money;" upon what footing was it, that there were Representatives from the Court of Exchequer, and from the Court of Session?—The Court of Exchequer consider themselves Curators of the King's or Royal Museum. I cannot explain upon what footing the Court of Session sent Representatives to the meeting. The Lord President was there, as one of the College Commissioners.

Was it as Commissioners for Buildings they were there?—I cannot give any name to explain the character in which they appeared at the meeting.

Is there any minute of that meeting?—It is engrossed somewhere in the Minutes of the meetings of the Museum.

Will you have the goodness to furnish the Commissioners with a copy of it.—Is it your opinion, that is a good arrangement, that 2*s.* 6*d.* of admission-money be paid by each visitor?—As things stand, it is the only effectual arrangement.

That is to say, without another fund being provided?—Yes. Before half-a-crown was fixed on as the sum of admission-money, I corresponded with other Keepers of Museums on the subject, and the general opinion was, that 2*s.* 6*d.* was the lowest sum which should be demanded. I did not rest on my own feelings or experience, but made the inquiries I have mentioned; and that was the result.

Supposing the exaction to be continued, do you think it clear there should be no distinction as to scientific persons who might desire to come often to the Museum?—Yes; and I have taken the liberty of admitting such persons, without demanding any entrance-money. I shall mention, with your permission, the names of some individuals to whom this favour was granted. Mr. Selby, a distinguished Naturalist in the north of England, who was here on a visit, was admitted in that way. He stated, he was about to embark in a great work, on the Birds of Great Britain, and requested admission to make drawings from specimens in the Museum. At once, knowing his reputation, I granted the liberty he desired. Afterwards, Colonel Smith, a distinguished observer and draftsman, requested permission to make draw-

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ings from specimens in the Museum, which I allowed; and since then, he has made use of them in some very interesting works. About two years ago, Sir William Jardine, a former pupil of mine, made a similar application; and it was granted. Sir William Jardine, along with Mr. Selby, has now in the course of publication, a general work on Ornithology, many of the figures of which are from specimens in the Museum.—[*Professor Jameson laid copies of Mr. Selby's great work on British Birds, and of Sir William Jardine and Mr. Selby's work on general Ornithology, before the Commissioners*].—Since this application, another of my pupils, Mr. Wilson, a brother of Professor Wilson, solicited a similar permission to make drawings; and this, from the known talent and high accomplishments of that gentleman, was granted.—[*Professor Jameson laid before the Commissioners a copy of the first No. of Mr. Wilson's splendid work, entitled "Illustrations of Zoology."*]—I may also mention that, occasionally, Members of the Royal Society of Edinburgh have asked permission to make drawings, which I have granted; and such have been published in the Transactions of the Royal Society. Members of the Wernerian Natural History Society of the College, in the same way, have been permitted to make drawings from objects in the Museum, when the Keeper judged it right and proper. And further, to show that full and efficient use is making of the specimens of Natural History in the Museum, I beg to add, that I am engaged in a great work, which will contain representations of objects of Natural History in the Museum.

Have any instances occurred of persons having made such applications, whom you refused?—Yes, often.

Upon what *data* do you make the distinction?—If the individuals applying are on the spot, then, by conversation, I ascertain whether they are likely by their writings to do credit to the Academic Establishment. If I find this to be the case, I grant the permission. If I think they are not likely to do credit to the Establishment, I refuse the permission. Again, if the application is made by persons at a distance, I ascertain as well as possible whether they are likely to do credit to the Establishment, and if so, I grant permission, and if not, I refuse the application.

At the meeting referred to in your Return, that at which authority was given to take 2*s*. 6*d*. as admission-money, was any regulation established as to admission of Scientific persons?—None: I have taken that upon myself.

Have you made any observation on the subject to the Senatus Academicus or the Commissioners?—None.

Is this the only rule about Admission?—Yes.

Is there any regulation about a guinea a-year?—Yes, there are guinea and half-guinea tickets.

To whom are those granted, and on what principle?—To Ladies, and to such Gentlemen as have attended the Class of Natural History. If, however, individuals zealous in the study of Natural History present themselves, and who do not possess the pecuniary means for attending the Class of Natural History, these are furnished with *gratis* tickets by the Professor. If strangers zealous in the pursuit of Natural History present themselves and solicit admission into the Museum, it is granted, providing they declare their inability to comply with the pecuniary rules of the Establishment. The rule in regard to studies of Natural History, was made with a view of protecting the privileges of the class.

Do tickets of a guinea admit Ladies of the families of those to whom they are granted?—Yes. If two or three Ladies of the same family, each pay ten shillings—if one only, the ticket is one guinea.

As to other persons, the rule of a guinea a-year is confined to persons who have attended the class?—Yes; in the manner already stated.

Are those tickets not granted to Students attending other classes?—No.

Does it occur to you, that, if a smaller sum were paid than 2*s*. 6*d*., visitors might be induced to go more frequently to the Museum?—I should think not. Those who have annual tickets in general use them very seldom, and very few annual tickets are sold.

But might not gentlemen, who do not attend the Natural History Class, come oftener than that?—I should think not. I have experienced from my own Class, the Students of which have gratuitous admission to the Museum, and sometimes not much more than one half of them take advantage of it.

I see, from this Return, you purchased a considerable collection of objects of Natural History of Monsieur Dufresne of Paris; and, it is stated, you sent over agents to examine it?—A Captain Brown, of the Militia, at the time in London, petitioned hard to be sent over. I understood he had a turn that way, and, as he had nothing else to do, it was stated he might get to Paris; and he was therefore employed.

When you allow Scientific persons access to the Museum, what is the rule under which they are allowed specimens out of the cases?—That depends on the opinion of the Keeper.

Yourself?—Yes. It is a rule, that a petition must be sent in by the person for permission to take drawings; and, if the Keeper think him worthy, it is granted; otherwise, it is withheld.

I mean the rule practically; in what way are specimens given out to the person?—At present I have no rooms proper for the purpose, and they are taken to the class-room. Drawing at present is inconveniently circumstanced, both on the score of want of room, and the necessary attendants.

If drawing were allowed in the room of the Museum, would it not be better?—There is no accommodation there.

A small table only is necessary?—Many accommodations are required for drawing, and also the constant attendance of a person or persons to see that no harm is done to the speci-

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mens. In short, opening the Museum generally for drawing and exhibiting specimens, would entail on the establishment a large annual additional expense.

What time is the Museum open?—From eleven to four or five o'clock in summer, and it is never shut while parties continue in the room.

Specimens are never injured from that inspection?—No, never.

But, supposing an individual making application, who may not be, in your opinion, of much scientific attainment, but of respectable character, and not likely to injure the specimens, and who might improve himself much by drawing; would you, in that case, refuse the application, though he may not be competent to publish?—No, provided he would say his object was for his own improvement, and I could spare time to attend him, or get my assistant to do so, and if I could contrive some accommodation for the purpose. I have often given this permission to persons wishing to improve themselves. But, if they intended to publish, I would not allow them upon any account; as the reputation of the establishment might be effected by the publication of disreputable works.

But in what way is the reputation of the College involved?—I understand, that, before I can allow such a use to be made of the drawings, that the individual is really a man of science: if, therefore, I allow drawings and descriptions to appear as from the Museum, which are unscientific, the character of the Keeper, as a man of science, is in hazard.

Supposing another principle to be acted upon, and it were known that the Keeper's opinion was not pledged as to the skill of an individual, there is no other way in which the University is concerned?—I should think not.

Then, if another rule should be laid down, and you not called upon to form any opinion of qualification to improve by drawing, you would see no more objection to the permission?—No, provided I was instructed by proper authority so to extend the use of the Museum, and furnished with drawing-rooms and several additional attendants.

Individuals applying for such permission, whether engaged in publications or not, are not likely to injure the specimens?—They are very easily destroyed; the truth is, if specimens of animals were often taken out for the purposes of drawing and examination, *they would last a very short time.*

The process is done by the eye, and not by measurement?—By measurement and examination of colours, &c. Persons of skill are required to superintend.

Are there any instances of persons connected with publications, being refused permission to draw?—There was one lately. Captain Brown applied, and I refused his application, knowing that he was not fitted for writing nor for drawing, so as to reflect credit on the University. Considering my power, and what at present I hold to be my duty, I refused him permission to make drawings that were to be published. Had it been for his improvement, I would not have refused; but, considering the reputation of the Establishment concerned, I refused him the permission. And further, independent of the considerations already stated, I found it impossible, from want of accommodation in room and money, to grant the necessary accommodation for the purpose.

But how is it known to the scientific world, that your reputation is pledged in the matter?—It is understood everywhere that such is the case.

Are there any instances in which individuals, employed by literary gentlemen to make drawings, have been refused permission, or excluded from the Museum?—I do not remember a case of that kind.

Suppose a person pays his admission-money, and proceeds to make a drawing of any animal *not within the cases*, or which it is not necessary to take out for drawing; is that permitted?—I have a right to stop that, upon the same principle.

Have the attendants orders to stop such persons?—Yes, and there is a placard put up, to the effect that persons are not to draw without permission.

Upon what ground is it that those who entered by paying admission-money, making drawings on the spot without application for permission to draw,—upon what principle do you refuse them?—If a person proceeded in that way, he might come for a fortnight, and then go off, announcing in advertisements, he had had the use of the Edinburgh Museum. This Captain Brown has printed, without my permission, that he had the use of the Museum for such a work. That was irregular; he had no permission from me. But, independent of these considerations, any drawings made of specimens enclosed in cases could not be correct.

Was any one going on with a similar work at the same time as Captain Brown's?—Yes, that of Sir William Jardine and Mr. Selby, already mentioned.

Do you think it expedient the Keeper should be possessed of such power of withholding the use of the Museum from scientific persons, of giving or refusing them permission to make drawings, according to his option?—I think it a beneficial check. I have prevented the publication of works which would have done no credit to science. I have checked many previously, but I need not mention names. I did it on the same principle, that the publications would have been disreputable to the University, from the authors' want of skill in drawing, and ignorance of language. It would have been contrary to my practice to allow them to emanate from the University.

Have you seen any drawings of Captain Brown's?—Yes; I know well his style of drawing.

Do you see any objections to Students of Chemistry, or others who might not be here for many years, having the use of the Museum in the same way as the Students of your own class?—I should think that they ought not, on the same principle as Dr. Graham refuses the use of the Royal Garden to all who do not attend his class in Botany.

Suppose they had studied Natural History in another University, and completed so far their

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Course, would not it be reasonable to give them access to the Museum?—On the same principle as Dr. Graham acted, it would not; although, if the case were properly represented and authenticated, it is not likely that it would be refused.

But is the principle a good one?—I should think it right. We must live by our teaching.

But it is a Collection formed, in a great degree, at the expense of the public, and for general purposes?—The great bulk of the Collection at present is the actual property of individuals. In another view, the Museum is to be considered as an Academy for the use of the University, and which the public have no right to.

What portion of the Collection is private property?—Two-thirds of it.

Do you mean only deposited there, not given over?—Not given over.

Do you understand this Museum is in any way peculiarly appropriated to the Natural History Class?—I should think so.

Could that private property be withdrawn at any time?—It might, to-morrow.

When was the Museum opened to the public?—In Dr. Walker's time the Museum was shut, and it has only of late years been open to the public. It will be shut again, if pecuniary aid is not granted.

You are appointed Keeper by the Crown?—Yes.

But it does not follow that the Keeper of it should be appointed also Professor of Natural History?—They always go together.

Yes; but that is matter of discretion on the part of the Crown?—I do not know how far that may be the case; my Commission will show how it is.—[*A copy of the Commission lies on the table.*]

Captain *Thomas Brown*, F.R.S., Edinburgh, &c., called in, and examined.

Captain T. Brown.

You reside in Edinburgh at present, I understand, Captain Brown?—Yes; at No. 5, Lothian Road.

Are you a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh?—I am.

You sent us a Memorial as to getting admission to the Museum: we wish some farther explanations as to that. You state, in this Memorial, that refusal to be allowed the use of the Museum for drawings had prevented your fulfilling an engagement to publish a work at the time you had intended?—Yes; it is still unpublished.

Is liberty to make those drawings necessary to enable you to go on with the work you wish to publish?—Yes, unless I go to London and Paris; and even then it would be ultimately indispensable to have admission to this Museum to complete my work, as there are birds here not in other collections.

In the prospectus you were so good as send to the Commission, along with this memorial, you do not state you had obtained permission to use the Museum?—I forgot to state in my memorial that I considered I had permission, from what passed with Professor Jameson. He said distinctly, I would have permission, the first time we spoke on that subject.

In the prospectus you published?—It is not yet published, nor indeed printed off, although I desired the printer to do so yesterday. I intended to publish it at the end of this week. I did not withdraw the words "*College Museum*" from it, as I had no doubt I would be ultimately admitted for the purpose of drawing, &c.

On what footing is the admission to the British Museum given, to which you refer in this prospectus; did you obtain permission there?—Yes; application is generally made by letter to the Secretary. When last in London, I was put into a separate room by myself, and was allowed the use of what I wanted.

To whom did you make application?—To Dr. Leach, Zoologist to the Museum, and I got permission at once.

Were any testimonials required of your scientific qualifications?—None at all; I simply stated to him what I intended publishing; and, although engaged in a work, the same as mine in every respect, he did all in his power to forward my views.

Was any inquiry made in reference to the work you intended to publish?—None, as to my reasons for drawing birds.

Were any restrictions mentioned as to the nature of drawings?—None at all; I had only to fix on whatever subject I pleased, when one of the porters removed them into the room I used, and took them away when I was done with them.

Nor as to specimens you were allowed the use of?—No.

Or as to the use you were to make of drawings?—No; only it is probable I mentioned, in a friendly way, to Dr. Leach what my views were.

Was it stated you were to publish the drawings?—I stated such was my object.

Did you understand there are any regulations printed, to which we could have access?—I do not know. It was in 1820 I applied to Dr. Leach; and, in the course of 24 hours, he gave me the use of a room, and gave me all that I asked. When I proposed the present work on Ornithology, I wrote to Lord Melville, who replied that the regular channel to make application was through the Secretary. I accordingly wrote him; and permission was granted me, by the Trustees, to make such drawings as I pleased. I made a similar application to the Honourable Hugh Lindsay, Chairman of the Honourable East India Company. I received an answer, by return of post, granting the free use of their valuable Museum.

And for whatever length of time you desired?—Whatever suited me.

You refer in this prospectus to the Linnæan Society; is it private?—Private. The collections are, as in other societies, the property of the members.

On what principle is the collection exhibited?—To the members, who have free access at all times, and may recommend strangers to have the use of the collection, which is never refused.

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Captain T. Brown.

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Are you one?—Yes, I am.

You refer also to the Jardin du Roi at Paris, and the Museum at Haerlem; on what principle is leave there granted?—At the Jardin du Roi, application is made to the Secretary of Administration, and in a few hours it is granted.

Had you permission to make drawings?—I had before unlimited [command of the Museum; and any respectable individual is not only allowed free use of the collections, but also the use of the Library. All that is required is a simple application to the Administration, signifying your desire to study *all* or any department taught in the Garden of Plants; a ticket or tickets are given to you gratis, a copy of one of which I now hand you.

The following is a Copy of the Ticket.

"Administration du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle au Jardin du Roi.—Cours de Minéralogie.—Capt^n. Brown, *Etudiant.* Haüy, *Professeur.*"

The following is a Copy of the Reverse Side.

"Les Galeries d'Histoire Naturelle et la Bibliothèque seront ouvertes aux Etudians, sur la présentation de cette Carte, les Lundis, Mercredis et Samedis, de onze heures à deux.—Tout est gratuit dans l'Etablissement."

Had you ever permission of drawing?—I was allowed to go in any day I choose; that is, I had leave to visit the Museums and Menageries—even on the days that the public of France is excluded, I was admitted. Foreigners are always particularly favoured. Baron Cuvier, who is at the head of the Administration, ordered me to be admitted even on the cleaning days, if I was inclined.

Were any restrictions put on you, not to publish those drawings?—No; not a question was put to me. The French, as well as every other liberal-minded man in our own country, conceive that too much cannot be published on science, as it tends to improve the national taste.

Were you previously known to this gentleman?—No; I went to visit the Museum at Paris, and I had a private letter from Sir Joseph Banks to him.

Have you ever been at the collection at Haerlem?—No. But I understood from Mr. Temminck, the Superintendent, access is got by letters, and that without the least trouble. All the Continental Museums are easy of access.

You state, in this Memorial, you applied to Dr. Duncan and the Principal?—Yes. I did so in accordance with the recommendation of the Lord Advocate.

You had no answer from Principal Baird?—I had none. But Dr. Duncan wrote me the instant he went home and found my letter, at four o'clock.

Have you presented an application at any time to the Senatus Academicus?—No. I applied to Professor Jameson, in the manner he recommended me. I never thought of asking admittance gratis; I only expected admission by paying £1. 1*s.* annually, which was cheaper than 2*s.* 6*d.* each visit; but Professor Jameson said I would get free access, and refused me an annual ticket on that account.

You state in this Memorial, that a proposal was made to you by Professor Jameson, to draw up a plan for the management of the Museum, and that you were ultimately offered the superintendence of it, which you refused in consequence of—(please look at this passage of the Memorial.)—[*Captain Brown having examined the passage, observed that he had failed to express his meaning clearly, from the hurry in which he had written it; and he then inserted the words*—" in consequence of duties being required of him."]

Have you written any papers on Natural Science for the Encyclopædia Britannica?—Yes, I have.

Mention some of them?—I wrote the article Conchology for the Encyclopædia Britannica, and I wrote for the Encyclopædia Edinensis, and many other things.

Have you published drawings connected with those articles?—Yes; all were published from my own drawings.

Artists were not employed by you?—No.

You state they were executed by yourself?—Yes. It is of the utmost importance for a Naturalist to be able to draw, for various reasons: namely, he will thereby be enabled to express better than an Artist the generic and specific characters of his subjects; and artists who can draw sufficiently well, charge such enormous prices, that it is one great cause of works on Science being generally so expensive, and from which they are inaccessible to persons of moderate fortune.

You mention, in your Memorial, that, in one of your conversations with Professor Jameson, he expressed a high opinion of your work?—Not a high opinion, but that he approved of it. He spoke both to myself and General Stratton. To him, he spoke generally in favourable terms—said that he had looked at the specimen in his possession; and, as far as appearances went, it was a very pretty thing, but he had not critically examined it, nor compared the Birds with the originals. To myself he also spoke favourably of it—seemed much pleased that Edinburgh was at present producing so many great Works on Natural History; viz. Audubon's Birds of America; Selby's Illustrations of British Ornithology; Mr Wilson's Illustrations of Zoology; Jardine and Selby's Illustrations of General Ornithology, and my work on the same subject; as also my illustrations of the Conchology of Great Britain and Ireland: he said, he hoped they would all go on. He said to myself, that any author undertaking a work likely to be respectable, would get free access to the Museum, which I understood was just saying, I have no doubt you, Captain Brown, would get access; and, indeed, he had no doubt but my work would be respectable.

Was any thing of what you have published taken from the Edinburgh Museum?—No;

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except that I made some drawings of Fossils for Professor Jameson, to illustrate his article on that subject in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

You never had permission to make any drawings there?—Never. A circumstance occurred which I may mention. This very work before me (Wilson's Illustrations of Zoology) was projected by Dr. Greville and myself in 1820, and was intended to embrace all departments of Natural History, and we got permission from Professor Jameson for the use of the Museum, and agreed with a bookseller to publish it; and we got Dr. Graham's permission to draw from the Botanic Garden. After we had fixed on our subjects for our first fasciculus, Professor Jameson said he had changed his mind, and would not allow us the use of the Museum. He said the College intended themselves to publish a History of the Museum. I mentioned afterwards to the Principal and Dr. Duncan, junior, what Professor Jameson had said was contemplated by the College; and, moreover, that it would be the last thing the Senatus would think of doing as a body. They said there was no such thing in contemplation.

It will be necessary we should furnish Professor Jameson with a copy of your Memorial. You may wish first to revise it?—No; I have no wish to revise it. You are quite at liberty to send it to him. I have no quarrel with Professor Jameson.

And you rather wish it to stand as it is?—I know no reason for making any alteration on it.

You mentioned you had written it hurriedly. It will perhaps be better, for you own satisfaction, to read it over; and, if you wish any alterations made, you can make them, and return the paper to the Secretary.—I will do so.

In the Linnæan Society is any qualification required to be admitted a Member?—Yes; you must write a Petition, which must be signed by two Members, of their personal knowledge, stating you are a person devoted to Science—and that is hung up in the room for three months previous to admission.

Who attested your Petition for admission to the Royal Society of Edinburgh?—I think Professor Jameson and Mr. Allan. I am not positive at this moment; but I think so. I am also a Member of the Wernerian Society, of which the Professor is President; and it was by him I was proposed as a Member.

I think you said, in your Memorial, you purchased Dufresne's Collection, and part of Bullock's for the College?—Yes.

Had you, with a view to obtain knowledge of the Collection, urged to be employed?—When the Catalogue was sent by Dufresne to Scotland, my opinion was asked by Professor Jameson, and it was favourable; and I said I would be happy to go with any other individuals to Paris, At the last conversation I had with Dr. Andrew Duncan, the day before I left Edinburgh for London (where I was going to make drawings to complete a work of my own), in Mr. Constable's shop, he said, if you say you will go to Paris, the College will direct you to purchase the Collection.

How much was paid for that Collection?—£2,600 odds. I examined the Collection from six in the morning till dark, for eight or ten days; every object came through my hands; I took notes as I went on. When I had terminated my inspection, I considered the thing minutely, and then agreed for the purchase.

Did you take all this trouble merely for the love of Science, or were you paid for it?—I was not paid for it; and I did it from the love of Science alone, and that my country should be benefited by it.

Not even your expenses?—They paid my travelling and other expenses; I made no charge for the loss of two months of my time. I went to London for the purpose of drawing; and, from the length of time I was occupied on the business of the College, I was unable to stay long enough to finish my work.

In reference to the difficulty you met with, as to your own work on Ornithology, have you sustained any pecuniary loss in consequence?—Sir William Jardine and Mr. Selby have published on the same subject; they have got the start of me by two numbers. Some of the drawings I have, were made six or seven years ago, some at Paris, some in the British Museum. I find several of the specimens then drawn were young birds. This I have only lately ascertained by comparing my drawings with those in the Museum. I have not been in the Museum for four years. I should wish to exhibit the full-grown Birds, and correct the colouring of some of them. I have the first number ready for publication, except what a few hours' use of half a dozen birds in the Museum, would enable me to correct. If I publish them in their present shape, it must injure my reputation.

Mr. *James Haig*, Assistant-Librarian of the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Mr. James Haig.

You are one of the Librarians of the Advocates' Library?—Yes.

Have you ever seen the Receipt-books, under which books are given out for the use of Students in the College of Edinburgh?—Yes. I was in the College Library three years.

Then you are perfectly acquainted with the system?—Quite so.

Was that before or after Dr. Duncan was Librarian?—While he was Librarian.

Can you suggest any improvement on the system, so as to give Students books without loss of time—to enable them to ascertain whether books are in, by reference to the Receipt-book—and to ascertain the time for which the person has a book out?—In the College Library, the Students are only allowed one book at a time, unless they deposit a pound for every volume they get out; and it occurs to me as hard to order three pounds to be deposited for three books, which are perhaps not worth a guinea.

Is the deposit never less than that you have mentioned?—Never: and, when attending

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more than one class, more than one book is absolutely necessary for a student in the pursuit of his studies,

Are books much injured by Students?—Very frequently.

Are many lost?—They are very seldom lost. The deposit secures against that.

And, I suppose, students are frequently kept long waiting in the Library for books?—Yes.

And, at the end of it, perhaps told the book which they ask for is not in?—Yes. It occurs to me, that there should be more Assistants than at present, because it is impossible for two to do the whole duty of serving so many students in a day, as I have seen attend for books.

Could you suggest any better plan for keeping the Receipt-book, *e. g.* entering a book under the title of the work, as Bell's Anatomy; so that it might be at once found whether the book is in or not?—In general, all the books, given out daily, we had in one place.

Supposing a book asked for that did not happen to be in that select number, then you could not tell, from the Receipt-book, whether it was in the Library?—No; but it would be an easy plan to have an alphabetical index, entering all the books borrowed; for instance, Bell's Anatomy under B; and making the student sign his name on receipt of it.

Could that be done as easily as the present system works?—It would be much easier, I think.

We shall be much obliged to you to draw out, in writing, any suggestions you could give us for the management of the College Library, without the least reference to the present system, both as to keeping books, and as to their arrangement; and any thing else, which your knowledge of that Library, and of the Advocates' Library, enables you to suggest?—Is there any time within which this is required to be done?

As soon as you can conveniently for yourself.

I suppose there are necessarily a great many complaints by students on account of being kept so long waiting?—Yes. We made it our business to accommodate as far as possible; but many complaints were made by students of having to wait so long.

Are any of them allowed to read in the Library?—It was not the custom at the time I was in it; but I understand they have adopted that since.

From your knowledge of them, would you feel any difficulty in trusting the ordinary run of students with books?—Not in general.

They are injured only by the very junior students?—Frequently leaves are torn out of books; and they are rendered imperfect, and often abused.

Are the books examined when returned by the students?—That is impossible—there is not time for it; merely the titles are looked at.

So that a book may be a good deal destroyed without this being observed?—Yes.

Who kept the deposit-money?—It was given to Dr. Duncan. I was under Mr. Bain, and I returned him an account every day; and he did the same to Dr. Duncan.

What was done with the money?—It was put in a bank.

Was any sum left with you to return to the boys, when they returned books to the Library?—About £10, generally. We knew about what would do, and provided accordingly.

Do you understand the deposit is felt as bearing hard on the circumstances of any, or many Students?—Particularly hard on a great many. Although not leaving the College, they are often obliged to take out the deposit on Saturdays, to meet the expenses incurred during the week-days. It is hard, when it is necessary for them to have more than one book, to deposit the amount required. While three volumes may be worth little more than a guinea, they have to deposit three pounds for them. And they are not allowed to borrow books with plates. Only common books are given out.

Are not even ordinary travels given out?—Yes, if they have not valuable plates; Anacharsis' Travels, for instance. If there are plates, or atlases, the volumes are not allowed, without a higher deposit; as high, in some cases, as three pounds.

Could the deposit be safely dispensed with, or diminished?—If the Matriculation fee were raised a little, it might go for something.

But, with a view to the security of the Library, to prevent books being carried away or lost, or injured, could the deposit be done away, or diminished?—If all books were ordered to be returned to the Library a month before the classes are given up, the danger would be less.

In the paper you are to prepare, keep in view any plan for recovering books from students, either by writing the classes they are attending, or their lodgings, or whatever way appears to you most practicable. Is it possible, do you think, to get any of the students, if more valuable privileges were given to them, to assist the Librarian gratuitously?—I think that would not answer. It would create confusion, unless they were well acquainted with the arrangement and places of the books.

Would it not be of some advantage to have a Supernumerary or two, to examine the state of the books when given in?—Yes, that might be done by any stranger.

Was there ever, at any time, any call on students for books out on receipts?—No.

That was not attempted?—No.

We understand the lodgings of the students, or means of finding them out, are not entered at all, not even the classes they attend?—No entries were made of those particulars.

There is no date of the times of books being taken out?—Yes; the date is entered when the receipt is given for the book.

Suppose the deposit not taken up for some time, could you ascertain how long the book had been out?—No. There is merely the date when the account was opened.

Would any evil result from modifying the deposit, as by making it nearly the value of the

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books borrowed?—I think that might be done, if the lodgings of the students were known, and the classes they attend.

Did you find much inconvenience experienced from the manner in which Professors used the Library?—They, and the College of Surgeons, certainly took up much of our time, from getting books to look at,—members of the College of Surgeons particularly. They got Novels, &c. for their families; and we had always to serve them and Professors before Students.

Were any calls attempted to be enforced on Professors for books?—Yes.

Were they returned?—In some instances. But they were not so strict then, as, I understand, is since the case. If a Professor had a book beyond 12 months, he was not deprived of the use of the Library, as far as I recollect.

Do you not think it would be an advantage if the Professors and College of Surgeons had a separate hour for taking out books?—I think it would be of great use for the service of the students.

In what manner are the books bound generally—half or whole bound?—In my time chiefly half-bound.

Is not the binding of many of the books much too mean?—It always occurred to me, that it was spoiling a good book to bind it as was then done. To bind them better would be more economical in the end, as well as give the book a handsomer appearance. A book half-bound is never paid much attention to, or proper care taken in doing it up.

Are the books in the Advocates' Library always full-bound?—Always.

Prepare that Statement for us, and we shall be much obliged to you.—I shall attend to it.

Suggestions relative to College Library. [*Supplementary to Mr. Haig's Evidence.*]

The chief object of the institution of the College Library, I believe, must have been the benefit of the Students; and the privilege granted by Queen Anne, of a copy of every book entered at Stationers' Hall, partly for the like purpose. A still greater boon was obtained in the reign of George III., when it was provided that every book published in Great Britain, whether entered or not, should be sent to the privileged Libraries.

The utility of Public Libraries, it is obvious, depends much upon the manner in which they are managed and conducted. It cannot be supposed that a Student is able to purchase every book his studies require; and indeed many of them are unable, for a time, to purchase any. It frequently happens, that the greatest economy must be observed by many of them, during their attendance at the University, through the slender means provided for their maintenance. We often see parents, in a humble sphere of life, with a laudable zeal, almost depriving themselves of even the comforts of life, for the purpose of bringing up their children to some learned profession, which occasions no small privation on their part. It is therefore of the highest importance that an establishment, such as the College Library, should be conducted on the most liberal and encouraging principles, and the utmost possible facility afforded to the Students in obtaining such books as they require.

The University Libraries may be supposed to differ from other Public Libraries in a considerable degree, as a much greater demand is made for books every day, than there possibly can be in other Libraries during the same period.

Having been requested to draw up any thing that occurred to me regarding the management of the College Library, I beg leave humbly to submit the following Suggestions, but without any intention of reflecting upon the present system:—

I. I think it essentially necessary that more Assistants should be appointed for the service of the Students, as it would save them much time in waiting for books. During the time of Matriculation, it requires mostly the whole attention of one of the Librarians to perform this duty.

II. It appears to me that a receipt-book should be kept in the following manner:—The author's names entered alphabetically; opposite to which the signature of the Student, also the date when the book was borrowed, and when returned. This is the most simple method, and it would at the same time show what books were borrowed, and the period they had been out. An Index, if found necessary, might be made for the names of the Students, referring to the particular page of each. Were this plan adopted, when a Student applied for a book, it would be entered in alphabetical order; he would sign his name, and when the book was returned, the Librarian would immediately refer to the Receipt-book, and mark it out.

III. With regard to the Deposit-money, which is felt by many to be very inconvenient, probably either of the two following plans might be adopted:—1st. The Professors' Tickets are of the greatest importance to the Students; and it occurs to me, that depositing them in the Librarian's hands would be security equivalent to money itself; since no Certificate of Attendance can be given without the actual possession of the tickets. The classes the Students are attending, to be entered in the Receipt-book; his lodgings might also be noticed at the same time.—2d. A Student might be allowed to have the use of books from the Library, were he to get security for one or two pounds. I think this might be done, without the least chance of entering into any litigation whatever. This might not be practicable in every instance, but there would be but few who could not bring forward this security.

IV. It might be of advantage to the Students if the new works received from Stationers' Hall, on Science and Medicine, were laid on the table; as it would afford them the latest information on these branches of literature, so essential to their improvement. This experiment might be made, with the intimation that, if any book should be carried away, they would lose this privilege.

V. With respect to the binding of the books belonging to the College-Library, it might be thought rather presumptuous for me to offer any suggestions on this point, as the management of it is left to the principal Librarian.

VI. It appears to me rather illiberal not to allow gentlemen, who have studied at the University, and spent so much money there, the use of the Library. The lending of a common book would not be attended with any loss, as none, I should suppose, would be so ungenerous as to abuse the privilege, were it granted. The rules regarding this subject ought certainly to be modified; even the deposit might be dispensed with. Taking the person's address should, I think, answer the purpose equally well with respect to the risk, or by his finding security for a reasonable amount.

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VII. The hours of attendance for the public business of the Library ought to be lengthened. It frequently happens, that when a Student applies for a book, he has to wait a considerable time, and is often called away to his class, without obtaining his object. Should he apply again, after leaving his class, he may be disappointed till next day. Probably two hours' attendance in the evening would be of great advantage to the Students, as it would not interfere with the time of the classes.

VIII. It would facilitate the dispatch of giving out books, if those in daily circulation were placed as near at hand as possible, making a division of the books on different branches of Literature, and arranging them in alphabetical order. We find this method of arrangement of great service in the Advocates' Library with the Law Books; as, even in the greatest bustle of the Court, we can lay our hands on any work, either on Scots or English Law, at once, without any reference to the Catalogue whatever.

Lastly. The liberality shewn by institutions of this kind is seldom abused, but more frequently rewarded by occasional donations from different individuals. Indeed, by the provision of the Act of Parliament, it ceases to become, in some measure, the private property of a particular body, but is intended for the use of the public at large, at least for those engaged in any literary pursuit.

Advocates' Library, 23*d May*, 1827. JAMES HAIG.

Mr. *Nicolson Bain*, Under-Librarian of the College-Library of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Mr. N. Bain.

You are the Under-Librarian of the College Library?—Yes.

How long have you been in that situation?—I think it was in the session of 1810-11 I went there.

Was that before or after Dr. Duncan took charge of the Library?—It was after.

And has the same system always continued to be followed in the management, since you went to the Library?—The very same.

What may be the average number, during session, of Students applying for books during a day?—I have never kept an account, but the number is very great during the winter session; the months of November, December, January, February, and March, are the throngest. I have in my pocket a statement of the number of deposits, from the end of October 1825 to the end of October 1826.

The following is a copy thereof:—

1825, In October,		£567—number of deposits standing end of this month.			
In November,	990	£635	taken, and	£212	returned.
In December,	1,153	373	——	210	—
1836, In January,	1,210	320	——	263	—
In February,	1,268	264	——	206	—
In March,	1,105	202	——	365	—
In April,	766	165	——	504	—
In May,	731	152	——	187	—
In June,	722	173	——	182	—
In July,	614	106	——	214	—
In August,	516	98	——	196	—
In September,	523	91	——	84	—
In October,	569	197	——	151	—
		£3,343		£2,774	

Average number of readers during winter, 1,082
and summer, 612

The number of Students who consult books in the Library, and who do not deposit, is considerable.

The Members of the College of Surgeons are about ninety in number, and upwards of fifty of them use the Library; they have out, at a time, from 700 to 750 volumes.

You state at the end of the paper, that "the number of Students who consult books in the Library, and who do not deposit, is considerable;" about what may be the number?—About a hundred who do not take out on deposit.

A hundred daily?—No, altogether.

How many daily?—I do not know. There are a great many who take books on deposit, who also consult books that are not permitted to be taken out.

To what books do you allude?—Merely books of reference.

Do many of them read for hours together?—Yes, they do.

Are they allowed to make extracts?—Yes, they are; and furnished with pen and ink to do so.

Are any books injured in that way?—I do not remember any. They are generally taken care of.

Might the accommodation for reading in the Library be more extended?—If accommodation could be had, it might be of advantage to some Students.

Do you see any objection to the large room up stairs being fitted up for that purpose?— I do not think the room up stairs would be at all convenient. It would not answer for such a purpose.

Why?—That room is to be fitted up to hold books of value. It would be injured by Students.

Suppose the room fitted up on a more economical and cheaper plan, and to contain only books given out to Students reading?—The room *below* might be fitted up for a reading-room. It would be better to appropriate it for that purpose, than to spoil the *upper* one. It would hold a great many: it is a large room. I mean the Graduation Hall.

Would that be open to any Students who choose to go in, without having obtained a book?

—Any matriculated Student has right to use the Library, and would have right to go into such a room.

Before he got the book?—The book might be given to him after he went in.

Would not it encourage Students to read, if those who wish to read, were removed from the crowd of others?—I do not think many would read there. A great proportion of the Students require to read the Elementary Books of the Classes they attend, and can read them with more advantage at home. The more experienced Student will always do the same, as they can also have the books they require to read, home with them; and they are, all of them, at liberty to consult such books as are not allowed to leave the Library. A room is to be fitted up for this purpose.

What is your distinction with regard to giving out books. Is there any fixed rule?—There are no printed rules.

Any written?—No. There is, however, a short printed notice to Students, how to apply for books.—*The Witness produced a printed notice, of which the following is a copy:*—

Library.—The Library will be open for the purpose of giving out books to Students, every lawful day during the winter session, from eleven o'clock A. M., to two o'clock P. M., except on Saturdays, when it will be shut at one o'clock precisely.—Students are particularly requested to take notice, that in applying for books, it is necessary to bring with them a written list of such as they wish, and that they present to the Librarian their matriculation ticket, and the ticket of some one Professor for the present session.—Every book taken out should be returned within a fortnight, uninjured; the same book may be taken out again for another fortnight, if required, unless previously asked for by another person.

On what principle is a selection made, with regard to the books that are given out?—The books that are not permitted to circulate, are Encyclopædias, Lexicons, Transactions of foreign and home Academies and Societies, Books of Plates, and other expensive works. These may be consulted in the Library.

As to Books of Plates, do you mean any Books of Travels which have plates?—No; I mean Anatomical and Botanical Plates. It is the Medical Students who chiefly consult these. The general Students consult Encyclopædias, Lexicons, &c.

Would you give out Parry's Voyage?—Yes.

If the value of a book exceeds a guinea, is more demanded for deposit than a guinea?—Yes; two pounds may be asked, unless we are well acquainted with the character of the Student.

And that is very much trusted to your individual discretion?—In such cases, we know well the character of the Student; but it does not occur often that books, beyond the usual deposit in value, are asked out.

Then the practical effect of this must be, to limit the number and character of the works that are given out?—It is not to be supposed that we can know the character of every Student equally well, to do so; but the object of the deposit is to secure the value of the book.

Yes; but the effect must be to limit the number of books given out very considerably?—No; I do not think that taking the full value of a book from a Student, whom I do not know, would limit the number: but cases of this kind seldom occur.

You have no means to enforce the return of books?—There is a printed regulation in force, respecting the return of books from Professors and Members of the College of Surgeons, when wanted. The Students, when taking out books, promise to return them within fourteen days.

Could you easily obtain from a Student the Class he belongs to?—It would be of more consequence to have his place of residence, in the event of a book being wanted, which he may have kept too long.

But if his Class were known, it would be of advantage?—Unless we knew the Student personally, to know the Class he attends would be of no consequence. His place of residence would answer better.

Might not the date, at which books are given out to Students, be marked?—We always did so till lately. I do not think it of consequence: it was given up to save time.

But could there be any objection to some such system as this—that a Student should have a printed form, in which he is to fill up the date, name of the book, Classes he attended, and that entered in a book, under the title of the work so given out?—I do not think this would be any improvement. It would not facilitate, but would retard the business. In all this, a deal of time would be put off. We should be permitted to adopt the system which allows us to proceed with considerable dispatch. I do not think this would answer.

Suppose a book entered as Cheselden, under C; by turning to it, it would be easy to see whether the book was in the Library?—Such a Receipt-book, from the size it must be, would become unmanageable. The present system, by small Receipt-books, into which two Librarians may be entering books to Students, at the same time, in my opinion will answer better.

Suppose two or three such as I speak of?—I rather think it would not do.

Would it not enable a Student to see whether a book he wants is in the Library?—If the book is in the Library, it will be delivered to him.

Suppose he be dissatisfied?—He has no occasion to be so, as every endeavour is made by us to procure what he wants.

The question did not imply any doubt of the Librarian doing his duty; but may not it be important that the Student himself should be satisfied that the book is not in?—I never knew an instance of a student doubting our word; I do not think such a plan would be of advantage; it would lead to much conversation, altercation, and great delay. I do not think it would do.

Are many of the Students kept a long time waiting, from the number of them who wish to get books?—Those who come with written lists in their hands, are kept a very short time.

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Those who do not come prepared with lists, but ask verbally for a single book, instead of having their lists with three or four titles upon them, will occasionally be disappointed, and must necessarily wait longer than others; therefore, if they are detained, it is their own fault, in not attending to the rules of the printed notice, that directs the Student how to apply for books.

Has any explanation been given to them by the Professors on the subject?—I am not aware of complaints having been made to the Professors; I do not know of any.

Would not it be of use to have the notice circulated among the Students?—This notice is circulated; the mode of applying for books is well known.

Is there any practical difficulty to a student in getting back the deposit?—None; it is given on demand, on receiving back the book, and the receipt he got for the deposit.

Have you any improvements to suggest to us, as to the manner of conducting business in the Library?—I do not think any method could be suggested, that would answer better than the present. When we get into the new Library, if any improvements can be thought of, there is little doubt but the Principal Librarian will be ready to adopt them, having the interest of the students always at heart.

Have you any other papers you think would be of use to us?—No, except a Return of the number of such books as have not been returned by students during the different sessions from 1811-12 to the end of session 1825-26, to show that books lent out to students on deposit, though not returned, are not ultimately lost, since I hold for them deposits beyond their value, and they may be purchased whenever the Curators may think proper.

The following is a Copy of the Return referred to, of Books not returned by Students from 1811 *to* 1825, *and for which the Under-Librarian holds Deposits.*

Session	1811-12,	2	Session	1819-20,	2
—	1812-13,	2	—	1821-22,	5
—	1813-14,	3	—	1822-23,	4
—	1817-18,	1	—	1823-24,	6
—	1818-19,	2	—	1824-25,	7

Have you any similar statements to present?—I have no other.

Is your time much occupied in giving out books to Professors and members of the College of Surgeons?—The Professors do not occupy much of our time; the members of the College of Surgeons are constant in their demands, and take up much of our time.

Are they required to give written lists?—No; they apply in the same way as Professors do, and the books they take out, are marked down in a receipt-book kept for that purpose.

Do you think it would be convenient to have them at a separate hour?—I once spoke to Dr. Duncan on the subject, but he thought at the time, that they would not agree to such an arrangement.

Is the strength of the establishment of the Library sufficient for the duty?—At present, quite sufficient.

Do you think that any changes, such as those I have referred to, would require much additional assistance?—Yes.

A previous question contemplated that the receipt-book itself would be the alphabet, with an index—one volume containing a few letters?—I never thought on such a plan before, but I fear it would not work well. The pages of such a book would become so numerous in the *long letters*, that for students to be permitted to examine it, would have the effect of putting a stop to business while he was using it.

You have no means of getting back books from Students when they are wanted?—The Students in general do not keep books long out; some do, but upon the whole there are few who do so; we generally know to whom we give such books as are in demand.

Are new books of general Literature given out to Students?—Yes.

Suppose the Life of Napoleon to be out, would eight or ten Professors get it for two years, and some such period elapse before the Students got sight of it?—No, a Professor might get it first, but a Student has just as good a chance of getting any new book.

Would a Professor get all the volumes?—Yes, but they always return them when asked; and in such cases, volume after volume would be returned.

It appears that there are a great many books some Professors have long had out?—But these are books not in general demand. The Professors and Members of the College of Surgeons are requested, by a printed letter, to return once a-year (in June) all books belonging to the Library, which they may have had out beyond six months from the date of our notice. This requisition is sometimes complied with. It would, however, be of great consequence to call in every book in their possession belonging to the Library, without reserve, once a-year.

Are you at any pains to ascertain the condition of books when returned?—In consequence of the quick way in which we must transact our business, we cannot examine books minutely; but we know their condition from having the same books often in our hands. Students seem to use the books much better than they did some years back; they are now seldom written on. Those that circulate among Professors and Members of the College of Surgeons, are taken care of.

When books are injured, is any penalty exacted?—We have never exacted any penalty, except in one instance, where the Student was found to have written unbecoming language in the book he returned. The Curators summoned him before them, and, having reprimanded him, ordered him to furnish the Library with a new copy of the book. He has not, however, complied; but the Curators may order it to be purchased with the deposit in my hands. We have sometimes occasion to speak to the Junior Students.

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Mr. N. Bain.

14 May 1827.

Do many of them take out books?—Yes.

Do many in the Junior Classes?—Yes.

Do you think the increase of some of the Class Libraries has diminished the receipts in the General Library?—No; it has not diminished our business.

Could you say, generally, that the Students, from such opportunities as you have had of observation, read more now than when you first entered the establishment?—Yes; the Students, generally, are more attentive to their reading; the Medical Students, in particular, are very attentive.

Are there many of the Moral Philosophy Class Students who take out books?—Yes; they are most attentive in this respect.

In regard to literary gentlemen residing in Edinburgh, who may be anxious to use the Library, what is the rule?—They have no right to use the Library.

But, practically, are any books given them?—If it is merely an occasional application to consult a book, there is no objection. I never refuse.

Do many get orders from Professors?—Not many.

But many would apply if such a practice was established?—I have no doubt of that.

Suppose a gentleman, engaged in a literary publication, states his desire to consult books in the Library, (to read there, and to take notes,) and is known to Professors, would his application be attended to?—I believe it would; such applications have seldom been refused by the Curators. Dr. Duncan and Dr. Brunton have granted such applications.

Suppose a minister, Dr. Lee, for instance, were to come to the Library, wanting a book?—I would, to Dr. Lee, without hesitation, give it to him, and put it down in either the accounts of Dr. Brunton or Dr. Duncan: I have permission to do so.

Suppose any person, writing a work, comes into the Library, and asks for the sight of a book, would you give it?—Undoubtedly I would.

And allow extracts to be made?—Yes.

Have you had any complaints of scientific persons, on the subject of limited access to the Library?—No complaints from literary or scientific persons.

Do you know of any applications to take out books being refused?—Yes; I refused a Spanish Testament to Dr. Jamieson. I told him where to apply for authority, but he refused: he went away hurt.

Did you mention this to Dr. Duncan?—I took no notice of it.

Has Dr. Greville made any applications for books?—He has frequently done so.

Were they attended to?—Yes, always attended to. He has had out books in Dr. Duncan's name.

And there has been no other restriction on Dr. Greville?—I know of no restriction, excepting when he was a Student; and then he had access as other Students.

Would it be of advantage if the younger Students were to give in lists of books, as recommended by their Professors?—I think it would be of advantage.

Perhaps you may have observed whether they make a good selection of books for their reading?—Yes; they do in general make a good selection.

Who gives directions as to binding the books?—Dr. Brunton.

Is it still the practice to order most of the books to be half-bound?—Yes; many of the books are half-bound.

Is that from economy?—Yes. If we had funds, our books would be bound as they are in other rich Libraries.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, 15th May, 1827.

The Honourable Lord COREHOUSE in the Chair.

The Very Rev. Dr. *George Baird,* Principal of the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Principal Baird. 15 May 1827.

Have you anything to add to what is stated in your Representation to the Commission, on the subject of your claim to an official house?—I have a Statement which I made out, and laid, in the first place, before the College Commissioners. I have an Extract from the Minute-book of the College Commissioners, of their deliverance upon that Statement, of which deliverance a copy follows:—

"Having duly considered the foregoing claims, the Committee have to regret that, in their opinion, the powers of the Commissioners do not extend to grant relief to the learned and respectable persons whose representations have been submitted to them; and this the Committee the more regrets, as the allowances appear to be very inadequate compensations to the Principal and Professors for their having been deprived of their houses in the College."

Have you anything further to add to the Representation?—There is one thing which I may state, that we were desired, when plans for the improvement of the College were preparing, to give in a statement of what each of us, the Principal and Professors, required in the new improvements to be made in the new buildings; and it has been thought I had relinquished my right on that occasion. Here is what I give in, to show that was not the case. [*Here the Principal exhibited to the Commissioners a printed paper, containing a Report by him to the Trustees for rebuilding the University, in regard to an official house for him, dated 18th September,* 1815, *which paper lies on the Commissioners' table.*] I have now in my hand a copy of my Commission, giving me a right to a house in the College, one of the clauses of it bearing,—"We give, grant, and dispone the salary, *together with any house belonging to, or which may be allotted to the said office, in lieu of the house formerly possessed by the Principal of the College.*" And I have made out a note of a few instances, from 1583 downwards, extracted from the Town-Council Records, as to orders for repairing

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Principal Baird.

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the house and orchard-wall, &c., showing there had been always a house occupied by the Principal. [*Here the Principal gave in* "Notes from Town-Council Records, as to the Principal's House," *of which the following is a copy:*]—

"*Right of the Principal to an official house in the College.*

"1583,

"17. Sept. Mr. Rollock was allowed £20 to pay the removal of his goods, books, and furniture to Edinburgh, and 'for fitting up his chamber.'

"1620,

"5. May. House-rent paid to Principal Charteris, and Principal Sands got £100 as house-rent.

"1623, Principal Adamson got £200 for house-rent.

"1648,

"10. Mar. Principal Adamson appointed to get a house in Horse Wynd, till his house, then ruinous, was repaired.

"1664,

"1. June. Appoint a kitchen to be built for the Principal's house.

"1695,

"29. Mar. Appoint Principal's garden-wall, adjoining to his house, to be repaired.

"1698,

"13. April. Appoint the Treasurer to cause build a chamber in the Principal's house.

"16. July. To build a jamb in his house.

"24. Aug. To furnish lead to it.

"1728,

"12. June. Principal's lodgings to be repaired.

"1729,

"Feb. 26. Paid Principal Wishart £10, laid out by him in repairing his house.

"1745,

"12. July. Principal's garden-wall repaired.

"1792. Principal Robertson, £95 of rent.

"1793. Principal Baird, . £40 „

Whence were these notes taken?—I took them myself from the Records of the Town-Council. They relate to repairs, showing the recognition by the Patrons of the Principal's right to a house. Principal Robertson had the house, and an orchard behind the house, on the south side of the Bridge.

Is not there a competing claim for the house in the New Buildings?—The only competing claim for it is by the Librarian; and probably it may occur to you as right, that my statement, laid before the College Commissioners, should be sent to the Librarian, and that he should give in his claim for the house. In said statement, some observations are made on that counter-claim of the Librarian.

Has the Librarian a house merely on the ground of expediency?—On the ground of expediency. It occurred to us as proper he should have one. But it appears that, from the beginning of the Library, there never was a house connected with the Librarian's situation: so much the contrary, when Professor George Stewart was made Librarian, the Patrons caused him to pay rent for a house he got in the College.

In your Representation you speak of certain Professors having right to houses; upon what is it founded; do you know?—On prescription, I believe, except in the case of the Professor of Oriental Languages. In my Commission as such, when I held that office, I find the following provision:—"Together with the house allotted to the Professor of said Class, or any sum allowed on account of such house." That is not mentioned in the Commission, I believe, of any of the other Professors; but an annual allowance was made to them in name of rent.

How many Professors are in that situation?—The Professors of Greek, of Latin, of Mathematics, and of Oriental Languages. At the commencement of the College, the *Regents*, and most of the Students, lived in the College. At after periods there were always a great many small buildings round the College class-rooms, many of which were not needed for direct College purposes; and the Professors were allowed to occupy them; and that allowance was continued by prescription. That, I believe, was the origin of the right, except as to the Professor of Oriental Languages.

You do not happen to know when that commenced?—I cannot state the dates of each respectively at present.

Was it more than forty years ago?—Yes, more than forty years ago.

Does not the Professor of Divinity claim a house?—Yes; that stands on a different footing. A certain person, of the name of Somerville, left a sum for the purchase of a house.

Was a house purchased?—I hold extracts from the Town-Council Records, stating that directions were given to the Treasurer to purchase a house. Then it is stated a house was purchased; then it was ordered to take infeftment, and pay the price; and then there is a report made that the price was paid.

Was the house, occupied by the Professor of Divinity, one of those taken down when the new buildings commenced?—Yes. There was no transaction with the Professor of Divinity at taking down the house. There was no direct transaction; but a sum is given him in name of house-rent.

Dr. *Davidson*, M.D., called in and examined.

Dr. J. H. Davidson.

Are you a graduate of this University?—Yes.

And you are a Fellow of the College of Physicians?—Yes.

Have you had occasion to attend to the Course of Education in Edinburgh required for a Degree?—I confess, not, till I was induced by a wish expressed by some Members of this

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Commission; and I find there are few points on which I should venture to give an opinion. I have put down some observations in writing; and I request you will allow me to make use of my paper at present, as I could not otherwise explain my views so satisfactorily as I should wish to do.

Have the goodness to state shortly what are your views. You were educated at this University?—Yes.

Did you ever attend Medical Classes elsewhere?—At London; and I was some short time at Paris, and also at Vienna; but I cannot say I studied there.

Give us your views, if you please?—The first point I would remark on is *Preliminary Education*. The first subject that attracted my attention, in reflecting upon the Education of Medical Graduates, was that of Preliminary Instruction, for which but very slight provision is made in the Statuta Solennia of this University; an acquaintance with Latin being only required; whilst the means, till lately, employed to ascertain the proficiency of the Students, even in that language, do not appear to be the best suited for the purpose. I cannot help thinking that more extensive literary and scientific education should be required from those who mean to take out a Medical Degree, as extensive as can reasonably be expected in young men of seventeen or eighteen, at which age the study of Medicine will probably commence. I conceive that the branches of Preparatory Education should be Greek, Latin, French, and Mathematics; whilst Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural History, may be acquired, either before beginning the study of Medicine, or may be attended to along with the Medical Classes. I presume that, though Natural Philosophy, Logic, and Ethics, will probably be studied, either at this or some other University, Languages, with Mathematics, may be acquired wherever such instruction can be procured; and that the proficiency of the Students in those branches of knowledge may be certified either by Diplomas, Certificates from respectable Schools or Academies, or by their undergoing an Examination by the Professors of this University. If I were asked the reasons for recommending a more extensive Preliminary Education for Medical Graduates, I should be puzzled, not from the difficulty of discovering them, but from the fear of that ridicule which attaches itself to advancing arguments in favour of an opinion which is so manifestly correct as to require no support. A preliminary Scientific and Literary education appears to be the best, if not the only proper preparation of the youthful mind for entering upon the study of so extensive and difficult a subject as Medicine, where an immediate demand is made for close attention, much discrimination, and an acquaintance with many subjects not strictly Medical. Experience has convinced me that those Students whose minds have been previously cultivated, make the most steady and rapid progress in their new pursuits, which are much less difficult to them than to those who are totally unscientific and deficiently educated. I know, besides, that it is a common subject of regret amongst most Physicians, as it is with myself, that they did not make use of youth, leisure, and opportunity, in laying a broad and deep foundation of general knowledge, on which to rest their Medical acquirements. I may be permitted to add, that were I not convinced of the necessity for a liberal education, preliminary to the study of Medicine, I should surrender my doubts to the authority of much wiser men, in England, Ireland, France, Germany, and Italy, by whose influence it has been established in the Medical Schools of those countries; nor should I be inclined to submit less willingly to the decision of the Faculty of Arts in this College, who strongly recommended a preparatory education for the Medical Graduates, in a Memorial presented, I believe, to the Senatus Academicus (which I had the advantage of perusing). A competent knowledge of Greek appears to be requisite for the Medical Students, from the fact that much of the language and terminology of Anatomy, Medicine, Botany, &c., is derived from that language, not only from the Greeks having been our earliest masters in many of the sciences, but also for the sake of convenience, from such terms being short, expressive, and explanatory, and ill supplied by the tedious circumlocutions of modern tongues. With these terms, of constant occurrence both in Lectures and in Books, the uneducated Student cannot fail to be puzzled; and he must either content himself with ignorance of their import, or bestow much time, and suffer no very agreeable fatigue, in hunting out their etymology. Independently of all these reasons, it appears to me, at least unseemly, that the members of a learned profession should be ignorant of the language in which those wrote who were their original instructors, and whose works are still, after the flight of ages, by no means unworthy of serious and attentive perusal. It seems, moreover, peculiarly unfitting that the Magnates of the Medical Profession (those who have acquired either real or imaginary dignity from Degrees, to which some privileges belong,) should not possess the standard education of gentlemen, nor be able to take that station in society which a cultivated intellect is entitled to assume.

Did not you attend a pretty full course of preliminary instruction in this University?—I attended Greek, Latin, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy. I am sorry to say I omitted Logic.

Do you think that time was lost, or wish a greater portion of time had been devoted to such studies?—I think a much longer time would have been devoted with advantage to those subjects, and more so, if they were taught in an Elementary way.

You are aware that many of the Medical terms, which are derived from the Greek, have now changed their meaning; do you think that that circumstance affords any objection to the acquisition of the Greek language?—I do not think it is any particular objection, because their meaning is now well known; and when you know the original meaning of terms, and read an original author, you get the old opinion on any point, and it thus becomes an interesting study.

And thus a knowledge of the original meaning of the terms is an index to important facts in the History of Medicine, &c.?—Certainly so.

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Will you proceed to give us your views farther?—The next point I have to notice, is Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Mathematics, besides their influence in accustoming the Student to close reasoning and to patient demonstration, with their utility in "preparing his mind for excellence in other inquiries," which has made them an indispensable part of well regulated and liberal education, are frequently (at least the language of Mathematics) employed in Anatomical demonstrations, and are necessary for the proper study of Natural Philosophy, which is of much more consequence in the acquisition of Medical knowledge than many are willing to allow, who, unjustly ridiculing the misapplication of Physics to Physiology, and even to the action of particular Medicines, forget, that in the structure of the bones—in the beautiful machinery of the joints, where nature combines strength and mobility with symmetry—in muscular motion—vision, hearing, and perhaps in the circulation of the fluids in the veins and absorbents, a knowledge of Natural Philosophy is requisite, for explaining and comprehending the various phenomena. Climate and Meteorology also, which have such an influence on man and other animals, both in their healthy and diseased states, and which have been too much neglected in the study of Medicine, belong to Natural Philosophy.

Do you recollect that the late Dr. Monro, while explaining muscular action, was in the habit of referring to Borelli "De Motu Animali," a book which one cannot in the least degree understand without Mathematics?—I do not precisely recollect the fact, but I think he must have done so, as I remember reading the book while attending the class.

Can it be understood without considerable knowledge of Mathematics and the principles of Mechanical Philosophy?—Certainly not.

Please proceed farther to state your views to us.—The next point on which I beg to offer a very few remarks, relates to *Moral Philosophy*. I cannot hesitate in asserting, that the knowledge of Mind is requisite for a Physician, from the simple fact, that he is consulted, in order to ascertain the existence of insanity, and is intrusted with the management of disordered intellect. As an acquaintance with the healthy functions of the body is necessary for the study of Pathology, or disordered function, the Physician must be acquainted with Mental Physiology, or the phenomena of mind in its usual or healthy state, before he can either detail its derangements, or venture with a safe conscience to undertake the management of those unfortunate beings who have been deprived of their reason. When we consider, besides, the intimate union betwixt Mind and Body, with their mutual influence—that Mind renders disease different in every separate individual, that it affects the powers of medicine, and can be acted upon so as to hasten or retard recovery, whilst the various passions and emotions are the great causes of insanity—one cannot hesitate for a moment in concluding, that an intimate acquaintance with all the intellectual phenomena is absolutely essential for the Physician. I should hardly have deemed it necessary to take notice of French, had it not been mentioned by Mr. Colles, and had I not known Medical Students so ignorant of that language, as not to be able to benefit by the excellent works on Anatomy, Surgery, Pathology, Clinical Medicine, and Physiology, which have lately appeared in France, where translations also of Medical Books from the German and Italian are now very common. The subject which I next beg to say a few words on, is *Courses of Study*. I am inclined to think that the Course and Succession of Classes should not be left to the discretion or caprice of the Students, nor even to the judgment of their parents and friends. Students, unless guided by other persons more experienced, are very liable to commence the study of a subject before they are prepared, by acquaintance with what is introductory, or requisite for its being understood; so that much more labour and attention are demanded from them than would otherwise be requisite, or they never acquire a thorough and minute knowledge of what was thus prematurely attended to. This regulation of the Course of Medical Studies is adopted in the foreign Universities,—is attended with many advantages,—and cannot well be objected to as a despotic interference with the will and pleasure of the Students and their friends. Some discretionary power must necessarily be left with the Professors to modify the course, for those who may have previously attended some of the classes, and for some others who can give satisfactory reasons for exemption from the established rules. The duration of the Sessions should be regulated, as far as I can judge, either by Semestres, as in Paris, or should extend to five complete months, without any holidays, except Christmas-day and Good Friday, as I believe every teacher is aware of the bad effects of days of idleness, which are too generally those of dissipation, breaking in upon the regular habits of study and attention to business. Courses of three months should be relinquished, as there is no subject that can be taught with any advantage in so short a period, and it appears somewhat inconsistent to declare any part of medicine essential, that can be discussed in little more than ten weeks. I confess, that I have never been able quite to understand, by what rule, in the sale of learning, the quantity of knowledge obtainable in a three months' course, should cost the Students as much as the information to be derived from instruction of six months' duration.

Is there great variety, do you know, in the Course that is followed by young men here?—I never understood there was any particular Course here. They proceed either as they themselves think best, or by the advice of a Medical friend, or of their fellow students or friends.

There is not much uniformity, then, in the course followed?—I suppose not. I have often been consulted by young men as to the course they should follow in Medical study, and I found they had no views of their own. They were often anxious to begin at the wrong end.

What is the next subject on which you are to favour us with your observations?—I beg next to offer some remarks on *Examinations*. Examinations (without which, teaching by mere Lectures is apt to be very inefficient) appear to me very important for securing regular

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attendance, which cannot be enforced either by monthly inscriptions, or occasionally calling the roll of students. They encourage study also, and attention during the prelections, by the emulation which necessarily takes place, and by the check upon idleness, arising from the public exposure of ignorance. They should be frequently, and at extra hours (except perhaps in the classes of Clinical Surgery and Medicine, where the Lectures cannot well be daily), and should be optional neither with Students nor Professors. Many of the former will be desirous to avoid these Examinations, for the very reasons on account of which they are recommended, *viz.*, the enforcement of regular attendance, and of habits of study and application; whilst the Professors (as Prunelle, a celebrated teacher, asserts) are not unwilling to drop the ceremony, as it is to many a very fatiguing, and, compared with teaching, a disgusting occupation, requiring a particular tact, got only by practice, with much patience and temper for its proper execution. If these Examinations be sufficiently frequent, and conscientiously carried on, the progress of the young men in their studies will be ascertained, and the discovery made, whether or not they have understood and profited by the instruction they have received; whilst the abuse, which I suspect still exists, will be avoided, of students preparing themselves by the continued and hurtful application of three or four months, in order to pass the final Examination, whilst three or four years may have been wasted in comparative idleness. Besides these frequent Examinations of a more familiar kind, a more solemn ceremony may take place at the end of the year, when the students would be obliged to give proofs of their proficiency in the branches of knowledge to which their attention had been directed. These Annual Examinations might be conducted by a Committee of the Professors; and the Students, besides being obliged to answer orally, might have written questions delivered to them, which they must answer without preparation, either in English or Latin; and this exercise, by which their proficiency in those languages would be ascertained, should be performed without their having power of getting assistance from others. By these methods, Students, who had been negligent, might be remanded to their studies, and thus, perhaps, reclaimed from idleness, with much less loss of time, with less disheartening disgrace than at present; whilst the Professors would be saved from those painful feelings, inseparable from the rejection of young men, whose deficiencies may have proceeded from want of capacity, as well as from inattention,—and who, besides having lost a great deal of time, may have wasted needlessly, in their Academical career, the means which their parents had some difficulty in supplying. In cases of incapacity, it is still of more importance to discover the inutility of bestowing time and money on what cannot be acquired, and by the system of Examination; I have mentioned this cause of failure would be easily found out, and the mortification, both to the Student and his parents, rendered less poignant, and less hurtful in a pecuniary point of view. I am inclined to think that all the Examinations should be in English, not in Latin, since the Lectures are not now, as formerly, delivered in that language, and as using it in conversation is completely relinquished in this country. The Classical attainments of the Graduates ought to be ascertained by other means than by their power of expressing themselves in Latin, which is not perhaps a correct test either of good or of bad scholarship, as many excellent scholars are unaccustomed to the exercise, whilst a few months' practice, with a Grinder, gives a degree of readiness in that kind of Latin with which the Examiners must be satisfied, to many who would make a poor figure in translating one of the Classics. The Professors, besides, will be better enabled to discover the Students' Medical knowledge when the Examination is carried on in English, as the young men (I speak from experience) are apt to misapprehend what is said in a dead language, whilst they are confused, not only from the flurry inseparable from the occasion, but also from the fear in some of them of committing gross grammatical errors. It appears to me, that the *Thesis* should be in English, not only because great shallowness and many defects are easily concealed under the veil of a learned language, but also because they are very commonly translated (besides being frequently composed) by the Grinders, at a considerable expense, which might well be spared for more useful purposes. I am also of opinion, that it would be much better if the publication of the Thesis were optional, as it can hardly be expected that young men, who have just finished their education can produce anything so useful, interesting, or original, as to do much honour to the University, or to be beneficial to the Medical world. I believe, indeed, that of the immense mass of printed Theses which have issued from the College, very few have been worthy of being saved from the usual fate of waste paper, though some may have been the ground-work of subsequent publications. The money expended upon printing, and frequently upon translating the Theses, would go far in defraying the charges of an enlarged Medical education; and these would be still further diminished by removing the stamp-duty upon the Diploma, which seems to be a partial and oppressive tax, whilst it cannot be of much importance to the Treasury.—*Outlines.* It appears to me, that every Professor should have Outlines of his Lectures, in which a condensed, but pretty full sketch, should be given of every subject taught in the Course, with copious references to the best writers on every important point. By such Outlines, the Professor is kept from wandering from the proper subject of his Lecture, and from needlessly encroaching on the provinces of other teachers in the University, whilst he is saved from the necessity of daily and tedious recapitulation, by which much time is often lost. In the Outlines also, the Student finds the means of reference to what he has heard during the day, without the fatigue of taking notes, and is enabled to study the subject better at home, if bad health has caused an interruption in his attendance upon the Lecture. By the list of Books in the Outlines, the class of Bibliography of some German Universities is rendered unnecessary, whilst the Student is directed to the best sources of information in the immense labyrinth of Medical Literature, where he is liable to lose himself in inextricable confusion, not only from the number of authors, but also from the opposite opinions of those whom he consults

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without a guide. Some of the German Handbuchs or Manuals seem to me models of what Outlines should be.—*Theory of Medicine.* I conceive that the task of this Professorship should be confined to Physiology, or an account of the various healthy functions of the body, illustrated, when necessary, by experiment. We have only to consider the number and importance of the subjects of this Course, and the extensive labours of Haller, Adelon, Magendie, Bostock, &c., in order to conclude, that the science will give sufficient employment to the undivided attention of one teacher during five or six months, even supposing Physiology to be stationary. Progress, however, is making in this branch of Medicine every day, not only by the discovery of new facts, but also by the new views suggested, by more accurate observation correcting the fallacies of former established opinions. The science of Physiology, from its great extent and difficulty, will probably long continue wavering, and perplexed with uncertainty; so that whoever teaches it, must be upon the alert, in order to be acquainted with its advance or irregular movements, and to make the Students aware of all the improvements which are sufficiently substantiated. *Pathology*, Functional or Physiological, at present included in the Course of the Theory of Medicine, will fully occupy a separate Course of Lectures, which may be given either by the teacher of Physiology, or by another Professor appointed for that purpose, who may, at the same time, devote as much attention to Structural Pathology, or Morbid Anatomy, as may be requisite for the due illustration of the subject. *Therapeutics*, which include Diet, Regimen, and the general doctrines of Practical Medicine, at present taught also by the Professor of the Institutes, should be intrusted to the teacher of Materia Medica, which should be given therapeutically, or according to the general doctrines of the Application of Medicines, according to their supposed or ascertained influence on particular organs or functions. I next advert to *Clinical Medicine.*—A Physician may be very learned in Medicine, and yet be very ignorant how to alleviate or remove disease; hence the necessity of combining practical with theoretical knowledge, by attendance on the sick, and hence the great utility of Clinical lectures. At the bedside of the patients, the Student not only soon gets over the disrelish, and sometimes the alarm, which a near approach to disease occasions, but he also sees, and, as it were, touches the symptoms he has heard described in the lectures on the Practice of Physic, and he learns all the phenomena which are pathognomonic, but which no description can render intelligible, nor impress upon the memory. He compares all these with what he has learned from books, and soon discovers how little he should trust to general descriptions, as the symptoms vary in every individual from age, temperament, previous habits, and many other causes, both external and internal. He sees the influence of those medicines, with whose alleged virtues he has become acquainted, by the study of Materia Medica, and the general doctrines of Therapeutics, gets timely warning of the difference between the results of practice and the promises of Theory, and comes to learn that experience, enlightened by the knowledge of others, must be his chief guide if he wish to benefit his fellow-creatures in the line of his profession. Such being the importance of Clinical Medicine, I cannot conceal, that the manner in which it has been hitherto taught in Edinburgh, does not appear to me the best calculated for securing all the advantages to be wished for to the Students. The system seems to me radically defective, from too much being trusted to chance for the proper performance of so important a duty. The Medical Professors, including those of Chemistry and Botany, are, *ex officio*, Clinical teachers, and it may happen, that some of them may have no taste for such a situation, which they may either reject altogether, or fill it unwillingly, and consequently perform their task with languor and indifference: others, though able Professors in their own departments, may not have the talents suited for Clinical Medicine, may have had no experience before their appointment, and consequently may so manage the treatment of the patients, and the lectures to the Students, as to render their services beneficial neither to the one nor the other. It appears to me, besides, that the Medical Professors should be so occupied by the duties of their respective Chairs, as not to have time enough at their command for proper attendance in the Clinical wards, or for composing their lectures upon the cases under their care. To me, indeed, it is inconceivable how the Clinical teachers, during a visit of an hour or two, even with all the assistance derivable from their Clerks, can have opportunity for analysing the symptoms of a considerable number of cases with such accuracy as to enable them to form an opinion upon their nature, and to decide upon the treatment, of which a detailed account is to be given to the Students. In place of the present system, I cannot help thinking, that the appointment of a Clinical Professor, or perhaps better of two Professors, permanently attached to the Hospital, would be a very important improvement in the plan of Clinical instruction in the University. Such a Professor might continue to act as at present in the Infirmary, or have a separate hospital, in which there might be wards also for the Professor of Clinical Surgery, who has, on the existing system, the not very agreeable duty of commenting upon the treatment of cases under the charge of other practitioners. The Professor of Clinical Medicine should devote much of his time to the wards under his care—should lecture frequently, so that he may point out to the Students the important, but often transient changes in diseases. He should have frequent examinations of the Students upon the nature of the cases they witness—upon the motives for particular practice, with the distinguishing symptoms and probable termination of the complaints—and he should insist upon full and accurate descriptions of the morbid appearances discovered after death. Such a class would be useful, not only to the Students, but also to the public, as a great deal of information could not fail to be collected upon the most successful modes of practice, on the influence of the seasons and weather on the general health, with the rise, progress, and termination of epidemic diseases. I suspect that we must ascribe to the want of a permanent Professor of Clinical Medicine the dearth of Reports in Scotland, whilst these most useful of all medical publications abound in France, Germany, and Italy. Advantage would be derived from

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each Clinical Professor (if two be appointed) having several Clerks, as the Students might be divided into parties, and attend them at their morning and evening visits; when, by hearing the examination of the patients, with the practice detailed in the reports, they would be more minutely acquainted with the various diseases as they occurred—more likely to understand the lectures delivered upon them by the Professor, and be less noisy and violent than at present during the Physcian's attendance, when the crowd and jostling not only disturb the sick, but also render the Students only distant spectators of what is going on. It appears to me, that the Clerks should either have taken out their Diplomas, or have attended at least for some time to Clinical Medicine, that they may be of use to the Students in the way of explanation when required, and that there may be no risk of the patients suffering from their inexperience, if medical treatment be requisite upon admission, or called for at any time during the absence of the Physician. I confess that I have some jealousy as to much being left even to the Clerks, without reference to the Clinical Professor, who should be fully and solely responsible for the treatment and welfare of the patients, and cannot approve of the foreign plan of trusting the sick to the management of the Students, however the Professor may superintend; as abuses may happen, and very disagreeable accidents be the consequence. I can see no advantage in having many patients at one time in the Clinical ward, fifteen or twenty affording sufficient employment for the most acute and laborious Physician, who has to examine the Students (who will be confused by a greater number), and to prepare two or three lectures every week. If the cases be judiciously selected, as age, sex, &c., diversify the same disease in different individuals, the Students are quite sure of seeing enough of that variety of practice which can alone be useful for beginners, as a skilful and experienced Physician (the Professor of Clinical Medicine should necessarily be so) will multiply and alter his modes of cure according to the variety of the symptoms. Such variety of practice is rational, is pointed out by nature, and forms the best method of teaching the Practice of Physic with success, being very different from that dissimilarity in treatment in which inexperienced Physicians are apt to indulge, when guided by their own theoretical views, or by the suggestions of others. I may perhaps be allowed to suggest, that the Dispensaries might be converted into a sort of auxiliary Clinical School, resembling the Polyclinic of the Germans. The Students might be encouraged and advised to devote some of their leisure time to such institutions, where the attending Physicians might give, if not lectures, at least very useful explanations of the cases, with the requisite treatment; and since these Physicians are generally junior practitioners, whose time is not, as I well know, very valuable, the fees demanded would not be very oppressive. Whilst the Students would be much benefited by attendance at such establishments, practical and experienced Physicians would be gradually formed, well fitted for supplying vacancies occurring in the Clinical Chairs of the University. I next go to the Class of *Practice of Physic*. As a complete view of this subject has never been taken in this University, it seems to be impossible to discuss so important and extensive a subject in five or six months, so that the propriety of devoting a second course of lectures to it appears manifest. In this, as well as in some of the other classes, it has been the custom to lecture twice a-day for a considerable time before the termination of the session, which shows a laudable anxiety on the part of the Professors to complete their tasks but which becomes fatiguing to the Students, who are apt, besides, to think that those parts of the course taught in so hurried a manner, are of inferior importance, so that they too generally become remiss in their attendance, or return home before the end of the Academical session.

Do you recollect what proportion of the course that ought to have been gone over by Dr. Gregory was occasionally omitted?—It is long since I attended the class. I should think, he did not go through two-thirds of it; and his course varied in different years. He never, in fact, completed his subject.

Have you ever had occasion to know, that Candidates for Degrees are sometimes examined with regard to the treatment of diseases of which they never had heard a word while attending the Medical classes?—I cannot state as to that.

Did Dr. Gregory supply, in the second year, what had been omitted the year before?—Some subjects omitted in one year he discussed in another; but I do not think he ever went over the whole. I do not like to say that positively; but such is my impression. If Students are only bound to attend one year, they might finish the Curriculum without hearing anything at all on the Practice of Physic in points of importance.

Supposing two-thirds only of the course gone over in one year, is a Student obliged to attend again?—I do not think so.

Then, one third of the subjects he may never have heard lectured upon?—And his knowledge of them may have been got from books alone, or in the Clinical wards.

What do you next proceed to make remarks on?—With your permission I shall make a remark or two on the study of *Anatomy*. These Lectures on the subject of Descriptive, General, and Pathological Anatomy, with such occasional Surgical and Physiological Observations as are naturally suggested by the parts under consideration, are quite sufficient for one Professor, and perhaps can hardly be discussed in one course of six months. The propriety, therefore, of separating Surgery from the Class of Anatomy, and confining so extensive and important a subject to another Professor, accustomed to the practice of the art, is, I believe, now very generally acknowledged. As the separation between Surgery and Medicine exists only in theory, and as it cannot exist in practice, except in large towns or in crowded neighbourhoods, I conceive that the education of a Physician and Surgeon should be nearly similar, if not entirely the same. Since diseases, which, at their commencement, do not require surgical practice, frequently escape, during their progress, from what is deemed, by some, the peculiar province of the Physician, (diseases of the eyes, throat, erysipelas, abscess, &c.) it seems absurd

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that a Physician should be either unable or unwilling, from a false idea of his dignity, to give relief to his patient, without the assistance of a Surgeon. As a great proportion of the Edinburgh Graduates are to be general practitioners, and very few of them settlers in great towns, an acquaintance both with the Theory and Practice of Surgery seems for them to be indispensable. Many of them, besides, are placed in situations where a demand for a prompt decision is made upon them, where there is no opportunity for consulting with their brethren, and where surgical treatment cannot, frequently, be delayed, without danger or injury to the patient. Along with attendance upon the Professor of Surgery, the Students should, of course, frequent the Clinical Wards, where they will see the operations performed on the living body, with the various means employed in Surgical diseases, and where they will witness also the influence of Medicine on local disorders, and thus often learn the appearance, progress, cure, or unlucky termination of internal affections of the same nature. The Clinical Professor of Surgery will direct their attention to the most useful and interesting cases, explain to them the motives for particular modes of treatment, and will let them know when and why some of the diseases resist the operation of Medical management, and admit of no other remedy than the most severe of all,—Operation. *Practical Anatomy.*—Though Practical Anatomy has been left to the option of the Graduates, and classed along with some other subjects in the Statuta, I cannot help thinking that it is quite out of place, and that it is most important, if not quite essential to the proper acquisition of medical knowledge, as a minute acquaintance with the structure of the body, and of the relative position of parts, can be obtained only by dissection. Minute Anatomy is, in truth, the basis of Medicine and Surgery, as the structure and composition of the organs which perform the functions of the healthy body must be known, before we can ascertain the changes which take place in Disease, that are to regulate our modes of practice. To the Surgeon, it is needless to add, an intimate knowledge of Anatomy is, if possible, of more consequence than to the Physician; as, in operations, the mistake of a hair's-breadth may sometimes cause the death of the patient; and it is equally clear, that no Surgeon should presume to use the knife upon the living and sentient body, who has not acquired confidence and skill by frequent operations on the dead subject. As it will be nearly impossible for Practical Anatomy to be carried on to a great extent in the University, the Students must be allowed to get Dissection where they best can; and their proficiency might be ascertained, as in some of the German Universities, by their being obliged to dissect some part of the body, unless the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery be satisfied with the certificates they bring from the place where they have studied Practical Anatomy. *Chemistry.*—It may appear almost presumptuous in me to make any observations upon the subject of Chemistry, which is so admirably and successfully taught by Dr. Hope; but I will venture to remark, that, as Chemistry is so favourite and fashionable a study, a considerable proportion of those who attend this Class are general students, whilst the greatest part of the Course (from the wide and daily increasing range of the Science) is occupied with the general principles, and with their application to manufactures and the common arts of life, so that comparatively little attention is paid to Animal, Vegetable, and Pharmaceutical Chemistry. It appears to me, therefore, that a separate Course for Medical Students should be given, in which the application of Chemistry to Vegetable substances, so important for the study of Materia Medica, and to Animal substances, by which both Physiology and Pathology may be illustrated, would be discussed, whilst a part of the Course might be devoted to the Chemical preparation of Medicines. As Practical Chemistry is one of the most important subjects to which the Medical Student's attention can be directed, I think that this should form a statutory part of his education; but, from the number of Medical Students, they could not be accommodated in the University, and must be allowed to acquire their knowledge on the subject where it can be best and most conveniently procured. I believe, that, even in Edinburgh, a sufficient number of establishments for teaching Practical Chemistry would be opened, in no long time, after the demand was created by the Statuta Solennia. *Botany.*—The Course of Botany should be extended to six months, and should include, besides Terminology and Classification, Vegetable Anatomy, Vegetable Physiology, and Geography of Plants, with Horticulture, in its most interesting and important parts. Botany thus comes in contact with Animal Anatomy and Physiology, and also with Natural History and Comparative Anatomy. *Natural History.*—That Natural History must be useful to the Physician, appears from its including the History of Man, with all his varieties, and the modifications produced by climate and other causes. There is also the information to be derived from considering the habits, functions, structure, improvement, degradation, and diseases of other animals, not to mention Mineralogy, which treats of so many substances which are destructive to animal life, or useful as powerful remedies. In Medical Topography, also, a subject much neglected, but which is very important, both in a civil and military point of view, Mineralogy and Geology are of essential use to the Physician.

Might not such an extended Preliminary Education, preparatory to Medical studies, such as you recommend, have the effect of limiting very much the number of Medical Students, reducing it injuriously to the interest of the public?—If the change were to take place suddenly, without proper warning to the public, it might have that effect: but, I presume, the change would not be made without due warning, and in time for those coming to the University, who mean to be Medical Students, to prepare themselves accordingly.

Do you not think those who study Medicine are generally from a class of society as likely to be able to bear the expense of an extensive education, as those are who study for the Church?—From my own knowledge, I should say much more so—as they come in general from a class of Society able to afford it better than many who study for the Scots Church.

Have you made any observations in regard to the Class of Medical Jurisprudence?—I have; but I find I omitted to bring my notes upon it. It is a useful Class, but proper only for the last year of the Student's Curriculum. For the proper study of it, a previous knowledge

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of all the subjects already spoken of is required. It should form a fixed part of Medical Education.

Have you any farther suggestions to favour us with, on the subject of Medical Studies?—I have only to offer now, in conclusion, a few observations on the influence of the proposed changes on the number of Graduates. *Influence of proposed Changes on Number of Graduates.*—I am convinced that the parents and guardians of young men intending to enter the Medical Profession, will not be alarmed at the proposed changes in education, unless these alterations be made so suddenly as to take them by surprise, or so extensive as to force the students to incur a considerably increased expenditure, with an unreasonable and inconvenient prolongation of Academical attendance. I conceive, that whatever changes are ultimately decided upon, due warning will be given; so that young men will have time to acquire preliminary education, who might not have thought such preparation necessary, under the present system. The period of residence at the University will not be much longer than is now required; and, though the expense, from enlarged education, may be somewhat increased, I feel pretty certain, that from the desire and value for knowledge now so prevalent, the public will see the propriety of Physicians keeping pace, at least with other classes of society, in Literary and Scientific acquirements, and of their being thoroughly instructed in all the branches of knowledge connected with their profession. Though other Medical Institutions, such as the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, have essentially improved the education required from those who wish for Diplomas, and have consequently made those Diplomas of more difficult attainment, I believe that no falling off has taken place in the number of the Candidates; and I am inclined to think, that the more the respectability of Degrees is increased, the more will they become objects of ambition, and less grudge felt at any additional expense incurred by procuring them. I have heard of no diminution in the crowd of Edinburgh Graduates, after the fees were raised at once from three to four guineas, and after a heavy duty, in the shape of stamp, was laid upon Diplomas,—an imposition against which the Professors could not, unluckily, remonstrate, as they had, nearly at the same time, proposed to levy an additional sum of similar amount, upon the Graduates, had not the Students protested and the Patrons interfered. But, granting that the proposed changes in Medical Education should have the effect of lessening the number of the Graduates, I am not aware that such a result would be a good argument against the propriety of the measure. The University is bound to do its duty to the public, by taking care that no Physicians leave its walls, who are not qualified in every respect to be safe and useful Practitioners of Medicine. Its honour and respectability seem to depend, not so much upon the number as upon the quality of its Graduates; and it ought to give an example to, instead of perhaps being obliged ultimately to copy, other Institutions, which the public voice will, I trust, in no long time, compel to raise the standard of education to what is now required by the Naval and Military Medical Boards, before which an Edinburgh Graduate, with the qualifications at present required, cannot appear, from not possessing sufficient Literary, Scientific, and Medical acquirements. If other Institutions do not voluntarily improve their system of education, the Legislature must interfere for so necessary an end; and, as it has thought proper on one occasion to meddle with such matters, and pass a most injudicious Act in favour of the English Apothecaries, to the great injury of Medical respectability and the public interest, it seems bound to retrace its steps, and to make new enactments for the proper regulation of Medical Studies over the whole kingdom. As to a plan which has been suggested, of having two or more Degrees in Medicine, I confess that I cannot see the utility of such a measure. I conceive that no man who is not fully educated, and capable of managing the health of the public, should be let loose upon society, to which he cannot fail to be dangerous. If men, deficient in certain requisite branches of Medical knowledge, get the privilege of practising, proper attention to the interests of the public renders restrictions necessary, that they may be prevented from going beyond the bounds of their skill and information, in the exercise of their profession. Such ordinances exist in France and Germany, where inferiorly-educated individuals are allowed to practise; but, as far as can be judged from the opinions and complaints prevalent in those countries, the regulations are constantly infringed. Much bad humour exists between the fully and partially licensed Practitioners; and the result seems to be, that the Medical profession is degraded, both really and in public estimation; whilst the general impression is, that such inferior Degrees should be abolished. I cannot help concluding, therefore, that there should be only one Medical Degree in the University of Edinburgh, which is to ensure complete education in all who have a Diploma; and that the possessors, most of whom are to be general Practitioners, must take their stations in society according to choice, talent, the accidents of fortune, public opinion or caprice, and their own exertions, or the recommendations of their friends.

What would you propose as a proper Course of Medical Study?—I have made out a sketch, and it as follows:—

Preliminary—Greek, Latin, French, Mathematics.
Collateral, sometimes *Preliminary*—Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy.
Medical Classes—Anatomy, two courses; Practical Anatomy, ditto; Practice of Physic, ditto; Chemistry, ditto (General and Medical); Physiology; Pathology; Materia Medica; Clinical, Medicine, two courses; Clinical Surgery, ditto; Surgery; Botany; Natural History; Midwifery; Medical Jurisprudence; Practical Chemistry.
1*st Winter*—Anatomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy.
1*st Summer*—Botany, Natural History, Medical Chemistry.
2*d Winter*—Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, Ethics.
2*d Summer*—Practical Anatomy, Practical Chemistry.
3*d Winter*—Practice of Physic, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Logic.
3*d Summer*—Practice of Physic, Clinical Medicine, Surgery.

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4th Winter—Anatomy, Clinical Medicine, Midwifery.

4th Summer—Clinical Midwifery, Clinical Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence.

The Course of Studies which you recommend will occupy for its completion ten months in the year, for four years?—Yes.

Does not this scheme, which you now propose, proceed on the supposition that the Preliminary Education has been less complete than is now recommended?—Yes; the sketch is, of what should be attended by those who have not been acquainted with the subjects before coming to the University. I need not say that I made out this with diffidence, as considerable difference of opinion exists, I believe, amongst individuals more capable of judging than I can pretend to be, as to the connexion and succession of the branches of study which have been recommended.

Is not Logic put in late?—I have placed Logic after Moral Philosophy, from the idea, that what may be called the Descriptive Anatomy and Physiology of Mind should be studied, before attending to Logic, or those rules for best employing the mental functions in reasoning and the accumulation, arrangement, and communication of knowledge.

Do you recommend that Students should avail themselves of Private Lectures?—By all means.

Do you think that the attendance on such private teachers as the University should fix on should be esteemed a regular course?—I should think such attendance might be taken for a second course. I think that the first course should be in the University, and that the second might be with a respectable private teacher. That would be useful for both Students and Professors, as there would be a competition in the performance of duty.

In reading works on Surgery, have you ever found that practices are occasionally recommended, which betray complete ignorance of the principles of Mechanical Philosophy?—There is an affection called Emphysema, in which air escapes from the lungs into the cavity of the chest, and into the cellular substance of the body. The rationale of the symptoms, and the treatment proposed, appear to have been erroneous, from ignorance of Pneumatics, and of the Mechanism of respiration.

Do you not think that more than a superficial acquaintance with Physical Science is necessary, if it were only for the purpose of checking the progress of extravagant and irrational opinions on such subjects as Animal Magnetism, Animal Electricity, Lunar Influence, and what has been called Sol-lunar Influence,—and for enabling Physicians easily to refute and demolish the absurd theories which are often started on many other subjects of Medical inquiry?—I would answer, decidedly so. A man, in fact, who has a due proportion of general knowledge, is less liable to be misled by improper theories in Medicine.

Have you now gone over all the subjects on which you proposed to favour us with your observations?—Yes. I have thus ventured to speak successively on these heads—Preliminary Education, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Courses of Study, Examinations, Theses, Outlines, Theory of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Practice of Physic, Anatomy and Surgery, Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, and Natural History.

The Commissioners are very much obliged to you for your excellent observations.—I have stated them not without the greatest diffidence, as the important and difficult subject of Education has only occasionally attracted my attention.

George Dunbar, Esq., Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, called in and further examined.

Professor Dunbar.

Are the Elements of Greek taught in your Class?—Yes.

One object to-day, is to have your ideas as to the propriety of that plan,—whether you think it better the Elements should be taught in the First Class, or, whether it should be required of Students coming to the University, that they should be previously acquainted with the Elements of the Greek Language?—It would certainly save me some trouble, if they were previously taught in some of the public schools; but, I apprehend, the Elements of Greek must continue to be taught in the University.

State your reasons for thinking so.—In some of the public schools, as the High School of Edinburgh, and the New Academy here, and schools in some provincial towns, Greek is taught to a considerable extent; and such as are there taught the usual time, may with propriety at once, on coming to the University, join the Second Class, where the Elements are not so much insisted on. But, in the parochial schools in Scotland, I believe, a very considerable number of schoolmasters are not capable of teaching Greek, so as to enable pupils to attend my Second Class with advantage when they come to the University; and I judge so from several of the Students who enter the junior Class.

But, do you think, if, according to the strict rule of the University, the Professor of Greek were to begin with the higher authors, that men would not be found as schoolmasters in the country, capable of teaching the Elements?—Not unless they get far more encouragement than at present.

Would not the circumstance of it being the practice in Scottish Universities to require of Students a previous knowledge of the Elements, necessarily lead to that?—The salaries of parochial schoolmasters are small, and their school-wages low; consequently, it is not probable sufficiently well educated teachers could be got; and, in country parishes, young men farther advanced in life attend to other branches of knowledge, which keeps them back in their Classical education; whereas, in large towns, in the public schools, Classical literature is the principal object attended to.

But, without confining your attention to parochial schools, would not there be a supply of good teachers for the Elements of Greek?—If there were a sufficient number of scholars

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and due encouragement, there might; but I question whether a sufficient number of pupils could be got.

Perhaps not in many country parishes,—but in county towns for instance?—Of young men from those towns, I have found a considerable number who have joined my Second Class on coming to College; but I have also found, from the same places, a considerable number who were obliged to go to my First Class. I stated, formerly, that my First Class is divided into two parts. The first consists of those who have learned the greater part of the Grammar, but are not sufficiently grounded and prepared to go to the higher Class; the other part consists of those who had not studied the Elements at all, or who have proceeded but a short way in them. The first division have their attention directed to reading some of the easiest books, besides learning the Grammar; the other division go over the Grammar at the same time with the advanced side, and afterwards join them in reading some of the simplest authors. I found, at first, that the proportion of the two parts of the Class was nearly equal; but, for some years past, the number on the less advanced side has been diminishing. This year it is about a half less than the other,—a proof that more attention is now paid to teaching Greek than formerly. But matters are not yet in such a state as to recommend the removing the Elementary Class in the University.

If warning were given that the Greek Class was to begin with more advanced authors, as Homer and Herodotus, Xenophon and Plato, would not that induce teachers in different towns to prepare the young men to be enabled to be as far advanced with relation to the Greek Class in the College, as is the case in regard to the Latin Class?—They do not begin the study of Greek as soon as the Latin. It would be impossible to study English, and some other necessary branches, at the same time with them both; and for this reason,—the study of Greek is not so soon begun as that of Latin. A great number are not able to join my Second Class; and I doubt much whether, as schoolmasters are appointed and encouraged at present, it would be possible to make the case otherwise.

But, as things are at present, is not there rather encouragement not to begin Greek before going to College?—I know of no direct encouragement. Even at Edinburgh, where in the High School Greek is taught to a greater extent than in most public schools—even from that Seminary a considerable number join my First Class. I may mention, that I have considered the numbers educated in Edinburgh, who have joined my Classes, compared with those who come from the country. My first Class, taking an average of 10 years, consists of about 140. The number in that Class, who have been educated at Edinburgh, is not more than 30. That forms only about a fifth part of the Junior Class. Therefore the condition of the country, as well as the town, must be taken into view in considering this matter. The Second Class and Third together consist of upwards of 200; and the number of those educated in Edinburgh, does not amount to more than 50, or a fourth part of the whole. So that Edinburgh furnishes a small proportion of those who join my different Classes.

Do you think that a course of two years, having a session of six months each, is sufficient for a young man to acquire a complete knowledge of Greek?—That must depend very much on himself; for he should do as much or more by himself, than while under the Professor. I am sorry to say, that a number, having in view professions not requiring an extensive knowlege of Greek, do not pay so much attention as would be desirable. I do not, however, consider two years sufficient to give a competent knowledge of Greek, and far less a complete knowledge. But I have three Classes; and it is in the option of any one, qualified to attend, to join whichever of them he pleases. Students may go at first to the Second Class; and those who do so are more numerous than formerly. They may join the Third Class, and attend there as often as they choose. The majority of Students attend two years. Many attend only one year, but some three, four, and even five years.

Do Students generally attend two years?—Yes, although a considerable number attend only one. One session qualifies to enter the Divinity Hall. Such as enter to the profession of a Writer to the Signet, find one year sufficient, and sometimes they do not attend any longer.

Do you conceive a single course of six months, is able to give a Student any thing like a competent knowledge of Greek?—If any one join my First Class, and be obliged to go through the Grammar, and read a little of the Collectanea Minora used there, he must know very little of Greek.

Do you think two years' attendance, supposing he attend your two first courses, adequate to give him a competent knowledge of Greek?—In that time, if he has tolerable abilities, and has paid due attention, he may be able to read Xenophon, the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, perhaps Herodotus; but not the higher authors, as Demosthenes, Thucydides, or the dramatic writers, and cannot therefore be thought to have a competent knowledge of Greek.

According to the practice in Scotland at present, you say young men generally attend two years; have they an opportunity of making themselves accomplished Greek scholars in that time?—They have the opportunity, but scarcely the time.

But, according to the ordinary practice, is this seldom the result?—It is not often the result; but I hold want of inducement to cultivate Classical Literature, to be the great drawback under which we labour.

Supposing a young man has acquired all the elementary parts of the language at a parochial or other school, or in any way, before going to the University, might not he employ three years there with great advantage, in the study of Greek?—I think he might. There is nothing to prevent him in this University. Some have attended me four years—a few have attended five years. A considerable number who enter the First Class go afterwards to the Second, and from that to the Third. A greater proportion enter the Second for the first time; and a considerable number of those go to the Third, generally averaging about seventy

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or eighty. I do not believe more than five or six enter the Third Class for the first time. They go from the Second to the Third; and, after attending two courses, they may join the Third as often as they please, without paying any thing more than the class-dues. I might demand a fee, as it is a totally different course, yet I have granted this privilege to those who have attended two courses previously. I take only the ordinary dues.

Is that voluntarily?—Yes. It is a private class, and different from the first.

Is your reason for not abolishing the Elementary Class, solely that a sufficient number of teachers could not be procured, from whom young men might learn the Elements before coming to the University?—There is nothing in the world to hinder those who choose to go to the Second Class, from doing so at once. They join the First because they find themselves not qualified to join the Second. I do not know what effect might be produced by encouraging parochial teachers; but I have not hitherto found many pupils from their schools qualified for the Second Class.

Supposing sufficient teachers could be procured, by whom the Elements might be taught, that would render it unnecessary to have an Elementary Class in the University?—If the Elements were well taught by teachers, it would. But, even from Burgh schools, a number come to the University not sufficiently grounded in the Elements to go to my Second Class at first. If there were not a Junior Class, the consequence would be, that they would go to the Second without being sufficiently qualified. I may be mistaken, but I consider my proceeding with the Elementary Class to be different from the practice in public schools. The teachers in them are more limited in point of time, and cannot go over the rules and examples so minutely as I do; and I make observations that enable the Students to understand the principles better than they could do, where the teacher is limited in point of time, and perhaps has not studied them so minutely.

Supposing persons qualified to teach the Elements of Greek, could it be done with most advantage in the mode followed in College, or in the mode that may be followed in a Grammar School; in the one case, the boys being generally occupied only one hour a-day, while, in the other, they are under different discipline, and their whole time occupied?—I conceive they may be better taught in College than at School. I have two hours in my First Class, and that is an hour more than in the High School at present, and half an hour more, I believe, than in the Academy. I go over more ground in six months than is done there in nine or ten. As to discipline, a considerable proportion of my Junior Class are too far advanced in life to be subjected to the discipline of a public school. There are several every session, apparently 18, 19, and even above 20 years of age.

Is not the more advanced period of life, when your young men commence the study of Greek, a disadvantage to their progress in the language?—I consider it otherwise, as they must have then acquired more knowledge of their own language, which is essentially necessary, and more so than either Latin or Greek. I reckon the obliging pupils to study Latin and their own language and Greek at the same time, as calculated to give them little knowledge of any of them. Young men, studying their own language, along with Latin, for four years, and then commencing the study of Greek, will make more progress in the latter language in the space of two years, than if they had begun it two years earlier. Such is my opinion at least.

But, if it was the practice to attend six years instead of four, before coming to the University, would it not be better than at present?—Perhaps it might. It would depend on the constitution of the school, and the manner in which it was managed.

According to that view of the subject, how would you explain the admitted superiority of English boys in Greek?—They continue the study there much longer.

But, taking the same period of life; there they begin early?—I do not admit the superiority: at least, I have never seen any evidence of it. I think I could produce some of my students, of three, four, and five years, and could pit them against English boys, at any of the public schools. But a great proportion of my students attend only one year, and others only two. Six months for one year, and six for another, cannot give a competent knowledge of Greek literature. But those who have attended three, four, or five years, as is done in the public schools of England, may be pitted against any of the English scholars.

As your objection to abolishing your First Class rests on the inability of parochial teachers, should not the same reason render it necessary to have the Elements of Latin taught in the College, as many teachers in the country cannot teach Latin?—Perhaps it might. And, to my own knowledge, some of those who come to learn Latin in College here, would be better employed learning the Elements; but, from their time of life, they could not well go to a public Academy. Some of them are often self-taught, and very ill founded. They could not go with boys to first and second forms. Many of them are bad scholars, and are unable to read the Grammatical Exercises.

Is not an Academical education very much thrown away upon such persons?—Yes.

Is your Greek Class attended by many young men, who have not been taught by Schoolmasters, but by Students, who, during the Summer months, taught in the country?—Sometimes that happens; but not generally.

What proportion of Students entering the First Class have studied at country schools?—I stated already the proportion. The proportion educated at Edinburgh is about a fifth of the First Class, and about a fourth of the Second. About fifty or sixty joined the Second or Third Class, who were educated in Edinburgh. About thirty of the First Class had been educated here. All the rest were from the country.

Have you the means of distinguishing how they were taught in the country?—I seldom put questions to them to ascertain that. I believe some are privately taught; and those who are so taught, are best taught. I know, that in many of the parishes, those young men who teach, are supported by subscriptions. They carry on their education at the same time.

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During winter they find a substitute, and attend College; and they go back to the country in summer. They gradually work themselves forward; and, from this class of persons, better instructed pupils come to the University from the country than formerly. I remember, in my own native county (Berwickshire), few Parochial Schoolmasters could teach Latin; few or none could teach Greek. I received the first part of my classical education from a teacher in a remote village, and was obliged to travel two or three miles in order to get that education, as the Parochial Schoolmaster could neither teach Latin nor Greek. Little encouragement is given to Schoolmasters in many parishes. In several places Candidates for the Church are even excluded from becoming teachers of public schools. I conceive, a worse policy than this could not be adopted; as such persons are best qualified to teach parish schools. I may just state, that if the Students were *obliged* to attend my First Class, then there might be a question of the propriety of continuing it: but they are not obliged to attend it; they join it as they find themselves not qualified for the higher. They are under no other necessity of attending it, in preference to the classes for more advanced students; but, from the manner in which it has hitherto been attended, I consider it absolutely necessary, in the present state of Classical knowledge in the Parochial and Public Schools; and I can anticipate no change in them so extensive as to render its extinction probable, without manifest hurt and injury.

Do not the hours of attendance of your Classes interfere with some of the Latin Classes?—We have endeavoured to prevent that, but have not altogether succeeded. The First Classes of Greek and Latin do not meet at the same time; but the Second Greek and the First Latin Classes meet at the same hour; and I have heard complaints from parents, that they wished their children to attend the First Latin and the Second Greek Class at the same time, but that the hours interfered, and rendered it impossible. From the number of Classes taught, and the limited time we have at command, we have not been able to effect a different arrangement.

Notwithstanding the acknowledged eminence of the Greek Professors in Scotland for the last fifty years, in all the Universities, is it not your opinion that the state of Greek Literature in Scotland is very low?—I must say that it is low, and I attribute that to the little or no encouragement given to Classical Literature. Those who may be considered the best Greek scholars, study for the Church, but they are not obliged to study longer than the law of the Church requires, and to answer the Examinations, which are not severe. In England they have Scholarships, Bursaries, Exhibitions, Fellowships, Church-livings, &c. We have none of these; so that there is no encouragement here for Classical Literature. Those who join the Latin and Greek Classes, do so merely to qualify themselves for some profession, and they look no farther; but, in England, they know they must be good Classical scholars, before obtaining Scholarships, Bursaries, Fellowships, or admission into the higher ranks of the Church.

Was not there a time when Classical Literature was cultivated here, as much as in England?—Not to my knowledge. I have no evidence that Greek at least was cultivated to a greater extent in the Universities than at the present day. In judging of the extent of Greek Literature, as taught in our Universities, it appears to me that the *Junior Class* is generally taken as the criterion, than which nothing can be more erroneous and unjust. There are several eminent scholars in England; but fewer, in my estimation, than in Scotland, considering the immense advantages they possess over us. It is not so easily known, I believe, what progress young men, in our Universities, make in respect to Greek. In England they are examined publicly; and that must be before obtaining degrees, honours, and distinctions. Here there are no such public examinations, and no inducements; and, therefore, the knowledge of Greek they may possess, is known only to the Professor and the Students. In my Third Class, however, I have a considerable number who write Greek Essays,—not correct, certainly, but they make the attempt; and they also write Greek Poems. There were, of both, nearly thirty this season, and some very creditable. I offer a medal for the best Greek Essay or Poem which the Students may produce. The Students in that Third Class read Sophocles, Æschylus, Euripides, Aristophanes, Thucydides, Demosthenes, &c.; and that, I conceive, is as much and as well done as in most English Seminaries.

At the time when the character of Scotland stood highest for Classical Literature, what was then the encouragement it received; were there inducements, such as you have mentioned?—I do not know that there were the same inducements as I have mentioned; but there were others. The Reformation in Religion, which was supported and aided by Classical Literature, was a powerful stimulus. Indeed, at the period alluded to, Classical Literature alone was studied; and those who were distinguished by their attainments in it, were courted by the great and the mighty, as powerful instruments for forwarding the cause of religion, &c. I believe, however, that in Scotland, in the present day, *Greek Literature* is known to a far greater extent than at that period. There were a few eminent scholars, such as Buchanan, Melville, &c.; but the knowledge of Latin was far more extensive and accurate than of Greek. I must be allowed to state again, that the character of this country, for Classical Literature, cannot be expected to stand much higher than at present, unless far more encouragement is held out, both in our Schools and Colleges. The best of our youth are sent to the English Schools and Universities; and yet, when they have returned to Scotland, I have never heard that they very much excelled those who took their chance at home. But such a practice is *discouraging*, as, if they were educated here, *they could afford* to remain longer both at the Schools and Colleges, and thereby do us more honour than such as are forced to relinquish their studies to follow certain professions. In the English Universities, Scholarships and Fellowships, of £200 or £300 per annum, may well demand a greater extent of Classical erudition than we can afford to reach.

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At a Meeting of the Commissioners at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, 29th May 1827,

Dr. COOK in the Chair,

[There not being a quorum of Commissioners, those present resolved to examine the following Clergymen, who were requested to attend this day, viz., Professor Alexander, of St. Andrew's; the Rev. Matthew Leishman, Govan; the Rev. George Hamilton, Kirkcudbright; the Rev. Thomas Brown, St. John's, Glasgow; and the Rev. Andrew Bulloch, Tulliallan; all of whose residences are distant; and to report their Evidence to the Commission. Minutes of their Evidence were accordingly reported to a Meeting of the Commissioners, held on 10th July 1827, and received by them, and ordered to be printed.]

Professor Alexander. 29 May 1827.

Andrew Alexander, A.M., Professor of Greek in the United College of St. Andrew's, called in and examined.

At what time were you a Student of Theology in Edinburgh, and who was Professor of Divinity at the time?—I attended the Divinity Hall during the session of 1808-9, the last year of Dr. Hunter's Professorship; and I had previously attended the Divinity Hall at Glasgow, several sessions, under Dr. Findlay.

Will you be so good as communicate to us any information you are possessed of as to the formation and history of the Theological Library?—I was at no time, and am not now, acquainted with the history of the Library.

While you were here, were there discontents among the Students as to the management of the Library; and, if so, what was the nature of those complaints; do you know?—They complained, whether rightly or not I cannot say, that the funds were improvidently managed; and that, in consequence, the additions made to the Library were not such as might have been reasonably expected. They farther complained that they were not allowed a share in the management of the Library.

Did they claim to have a right in the management of the Library; and upon what grounds did they rest that claim?—If my recollection serves me, they rested partly on a claim of *right*, in consequence of the Library being altogether supported by their annual subscriptions. They thought they had some right to the management; and they considered that, on principles of expediency, it would be better to admit them to a share, at least, in the administration.

Were the accounts of the Library Expenditure submitted to the Students?—No; they were in no degree consulted on the subject, nor as to the general management.

No information was given them of the books purchased, and they had no choice in them?—No.

Did they send any remonstrances to the Professor on the subject?—Yes. Several meetings of Students were held, and they sent representations to Dr. Hunter, suggesting generally that it would be advantageous if the Librarian and Library were put in some degree under the control and management of a Committee of Students.

Do you remember his reply?—He was unwilling to denude himself, in any degree, of the sole and absolute power which had been transmitted to him from his predecessor in office.

Were those complaints of the Students of recent origin, or not; do you know?—I am not aware that they had existed only during Dr. Hunter's incumbency. I rather think I have heard they existed prior to it; but I cannot speak positively to the fact.

Do you know any circumstances that led to those remonstrances?—I believe Dr. Hunter, that year, increased the subscription by his own authority; that the Students were required to pay to the Library a sum raised by him, (I think from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*,) which led the Students to inquire whether they ought not to have some share in the management.

Did you ever see any Constitution of the Library on which the claim of right was founded?—No; but I understood the Students had obtained some documents which they thought supported their pretensions.

And do you know where the constitution was at that time?—No. I think the students were then very much in the dark as to their rights, or whether they had any at all. They went very much on views of expediency.

When you speak of a share in the administration, do you mean of funds, or the general management?—The general management;—that their Committee should have the general superintendence of the Library—should be empowered to review the Library annually, or oftener, if they thought proper, in order to ascertain the state of the books, and whether any were missing—and should act as a sort of check on the Librarian in the exercise of his office.

Did you think the students ought to have had the selection of books?—At that period I thought the students should have power to select books, subject to control on the part of the Professor.

Was it for exclusive management the students contended, or for management in connection with the Professor, or subject to his control?—They were altogether excluded from the management in any part; and they would have been satisfied with a participation along with the Professor, or the Theological Faculty.

Are you acquainted with the state of the Theological Library in Glasgow?—Yes. I acted as a member of Committee there for three or four years.

Do you consider the management there more satisfactory than at Edinburgh, while you attended the Hall here?—Certainly, that is my opinion; and, in proof, I may mention that, during the whole time I was at Glasgow, I never heard the least murmur as to the administration of the Library; nor do I know that any complaints have ever been made on the subject in any quarter.

As a general principle, do you think it would be desirable that the choice of Theological books should be committed altogether to students of Divinity, many of whom are only entering on the study?—On reflection, I am doubtful whether the students would undertake the

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drudgery, without being allowed in some degree, to participate in the privileges of office. To speak frankly, I would not be afraid to intrust the Committee of students with the power of appointing and paying the Librarian—of managing and disbursing the funds—and even of selecting the books, subject in all cases to the review and control of the Theological Faculty. Were the constitution even as free as it is at Glasgow, it would be found, I believe, that but a small proportion of junior students would find their way into the Committee; and, judging from my own experience, I know not that a system of management could be devised, better fitted every way, to attach the students to the interests of the Library, and to secure for it the benefit of an effective and vigilant superintendence. As a proof of the feeling of interest which it creates in favour of the Library, I may mention, that students who have studied Theology at Glasgow, and who may afterwards have become authors, have seldom failed to present a copy of their works to the Divinity Library. I think the better plan would be, to give the selection of books to the Theological Faculty; and, as to examination of the state of the books, to intrust that to a Committee of the students, which would take a duty of mere drudgery from the Professor.

Had you any reason to think the Librarian was not sufficiently qualified, or attentive, while you were here?—The Librarian was chosen by the Professor of Divinity; and charges were sometimes thrown out that he acted with partiality in giving out books; but I cannot take it upon me to say that those charges were well founded.

Was no inconvenience experienced at Glasgow, from the circumstance that a proportion of the Curators there consists of very young students?—It accords with my own experience, that the Curators and Managers are selected from more advanced students. I do not remember that a first year's student was ever admitted into the management. There might be one or two of that description, but the far greater proportion were more advanced students.

But did no disadvantage arise from this circumstance, that, as the advanced students were soon to remove, there must have been great fluctuation in the management?—No inconvenience was felt from that circumstance. The Committee of Management consisted generally of second, third, fourth, and fifth year students; and, as the Committee was small in comparison with the total number of Divinity students, the places of the few who retired annually from the management, in consequence of their having finished their studies, were easily supplied from the more advanced students.

Did the students here found their claim to share in the management of the Library, on having contributed solely?—No, but likewise I should say, chiefly, on views of expediency. It was their opinion that the Library would be managed in a more satisfactory way, and a greater and more constant vigilance be exercised by a Committee of Management than could be reasonably expected on the part of the Professor.

If they had a claim on that ground, would not other *Cives* have a claim too—persons in the town who may become *Cives*—if it be permitted to persons in town to become *Cives* in this Library, as it was in 1757?—That, I believe, is not according to the rules observed at Glasgow. None but students of Theology can have the privilege of admission to the Theological Library there.

There is a copy of the Regulations of the Divinity Library of Edinburgh in 1757. Please read Rule first?—"That every student pay half-a-crown at his entry each session; and any other person may have admission to the Library at the same rate."

There were none others in your time connected with the Library, than students of Theology?—Not that I was aware of. The admission of other persons than students of Divinity to the rights of the Library, was allowed probably with a view to foster an infant establishment, at a time when the number of Divinity students was comparatively few, and when the funds were small. But, at present, I should hold the admission of aliens to the rights of the Library inexpedient and unnecessary.

Was the dissatisfaction here chiefly on the part of students from Glasgow?—It was principally students from Glasgow, Professor Buchanan and myself, that began the agitation of the question, or rather suggested what we considered would be an improvement in the management of the Library. We had both of us been members of the Committee of Management at Glasgow; and, being satisfied the Library there was judiciously managed under that system, and finding dissatisfaction at the management here was generally expressed, we thought the plan that suited Glasgow would here be of advantage.

In reference to dissatisfaction at a former period, did you allude to the time when Dr. Baird and Dr. Finlayson were students here?—I cannot say. I recollect having been told that dissatisfaction as to the management had existed under Professor Hamilton. His name was mentioned. I did not hear the names of any of the students who expressed dissatisfaction at that time. In consequence of the agitation of the question then, it was rumoured, and generally believed in the Hall, but on what grounds I could never learn, that the students of Divinity had been admitted to a share in the management of the Library; and this encouraged the students of my time to reclaim, and, if possible, to recover a privilege which, as they believed, their predecessors had enjoyed.

The Rev. *Matthew Leishman*, Govan, near Glasgow, called in and examined.

Rev. M. Leishman.

What time were you a student of Theology here, Mr. Leishman?—It was during the session 1812 and 1813, and the three following years.

Of course you studied under Dr. Ritchie?—Yes.

Was your attention much directed towards the state of the Theological Library, when a student?—It was, during the second year of my course in particular. There was a public meeting of students called to consider the state of the Library, and I attended that meeting.

What was the nature of the discussions that took place there, and of the claims preferred?

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—It was thought the students had a right to a part of the management at least; and there was an old Regulation-book produced, which we thought authorized us to prefer a claim of that kind.

Was your right chiefly founded upon that, or was there any original charter or document referred to?—My recollection is not minute on the subject. But the origin of the Library was mentioned at that meeting. I recollect it was stated, that a former Professor of Divinity had been furnished with money by the students, on a visit which he was about to make to Holland,—that, with the money so obtained, he purchased books, which laid the foundation of the Library.

Then they founded their right chiefly on that?—Upon that and the Regulation-book, so far as I recollect.

What was the nature of their complaints at that time?—They imagined they had at least a right to be associated with the Professor in the management of the Library; and they complained of being deprived of that right. They likewise complained that a sufficient number of new books were not bought.

Did they wish to acquire the complete management, or have it under a control?—I think they submitted to Dr. Ritchie that he should draw up a constitution, and conjoin them with himself in the management.

You said there were complaints about books; did they relate to the mode in which the books were chosen and purchased?—There were few new books brought to the Library. It was known the revenue was considerable; and we were led to suppose, that the number of books brought in was not equal to the revenue. There was some idea of that kind.

Did the students at that time wish to have the choice of the books in the Library?—I think they did. I remember some students from Glasgow conceived that the system of management there was a good one, and that that system might be with safety adopted in this University.

And that opinion rested much on their notions of expediency?—Of course with those individual students.

What steps were taken by the students to obtain their rights, or to procure the change they wished?—A meeting was called to consider the state of the Library. Dr. Ritchie, however, would not allow us to meet for that purpose in the Hall. We therefore met in a large room in the neighbourhood,—entered into resolutions,—and appointed a Committee to present them to Dr. Ritchie. This the Committee did. Dr. Ritchie, however, did not give us an answer to those resolutions immediately, nor a direct one at any time; but he wrote to me personally, as I happened to have been in the chair at the meeting, a letter, by which he made us to believe, that our claims would be recognised and considered; but that letter has gone out of my possession.

Have you any reason to know whether the right of the students was recognised by former Professors?—We were led to believe that it was.

Was that claim to be elected curators of the Library ever carried into effect before the period you were a student of Theology?—The printed regulations I spoke of, declared that curators were to be chosen from among the students; but I cannot say, from my own knowledge, whether these were ever acted on.

Do you know of any resolutions of students, as to the Library, in former times?—Nothing particularly.

Had there been considerable discussions among the students as to the Library, before you came to the Divinity Hall?—There had. The state of the Library had been frequently talked of; and it was thought there might be improvements made,—that the funds were considerable,—and that these might be expended with more advantage.

In what manner was the Librarian then chosen?—He was appointed by Dr. Ritchie.

Was there any complaint that he was negligent of his duty?—I do not remember anything of that kind.

You got books readily enough?—Readily enough.

Do you happen to know the kind of management that prevails at Glasgow?—I have a general idea of it. It is entirely in the hands of the students, or a Committee appointed by them. The Librarian is elected by the students. He is usually a bursar. The bursary is given him as part of his salary. And the Professor of Divinity there has no control over the Library, not even a negative as to books.

From your knowledge of the general attainments of students of Divinity, do you think the selection of books may be better placed in their hands than in the hands of the Professor of Divinity?—It would be difficult to give an answer which would be applicable to every case, to such a general question; but, in Glasgow, the management is in the hands of the students, and it has never been found fault with; and I am not aware that any improper books have ever been brought into the Library there.

Do you think any improper books get access to the Library here?—I do not mean to insinuate that; but I mean to say, that students of Divinity are proved, in the instance referred to, to be very efficient curators. I certainly would give my opinion, however, that no harm could result from allowing the Professor a *veto* in the selection and purchase of books.

In regard to the Theological Library at this University, were the accounts of the Librarian submitted to the students?—No; that, I recollect, was a subject of great complaint.

Was it done at any former period?—I cannot speak positively as to that.

Is there anything else you think material to mention on this point?—I remember that, in the letter which I mentioned was sent to me by Dr. Ritchie, he stated that he wrote to me personally, because he did not wish to recognise us as a Committee. At the same time, he gave me to understand, that he wished the information in the letter to be communicated to

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the students. Next year there was another meeting to renew the proceedings. I, for my part, thought it better to leave the matter to Dr. Ritchie for some time longer. This was accordingly done; but, after considerable delay, when Dr. Ritchie appeared to be taking no farther steps in the business, other meetings took place, when, on communicating with him, we discovered he had forgotten he had given such a letter as that which I have spoken of. However, in the course of a few days, he sent to me another letter, which was even more satisfactory than the preceding one, as to the recognition of the claims of the students. This letter was likewise sent to me for the purpose of being communicated.

Do you think it would be of advantage to the Library, if it were more assimilated to the Glasgow mode than at present?—I think it would. Students of Divinity have their characters in a considerable degree formed—the greater number of them have reached the age of manhood—and, considering their previous attainments, and as they themselves are to reap the benefit of the Library, I can scarcely imagine they would not manage it in a proper way; and what I found my opinion greatly upon, is the fact that the Theological Library at Glasgow is satisfactorily managed by the students of Divinity there. I happen to be a *civis* of that Library, and, in that way, know something of the management there.

What is the nature of that *civisship* of the Glasgow Library?—A student of Divinity, who has paid a certain annual charge for the support of the Library for a certain number of years, acquires that right, and is in virtue of it entitled, all the days of his life, to obtain books from the Library.

There is no additional charge?—None.

And what number of books are so obtained?—Three volumes in winter, and six in summer.

And to what distance may books be conveyed?—I believe there is no limitation in that respect.

Do you know whether, under that system, many books have been lost?—I never heard.

Is it not possible that the use of books by Ministers residing at a distance, may prevent students from enjoying full access to them during session?—They are allowed to have books out only during a limited time, and there is a fine exacted for every week the books are kept beyond the period that is fixed by the Regulations. I have paid the fine myself; and I believe, in point of fact, many ministers at a distance from Glasgow do not use the Library. It is a very large Library.

You do not mean to say it is as large as the Divinity Hall Library of Edinburgh?—I should think it is nearly so, including Leechman's Donation. One of the things we found fault with here I now remember, in addition to what I have already mentioned, was, that there was no printed Catalogue.

Was there none? Had you no access to a printed Catalogue?—There was a printed Catalogue certainly in the Library, but it was old, and consequently very defective; and therefore we considered it absolutely necessary to have a new and more perfect one.

[*The Witness, on going to Glasgow, applied to a late Secretary of the Divinity Hall Library of Glasgow for particular information in regard to that Library, and the following Letter is the answer received to that application:*]

"*Gorbals, 11th June* 1827.

"Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in complying with your request to furnish you with an account of the state and management of the Divinity Hall Library in the University of Glasgow, convinced that it requires only to be known, to be held up as a model for the direction of the superintendence of the Libraries connected with the Divinity Halls of the other Universities of Scotland.

"That I might not trust entirely to memory in furnishing you with the following account, I applied to the present Secretary of the Committee of Management, who has kindly allowed me the inspection and perusal of all the documents and records of their proceedings, from the commencement of their Institution down to this time.

"This private collection of books was commenced in the month of October 1744, under the auspices of Principal Leechman, then Professor of Theology in this University, by voluntary contributions from the students of Divinity. The amount of these for a number of years—as may be seen from the accompanying document of the funds collected in each year, so far as they have been preserved—was very trifling, it being left to each student's own discretion whether, or how much he should subscribe. In the year 1778, the entry-money for each student was fixed at 2*s.*; in 1784, it was raised to 3*s.*; in 1786, to 4*s.*; in 1789, it was reduced to 3*s.*; at which it continued till the year 1805, when it was raised to 7*s.*; at which amount it still continues. Some difficulty having been often experienced in enforcing the payment of this entry-money from each student, the Faculty of the College, on the 3d May 1813, on the matter being represented to them, resolved, 'That the Professor of Theology should not enrol any person as a student of Divinity, until he has produced his Library ticket.' Every student of Divinity who pays this entry-money for six years, becomes a *civis* of the Library, and is entitled ever after to read out of the Library without any additional charge.

Vide App. p. 519.

Faculty Minutes.

"The Library is under the immediate direction of a Committee of the Students of Divinity, not exceeding twelve, who are annually chosen on the first Monday of December by the students themselves, with the approbation of the Professor. Four of the former Committee must always be re-elected, and the other eight from the remainder of the students, not excluding the former members of Committee. At the same time, a Librarian is likewise chosen annually by the students of Divinity and *Cives of the Library*, who is *ex officio* a member of Committee. The Committee elect one of their own number to act as Secretary and Treasurer for the year. He is required to write out a minute of the proceedings of each meeting of Committee, to call all meetings by the order of the President, to take charge of the funds, to lay out the money in books, to keep a superintendence over the Librarian, to report what books require to be replaced or bound, and to be in all cases the organ of communication with, or from the Committee. His office is quite gratuitous.

"The Librarian, since the year 1810, has always received from the Faculty a bursary on Hastie's Foundation of £15; he likewise is paid out of the funds of the Library £6 per annum. During the session, the Library is open every lawful day from 1 to 2 o'clock, Saturdays and holidays excepted; and during the vacation, it is open from 12 to 1 o'clock on Wednesdays and Fridays, the month of

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July excepted. Books in octavo *et infra* require to be returned in two weeks, quartos in four weeks, and folios in six weeks, during the session; double time being allowed during the vacation. There are penalties which are exacted for the transgression of this rule. Each reader is entitled to two volumes, and one from Leechman's Donation, at one time, during the session, and to double that number during the vacation. There are at present 260 *Cives* and students who use the Library. In summer, the number of volumes out in circulation is about 1040; in winter, about 500. The books are often taken out to great distances, especially in summer; but no books are allowed to be taken to Ireland or England, without a letter of guarantee being given by a person resident near Glasgow of their safe return. Little or no inconvenience is felt by the students, during the time of session, from this privilege, as the Librarian never *then* allows those books which are most in demand by them to be taken out of Glasgow. From the attention which the Committee pay to the enforcing of the Regulations of the Library, there are very few instances of students losing books; and whenever there have been any, they have always been compelled to replace them, or to pay a sum of money equivalent to their value. To secure the Library more against books being carried off, the Professor of Divinity never gives a certificate of attendance to any student, until he is satisfied that all the claims which the Library may have against him have been discharged.

Catalogue on Table of Commission.

"After the election of the new Committee, the old Librarian gives in a written statement, whether duplicates require to be got of any books which during the past year have been in great demand. The Committee decide whether these should be procured. The Committee are the sole judges of what books should be purchased. No new book can be voted into the Library at the same meeting of Committee at which it was proposed, but must be postponed to the next regular meeting of Committee, to enable every member to ascertain the propriety of its admission. From the accompanying Catalogue of the Library, you will at once perceive, that, without entering into any invidious comparison with the Libraries of the other Divinity Halls, or their management, that during the long period of eighty-two years, there has not been an improper book admitted into the Library. Instead of depending on the judgment of one person, whose reading, even though extensive, must be necessarily circumscribed, the Theological students of Glasgow have, as a guarantee against the admission of improper books, the matured opinions of thirteen persons elected by themselves, whose talents and abilities they are well acquainted with, and who are conscious that they are acting under the eye of their fellow-students, and are responsible for their conduct. If any of the members of the Library find fault with the conduct of the Committee, either with regard to the purchase of books, or their attention to the interests of the Library, or considers himself aggrieved by their decisions, he is enabled to bring their conduct under the review of the whole *Cives* and students of the Hall, whose decision is binding on the Committee, and who can turn them out of office, and subject them to severe fines. That the whole *Cives* and students (or, as they are called, *the Hall*) may be easily called together, they have a President and a Secretary distinct from the President and Secretary of the Committee. The Committee are not entitled to make any new regulations with regard to the Library, nor to alter the former ones. This power is vested only in the Hall.

"All the books which have been given out from the Library, must be returned on or before the Wednesday preceding the election of the new Committee; if not returned on that day, a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.* is exacted for each volume. The Committee then proceed and examine strictly the whole Library, to ascertain whether there have been any books lost during the year; and the new Committee, previous to the Library being opened, make another strict examination of the Library. If all the books be found in, or satisfactorily accounted for, then they give the old Committee a discharge, relieving them of all responsibility with regard to the Library.

"At the end of the year, the accounts of the Secretary are audited by the Committee, and a copy of the balance-sheet posted up in the Library, for the inspection of all concerned.

"The number of volumes now belonging to the Library, including Leechman's Donation, is about 4,400. Every student has a printed Catalogue of the Library. The names of all the new books, as soon as purchased, are posted up in a conspicuous place in the Library, until they amount to a sufficient number to have a new Catalogue, or an appendix to the old one printed. Whenever there has been a new Catalogue printed, the expense of it has been defrayed by voluntary subscription among the *Cives* and students; and the amount of money obtained from the sale of copies given to the funds of the Library. The amount of expense incurred annually, in managing the Library, including the Librarian's salary of £6, fires in the room, &c., does not exceed £9.

"The Professor of Theology has no control whatever over the Library, its funds or management, except that he presides annually over the meeting of the students when the Committee is elected, and expresses his approbation of their choice. From courtesy, the Committee always request the Professor to recommend, each year, some work of merit to the Library, which they purchase. Were you to ask me, whether, from the experience I have had in the management of this Library, it would be for its advantage to allow the Professor of Theology to have more to say in its direction? I would at once frankly answer, it would not. There is, and has always been, a pleasing intercourse maintained, since the foundation of the Library, between the Committee and the Professor, which, in any other circumstances, could not be maintained. For the long period of eighty years, I have not observed, in any of the minutes of Committee, the least approach to wrangling or bad blood with their Professor; but, on the contrary, numerous are the times when they have delighted, in any difficulty, to meet with him, and to deliberate for the good of the Library. His opinion they have always respected; and never, or very seldom, have they had cause to differ from it.

"It is not, however, upon theory, or even the result of my own experience, that I would have you to rely. The management of this very Library furnishes a striking fact in corroboration that its interests will always be better attended to by a Committee of Students, than by any Professor, or class of Professors.

Faculty Minutes.

"On the 9th of December 1782, Principal Leechman, the Founder of this Library, when in his 76th year, 'Intimated to the Faculty that he intended to give a present of Theological books to the College, for the use of students of Divinity; and begged the meeting to accept of them, and put them under the care of a Librarian, to be lent out to the students of Divinity under such regulations as a Committee of the eldest students of Divinity, with the consent of the Professor of Divinity, should draw up.' The number of volumes in this valuable donation was about 320. Three years afterwards, as the last mark of his affection to the students of Divinity, while on his death-bed, he gave to the same collection an interleaved quarto Bible, with manuscript notes in his own hand-writing, consisting of some short observations of his own, and many references to the chapters and pages of the books he had given to the Library, for the illustration of the most difficult passages of the Old and New Testament.

Wodrow's Life of Principal Leechman, p. 99.

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Committee Minutes.

"From some arrangement which was entered into between the Faculty and the Magistrates and Town-Council of Glasgow, with regard to the University Library, the Town-Council became the electors of the Librarian of Leechman's Donation; and the control and management of the Donation was vested in the Theological Professors. The Committee of the Divinity Hall had no voice whatever in the management or direction of the Librarian. The consequence was, the books gradually disappeared. That constant and wholesome check which their own Librarian had, was not experienced by Leechman's Librarian. Though his Library-book was examined at the end of his period of office, yet no steps ever were taken by the Faculty for the recovery of the outstanding books. Every Librarian, on an average, lost twenty volumes. At last the evil became so glaring, that the students were obliged to interfere: if they had not done so, in a few years the skeleton only of this very valuable donation would have remained. The Committee took up the case; and at a meeting with the Professors of Theology and Church History on the 29th April 1820, 'It was *unanimously* agreed that the management of Leechman's Donation should be under the superintendence of the Committee of the Divinity Hall Library, and in every respect as the books belonging to the students of Divinity.' This agreement was confirmed by the Hall. The Town-Council still elect the Librarian, who draws the salary, but has no charge of the books. The good effects of this arrangement have already become evident. Books which had been out of the Donation for twelve years have been recovered; and continued exertions are using by the Committee to complete the defective copies, and to restore this Donation to that valuable condition in which it was bequeathed to the students of Divinity.

"Thus have I endeavoured to trace the History of the Divinity Hall Library of Glasgow. Of the good effects which the management of this Library have caused to result to the students, I need not dwell upon. It is one of the most powerful auxiliaries which any Professor can have to the instruction of his pupils; nor, I am convinced, can there be found a single individual who has witnessed its operations, even though he have felt the effects of the strictness with which its regulations are enforced, who, in the retrospect, will not be found to rejoice in being permitted to add his testimony of approbation to its management, and to the advantages he has derived from it.

"I have only further to express my regret, that the amount of the funds of the Library is so limited. I know no method in which the best interests of man could be more benefited, than in furnishing those who are soon to go forth as the guardians of his religious interests with facilities by which he may be enabled to attack, with their own weapons, the sceptic or the infidel, and to defend the bulwarks of Zion against all her enemies.—I remain, Dear Sir, Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "James M'Lean, Jun."

"*To Rev. Matthew Leishman, Govan.*"

APPENDIX.

Statement of the Amount of Money collected for the Divinity Hall Library.

Sessions 1744—1745	£9	3	0
,, 1745—1746	4	15	0
,, 1746—1747	6	12	6
,, 1747—1748	6	4	6
,, 1748—1749	8	12	6
,, 1749—1750	6	18	0
,, 1750—1751	5	16	0
,, 1751—1752 no collection.			
,, 1752—1753	4	15	6
,, 1753—1754 no collection.			

In the three following Sessions the collections were given to the Quæstor, for the use of the University Library, as the students had not contributed when in the Philosophical Classes.

1757—1758, retained from the collection for the University Library	£1	17	6
1758—1759, no collection, the Professor being indisposed at the usual time of collecting.			
1759—1760, collection given to the University Library.			
Sessions 1760—1761 {Retained half of Collection.}	2	0	0
,, 1761—1762	5	1	6
,, 1762—1763	4	12	6
,, 1763—1764	5	15	6
,, 1764—1765	4	7	9
,, 1765—1766	5	10	0
,, 1766—1767	5	2	6
,, 1767—1768	4	15	0
,, 1768—1769	2	0	10
,, 1769—1770	5	11	0
,, 1770—1771	6	0	6
,, 1771—1772	5	11	0
,, 1772—1773	3	0	6
,, 1773—1774	3	17	6
,, 1774—1775	5	18	0

During the Sessions 1775–6–7–8, Dr. Baillie received the annual collections for the Library, and regularly settled Accounts with the Committee; but these were not then inserted in the Cash-book; and after his death, in April 1778, they could not be found among his papers.

Sessions 1778—1779	£11	18	6
,, 1779—1780	13	11	0
,, 1780—1781	14	4	9
,, 1781—1782	13	12	9
Sessions 1782—1783	£14	10	0
,, 1783—1784	21	11	0
,, 1784—1785	17	18	0
,, 1785—1786	15	17	6
,, 1786—1787	22	10	5
,, 1787—1788	22	7	8
,, 1788—1789 {Accounts of this year lost.}			
,, 1789—1790	18	6	4
The Accounts for the six following years are lost.			
Sessions 1796—1797	12	19	3
,, 1797—1798 Accounts lost.			
,, 1798—1799	15	16	7
,, 1799—1800	14	16	11
Accounts of two following years lost.			
Sessions 1802—1803	14	7	7
,, 1803—1804	12	12	7
,, 1804—1805 (including amount of subscription to defray expense of printing Catalogue)	40	11	3
Sessions 1805—1806	30	9	2
,, 1806—1807	24	8	4
,, 1807—1808	29	18	0
,, 1808—1809	37	13	5
,, 1809—1810	33	2	6
,, 1810—1811	34	16	10
,, 1811—1812	42	5	4
,, 1812—1813	61	4	6
,, 1813—1814	63	6	5
,, 1814—1815	68	7	6
,, 1815—1816	50	16	6
,, 1816—1817	75	19	9
,, 1817—1818	82	15	0
,, 1818—1819	98	15	6
,, 1819—1820	83	10	6
,, 1820—1821	78	7	0
Amount of subscription of *Cives* and students for printing new Catalogue	47	5	6
Sessions 1821—1822	89	15	6
,, 1822—1823	75	15	6
,, 1823—1824	79	15	0
,, 1824—1825	73	12	6
,, 1825—1826	67	8	0

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The Reverend *George Hamilton*, Kirkcudbright, called in and examined.

Rev. G. Hamilton.

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You studied Divinity here under Dr. Ritchie?—I did in the years 1813-14-15-16, and 17.

Was your attention much directed to the Theological Library while you were a student here?—It was.

Have the goodness to give the Commission any information you have regarding its constitution?—I do not know any thing particular about its constitution, farther than that a catalogue was found, which led us (the students) to suppose we had a right to some management, and to look after the funds.

Were there no more ancient documents to which you had access?—Nothing of that kind had we access to, except this catalogue.

Was there a great deal of dissatisfaction then with the administration?—There was. One of the complaints was, that we were not allowed to have any management at all, or knowledge of the funds laid out.

Was it the object of the students to obtain complete management then?—Our object was to obtain that; but we would have been glad to have got any thing at all.

It was not the practice then to submit to the students the accounts of expenditure?—No, it was not.

That was one of your grounds of complaint?—Yes.

And one was, that you were not consulted at all as to the choice of books?—It was.

Was it the practice to give to the students an account of books purchased in any one year?—No; we had nothing to do with the management of the Library at all.

Was there an impression then, that many books were purchased, which did not come to the Library?—We thought that there ought to have been many purchased by the funds, but few came to the Library.

Was there any annual examination at the sight of the students?—Nothing farther than an examination by the Librarian.

By whom was he appointed?—By the Professor of Divinity.

Did you make any remonstrances to the Professor, on the subject of the Library?—We did.

What was the nature of them?—The students met, and appointed, I believe, twelve of our number a Committee, to carry on a correspondence with the Professor; and we had meetings with the Professor, and wrote to him; and he replied to our letters—not addressing them to us as a Committee, but as individuals.

Was the arrangement about the Theological Faculty entered into at the time you were a student?—No; it was after. I think it was when I gave irregular attendance at the Hall.

Did you conceive that the claims of the students rested chiefly on their idea that they had a right of management?—Yes.

Do you happen to know anything of the Theological Library at Glasgow?—No; I never studied there.

Is it still your opinion, that it would be better the students should have the choice of books for the Library, than that it should be lodged with the Professor?—I do not think the students are exactly those who should have the choice themselves. I think it would be better that the Professor should have some control—but that they should have the right of suggesting.

Were you not allowed to suggest books in your time?—I am not aware of a single student having done so at that time.

Were you well or ill supplied with books then?—But indifferently. We had the older books, but not the new ones.

The students complained likewise of the want of a printed catalogue?—We did.

You must have seen printed catalogues of the Library?—There were imperfect ones, and there was one fully written out, which came into our hands, but which, we thought, should have been published long before.

Are you aware that books were ever sent to the Library, which the students thought unworthy of admission?—No; nothing of that kind fell under my observation.

No other information occurs to you to communicate?—No; I am not aware of any thing I can communicate in regard to it. I think the funds of the Library ought to be accounted for some way or other.

Do you happen to know any thing as to the administration at present under the Theological Faculty?—No.

The Rev. *Thomas Brown*, Minister of St. John's Church, Glasgow, called in and examined.

Rev. T. Brown.

At what time did you study Theology here?—In 1795 my Curriculum as a student in the College commenced. It was in the year 1800, and during Dr. Hunter's time, that my Theological studies commenced in Edinburgh. In 1802, I came to Dr. Hunter's family as tutor.

Was your attention much directed to the state of the Theological Library?—I was Librarian for some years.

Were there any complaints of students then?—None.

How long were you Librarian?—I think about four years.

Was Dr. Hunter in the practice of communicating accounts of the expenditure to the students?—I made up the accounts, and he audited them. He announced this in the Hall, that, if any wished, they might see them.

They had access to see them?—Yes.

Did the students suggest books to the Professor, to be purchased for the Library?—They did.

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Rev. Thos. Brown.

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And did he pay attention to them?—Yes, he did.

Were the books he purchased carried to the Library soon after they were purchased?—Yes. The Doctor inspected them often himself, if they were works which he had not seen; after which, they were carried to the Library.

Do you happen to know anything about the original constitution of that Library?—No.

Were his accounts regularly examined and approved of by the students?—I do not know. They had it in their power to examine them. I kept the accounts till the Doctor audited them; and he announced in the Hall to the students, that this had been done, in case any wished to see them.

Were there no complaints among the students, as to the mode of giving out books?—No, I cannot say there were; at least I never heard of any complaints.

Is it your opinion, that it would be advisable that the students should have the choosing of books for the Library without control?—Not without control. I do think, that while the students enjoy the privilege of suggesting the names of books, the choice of books should be under the direction of the Theological Faculty.

Do you happen to know the present arrangement as to the Library?—I have been little in Edinburgh for the last 20 years, so that I know very little how the Library is managed.

Do you think the plan of managing the Divinity Hall Library of Glasgow, preferable to what prevailed at Edinburgh, when you were Librarian?—I must say, from my connexion with the Library here, and knowing how faithfully the business of the Library was conducted, and that the students had the power to suggest books, I should be as well satisfied with what was the plan followed here. Dr. Hunter, on every occasion, received suggestions from students as to the purchase of books.

Have you seen the catalogue of the Divinity Hall Library of Glasgow?—Not since I went to Glasgow as Minister of St. John's Church.

You cannot speak to the collection of books here now?—No; there has been such a lapse of time since I was Librarian.

Do you think the students, while you were Librarian, ever applied to see the accounts?—I do not think they did; but I had no access to know.

Were the accounts not in your hands?—Yes, till they were audited; then Dr. Hunter kept them.

Did not he make an intimation from the Chair as to the accounts?—Yes, that he had examined them—that they were audited. As far as my recollection goes, Dr. Hunter always made that intimation.

And did he invite the students to examine them; you said it was open to them to inspect the accounts?—As I had nearly finished the prescribed term of study before I entered Dr. Hunter's family, my attendance was not very regular; yet I was often in the Hall, and my impression is, indeed I have no doubt, that the Doctor regularly intimated to the students that the accounts were open for their inspection, if they thought proper. The book of accounts, I know, was carried to the Hall for this purpose—although, I believe, few, if any, inspected the accounts, being satisfied that the funds were faithfully applied.

Who was Librarian before you?—Mr. James Thomson, one of the Ministers of Dundee; and Mr. Ramsay, Minister of Ormiston, was joined with me—but he had not access to the accounts during my time. He was a mere assistant as to the books.

Who succeeded you as Librarian?—I left Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Wightman, now in England.

Did you ever see the Donation-book?—No.

Did you happen to know where it was at the time you were a student?—I knew nothing of it at all.

Do you remember of any manuscripts in the Library?—My attention was not much turned to that. It was supposed there were, or might be some in the lower part of the Library; but that was very seldom opened.

Was the state of the books annually ascertained then?—No, I do not think it was.

Were the books called in at any particular time, so as to enable you to know if any books were amissing?—We found, from our books, who were delinquents—who kept them too long; and the Librarians wrote or spoke to such.

Were books lent to persons not students of Divinity?—I think to none but clergymen or preachers.

There were no such *Cives* at that time, as you may see noticed in that Regulation?—[*The Regulation of* 1757 *was handed to Mr. Brown.*]—No, not as far as my recollection goes. If there were *Cives*, I do not remember if they availed themselves of their privilege. The claim made in my time, on students, for the benefit of the Library, was 5*s.* each.

Have you any further remarks to offer?—During my Librarianship, there were several volumes missing, some of which we recovered; but others, from the death of students, or non-acquaintance with their place of residence, we could not with all our efforts regain.

The Reverend *Andrew Bullock*, Tulliallan, called in and examined.

Rev. A. Bullock.

You were a student of Theology at this University?—Yes.

Under what Professor of Divinity did you study?—Dr. Ritchie.

Was your attention much directed to the Theological Library when you were a student?—Yes, from being Librarian four years.

In what years?—From the end of 1810 to the end of 1814.

During that time, were there many complaints among the students, in relation to the Library?—A great many.

What was the nature of them?—They arose, in a good measure, from students not getting

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access to the books,—but chiefly from uncertainty as to the money that was received being all expended.

What was their complaint as to the access; was it that they had not sufficient access?—Their complaint arose from the Library not being so available as it might have been. The room was too small, and very incommodious. Many of the books were arranged in double, and even triple rows upon the shelves, and were thus out of sight; and the Librarians, from never continuing in office more than four years at the utmost, and some of them only one or two, could not have that accurate and ready knowledge of the places of the books, and the details of the Library, which longer service would have taught them. There was, besides, a number of books out, nobody knew where. I well recollect I was a month or two, searching and inquiring, before I could get hold of the fifth volume of Walton's Polyglot —the most valuable volume, as it contains the New Testament. It had been given out, without being marked to the person who got it. And lastly, there was no proper catalogue in the hands of the students, so that they could not know what books the Library actually contained. But the chief ground of complaint was this, that they did not know how much of the money received was expended.

No accounts, then, were submitted to the students?—Neither to the students, whose right in the matter might be questioned, nor to the curators, to whom Dr. Ritchie had made a promise to that effect, as I believe their minutes bear; and this occasioned our chief difficulty, on the day of the annual election of curators, when a general meeting of the Hall was held, after public intimation. Dr. Ritchie having promised to show to the curators, and to me as Librarian, an account of the money received and expended, we thought, of course, he had it all marked down—we had no reason to think otherwise; and, trusting that this was the case, we promised to the students, upon the faith of his doing as he had said, that we would lay before them a satisfactory statement of the affairs of the Library on or before the next election day) as we were bound to do by the existing Regulations); and thus we allayed many of the discontents, and got the new curators chosen. What difficulties the curators and Librarians had on these occasions, standing as we did between the Professor and the students, and how matters had to be managed, will best appear from the following letter which Dr. Ritchie wrote to me on the morning of the last election day:—

"Dear Sir,—I have now fixed to-morrow for the election of curators; and have resolved that the election shall be made within the hour from 11 to 12, with the view of making students understand, that it is a business committed to them only as students under my charge. I shall give a very short lecture, and shall leave the Hall twenty minutes before 12, with a recommendation to the students to take care that they lose no time in idle altercation about things with which they have nothing to do. Will you be so good as give notice of this my resolution to Mr. Nicol, to the other curators, and to the friends whom you may wish to attend.—I am, Dear Sir, your, &c.

"*Argyle Square, Wednesday, 18th March* 1812. William Ritchie."

On that, and on the other occasion, we got through with the election, and escaped a vote of censure only by promising a production of the accounts.

But it was not done?—Never.

Did the students found on any *right* as to the Library, or proceed on notions of expediency?—Their claim was founded, in a great measure, on regulations which Dr. Ritchie issued the first year I was Librarian; but some of them founded their claims on other grounds.

Did they claim to have had any right, originally, in the administration of the Library?—Yes. Great stress was laid on the statement in the Donation-book, that the Divinity students had raised a sum of money to assist in founding the Library, on the title-page of an old catalogue, and on the mention of curators in the regulations prefixed to that catalogue. There were, in fact, two questions, which those who took the most active part in these discussions endeavoured to keep separate. There was the question of absolute right to manage the Library, as if it were the property of the students, which the more intelligent always waived; and there was the question of right to manage it along with the Professor, and seeing the books were purchased, and at what time sent in, and that the existing regulations were enforced. In so far as I could judge at the time, or can recollect now, it was on views of expediency that the majority of the students proceeded, or at least those of them who possessed most talents, and had most influence.

You mentioned that Dr. Ritchie had appointed curators to the Library. In what manner were they appointed?—Dr. Ritchie, the first year of his Professorship, was desirous of being popular; and, as there had been discontents in Dr. Hunter's time, he referred to these; and with the view of removing the ground of them, proposed that there should be curators; that for this purpose, there should be given in to him a *leet* of six or eight persons to be chosen by the students at a general meeting of the Hall; and that he should select from this *leet* a certain number—four, I think. But when the *leet* was given in to him, he said he was so much satisfied with the names, and had such confidence in the electors, that he would keep the whole in.

And did they continue for any length of time to exercise their powers?—They continued in 1809-1810, Dr. Ritchie's first year, and during the first and second year of my Librarianship.

What was the cause of their ceasing to act?—I have reason to believe it was in this way: There was to have been a new catalogue made out, which was much needed, with a constitution and regulations prefixed to it. I was appointed to make out the draft of a constitution for the Library, and so was Mr. Nicol; and the Professor and curators were to say which should be adopted. But then a natural question occurred, which led to an end of the curatorial system. The curators wished to have their powers defined, and for this purpose, a deputation of them went to Dr. Ritchie, Mr. Walter Nicol, now Teacher of Mathematics in

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Edinburgh, and Mr. Samuel Richardson, now Minister of Penningham. A conference was held, and there was some little difference of opinion. They were dissatisfied with Dr. Ritchie, and he was dissatisfied with them. Mr. Nicol, who is now in Edinburgh, knows more about the matter than I do, as I was not present. He was secretary to the curators. That was the last year of the curators acting.

While curators were in existence, under that system, did they suggest books to be bought, to Dr. Ritchie, or did they receive suggestions from students?—That was one of the causes of complaint. The curators gave in lists to Dr. Ritchie, but he did not purchase the books they pointed out. In making out these lists, the curators were not assisted or guided by suggestions from the students.

Was there an impression at that time, that many books purchased did not come to the Library?—Yes, that was believed to be the case.

At that time, was any annual review of the state of the Library made?—What was done by the curators, when first elected in 1809, was this: They made a thorough examination into the existing state of the Library, which cost them much time and trouble. By examining the shelves and the Librarian's ledgers, they ascertained what sets were incomplete, and what books were altogether lost, and who the persons were who had books marked against them, which they had failed to return. They drew up a report on the subject, with a list of the books amissing, and of those persons against whom the Library had claims; and this list was of great use to the Librarians, and to succeeding curators.

But that was not done during your time?—Not to the same extent, because it was unnecessary so soon after the labours of our predecessors. Our object was twofold—to recover as many of the books as possible from those against whose names they were standing, in which we were very successful—and to prevent any more from straying; and, for this latter purpose, there was a calling in of all the books towards the end of every session, and before the students had dispersed. And on such occasions, the Curators used to inspect the pages of the ledger in which the students' names were written, to discover who those were who had not returned the books marked against them.

Do you think the system of the Library might be much improved?—One great improvement would be, an annual auditing of the accounts. If Dr. Ritchie had acted on the principle of showing the accounts of the money got in, and the money expended, and that all had gone for books—though these had not been those pointed out by the Curators, there would have been fewer complaints.

Did Dr. Ritchie's predecessor do that?—We knew that he did; and that was one of the complaints against Dr. Ritchie, that he would not do what Dr. Hunter did.

How did it appear that Dr. Hunter did that?—We heard there was every year an auditing of the accounts.

By whom did you understand the accounts to have been audited; was it by the students?—No, but by the Professor and the Librarians, who, at the end of the session, gave to the Hall, by way of information, a statement of their intromissions with the funds. The impression was, that Dr. Hunter's acccounts were quite correct; and we were told that, in addition to the statement, a book was kept, in which all the money he received was marked, and that this, and a list of the books purchased, lay in a drawer, to which the students had access.

Was there any complaint as to the kind of books purchased?—Yes; one, in particular, was decidedly objected to, as a book not fitted for our funds, and which ought to have been got cheaper—the Abridgment of the Royal Society's Transactions by Hutton.

Do you know what price was paid for it?—No; but that Dr. Ritchie proposed to get it soon after it was published—that it was purchased—and that afterwards the price fell, which occasioned grumbling.

You do not remember any other books you thought unfit for the Library, or too expensive?—No. Dr. Ritchie bought many most useful books, not pointed out to him, which gave great satisfaction.

What was the nature of those he purchased; were they books of Theology or Biblical Criticism?—He purchased some English works—works of living authors—good books, and in great request. He ordered in Hale's Chronology—a dear book, but quite fit for the Library, being valuable for consulting—and Wetstein's Testament, which it was a shame for a Theological Library to have wanted so long. Some of the students objected to him, that he had not more of the common books, but that he bought the more rare works of Criticism.

Did he purchase many foreign books of Theology?—I do not exactly remember, it is so very long ago, and I never saw the booksellers' accounts—I never paid any. The Library being pretty well supplied with foreign Theological works, not quite modern, before Dr. Ritchie's time, it was not necessary for him to add to it many books of that kind. The books which he did send in were all of them, in so far as I can remember, books which I should be sorry to see the Library without, with the exception of Hutton's Abridgment. I thought so at the time, and I think so still. He bought no trifling books.

Do you think it likely the students of Divinity, if they had had the selection, would have purchased foreign books, useful, you think, to the Library?—The Curators gave in a list, and it was a judicious list of useful books. But if the whole Hall had been allowed to give in lists, and those to have been adopted as far as the funds permitted, I am quite sure that many of the books thus added to the Library would not have been so useful.

Do you conceive then it would be of advantage that the choice should lie with the students, or that that should be under some control?—We at the time would, with great pleasure, have given the Professor a negative, if that would have satisfied him.

You still think he ought to have a negative?—Yes, I think this absolutely necessary for the welfare of the Library, to prevent its being filled with trash, or with an undue proportion of

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Sermons, or with duplicates and triplicates of books which every student ought to have; but the students might have the liberty of suggesting books to the Professor, and they ought to see the annual accounts. Had the Professor shown the students how all the money got in went out, and that a great proportion of the books purchased were useful, there would have been no grumbling. One of the plans proposed at that time was, that every student who wished a particular work to be purchased for the Library, should enter it in a book to be kept for the purpose, that thus such as had a knowledge of Literature, might have an opportunity of suggesting books. From my experience as Librarian, and almost daily intercourse with the Divinity students for six or seven years, I am warranted in saying that I can see no danger in the Professor exercising the sole power of selecting the books, and no risk of complaints from the students on that subject, if a few improvements were introduced into the administration of the Library—if what I have mentioned about the accounts were adopted—if the great proportion of the new books were sent in within a reasonable time—and if the regulations for the time being were fairly complied with. But when these are flagrantly and repeatedly violated, and when the books purchased for the Library accumulate in hundreds of volumes, and for years, in the study of the Professor, it is no wonder that the students complain and hold meetings. And when they have begun to do this, I know there is great risk of their going farther than they at first intended, and farther than is prudent, and agitating questions about their rights which they would otherwise never have thought of.

Do you know anything of the present system of management?—Ever since I left Edinburgh, I never heard but generally of the students complaining.

Do you know the system at Glasgow?—I know only this, that they have much more power there than we had here when I was a student. I believe Dr. Ritchie blamed the Glasgow students who came to study here, for endeavouring to introduce that system here.

You would have been satisfied with a less share of management than they enjoy there?—I should have thought so. An annual re-election of Curators would have been desirable. I was Librarian, and Dr. Ritchie sometimes consulted me. But I found it difficult to satisfy the students, as neither the Curators nor I could say to them we had seen the accounts.

When you were Librarian, what times was the Library open to students?—Two days in the week in the winter, and one day in summer.

And for what length of time?—Only an hour at a time by the regulations, but almost two hours, in point of fact.

In what manner were the books given out; was any account of books given out taken?—Every *Civis* had a page in the ledger, and in it the book given out and the date were marked. We looked sharp after the time, that the books might circulate as much as possible among the students, whose numbers were every year increasing; and when a book was returned, we crossed it.

There was no counter-entry on the return of a book?—No.

Is the Librarian in no degree paid out of the funds of the Library?—My salary arose from an £8. 6*s*. 8*d*. bursary. My colleague got the same. The first year of our entering on office our work was increased, and there was a proposal to raise the salary, and that an additional £6 should be paid to each of us by the Professor, out of the enrolment-money of the students, who were consulted at a meeting of the Hall, and agreed to the proposal.

Do you not think, that if the students had obtained the whole management, it would have been but reasonable they should have paid the Librarian?—Certainly, and they considered that they were doing so at the time, to a certain extent. The majority of them were willing to raise the subscription-money to a guinea, that so more books might be bought, the Librarians' salaries raised, and the Library be open every day in the week.

Were the students satisfied with the supply of books?—The number of students augmented, and there was some difficulty as to that, which was increased by the long detention of many of the books by Dr. Ritchie, after they had been sent in to him by the booksellers. Duplicates, and I think even triplicates, of some books much in demand were necessary; but that bore hard upon the funds, and it was a very nice question how far it was right to go in gratifying the students in this respect.

Have you any suggestions as to the administration of the Library to make?—I would decidedly recommend the having one Librarian with a larger salary, and having the Library open every day of the week, with accommodation for consulting the books on some of the days, that the students might have opportunities of inspecting and making extracts from the larger and more expensive works, which would not be given out. The Librarian's continuance in office should not be limited by his four years' attendance on the Divinity Hall. This makes him retire at the time when he is most effective, and almost as soon as he has become acquainted with the pages of his Catalogue, and the divisions of the Library, and has begun to feel interested in its prosperity. A system of management, which answered well enough forty or fifty years ago, will not do now, when so large additions have been made to the number both of books and of readers. Besides, the frequent change of Librarians is positively injurious to the Library; it facilitates dilapidations, and introduces confusion; books are lost, or they are mislaid. I would also most earnestly suggest, that a Catalogue of the books in the Divinity Hall Library be compiled with all prudent dispatch. The Library, as it is, is in a great degree inaccessible to the students. They have no proper Catalogue, and do not know what books to ask for, for they do not know what books the Library contains. The only Catalogue, of which a very few copies are in the hands of the students, was printed about forty years ago, and is therefore of little use. In my time, each of the Librarians had an interleaved Catalogue, with all the new books inserted. There is now only one, the other having disappeared some years ago, and it would be unsafe to part with that remaining one, however short, or to lend it to any person; for if it were lost or mislaid, there would be great confusion. The person em-

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ployed in compiling the new Catalogue should, if possible, be a Librarian. He will do the work sooner and better than any other person, and will, from having done it, become more valuable and effective as a Librarian. The Catalogue should be put to the press as soon as it is made out, so that the same person that completed it may superintend the printing. I made out a Catalogue in 1812, at the request of Dr. Ritchie, with whom it has lain ever since; but as it would not be very easy for another person to correct the press, if it should be printed, and as its value is much dimished, from the additions since made to the Library, I think it would be greatly preferable to have an entirely new Catalogue made out. As the printing of the new Catalogue will be attended with considerable expense, and as it will be of substantial advantage to the students, I think that, though they are all, in so far as I can learn, very anxious to have it, the purchasing of it should not be optional, but that each student, at his first enrolment after it is published, should pay for a copy of it. In this way it would soon pay itself. No book should, on any occasion, be given out to any person, whether Professor or student, without being marked down by the Librarian. I know, from good authority, that when the Library of one of the Professors in the University, who died a good many years ago, was sold by auction, a number of books, with the mark of the Upper and General Library on the title-page, were sold along with the others. This could not have happened, if these books had been marked down to him by the Librarian. Dr. Ritchie, though I had been willing, would never allow me to give him a single volume without marking it on his page in the Ledger. There should be only *one* key to the Library, and that kept by the Librarian. This is but fair to *him*, the responsible person; and I consider it *absolutely necessary*, to prevent dilapidations and misplacings. The present Professor paid two or three visits to the Library when I was in office; but I recollect perfectly, that he would not set a foot within it, unless accompanied by the Librarian. As to the general superintendence of the Library, I am quite convinced, both from experience and observation, that it is not the Theological Faculty, but the Professor of Divinity, who should be intrusted with it. From his office, he has more intercourse with the students, and knows more of their character and habits, and is, therefore, more likely to make a fit selection of books for them, than any of the members of that learned body. The Janitor to the Divinity Hall, who also keeps the door of the Hebrew and Church History classes, has, after deducting his outlay for coals, &c., an income of nearly £60 for about four months and a half's attendance. A person fit to act as door-keeper to the three classes, could easily be procured for a much less sum; and the difference might be added to the funds of the Library. I have only one other suggestion to offer as to the Divinity Hall Library, and it is this,—that students of Divinity, on becoming preachers, should not be excluded from the benefit of the Library, but should be allowed it, on their paying a small sum annually. It is when they have become Preachers, that they most need books. It is then that they have important public appearances to make, for which they must carefully prepare. Many of them have but scanty incomes. They cannot get books from the Upper or General Library, unless they attend a class in the University, which may not be necessary, or not convenient; and to withdraw from them as preachers those facilities for accomplishing themselves in the literature of their profession, which they enjoyed as students, by denying them access to a valuable collection of works in Theology and Biblical Criticism, in the very city in which they reside, is not only cruel to them, but injurious to the Church.

Have you anything more to suggest?—There is one thing I would be deficient in duty were I not to mention, and it is a very serious matter. It consists with my knowledge, that two or three individuals, whose views were directed to the Church, took out tickets for some of the previous classes, and gave extremely defective attendance on those classes, if indeed it could be called attendance at all. One of them, at least, was scarcely ever in town.

And was it on such attendance that they were received and admitted into the Divinity Hall?—Yes. They presented to the Professor of Divinity just as good certificates as those who had attended daily; and it was on that account impossible for him to discover the fact.

Was there any considerable portion of students who so attended?—I knew three.

Contemporaries of your own?—Yes.

And were those persons never checked in that?—Never, in so far as I know or heard. One of them came in about new year time, or about the old style holidays, and showed face for about a week, or not so long; and then, about the end of the session, when the Professor asked the tickets, he came to the class, and gave in his ticket to the door-keeper, who, after a few days, returned it with a certificate.

What may have been the length of attendance?—The person whom I have just now referred to, and who was schoolmaster of a country parish, could not have attended more than ten or twelve days in the session; and another of the three, who, to my certain knowledge, was employed in teaching in Edinburgh the same hour in which the lectures were delivered in the class for which he had taken out a ticket, contrived to be present on the Saturdays. Of the third person's attendance, my recollections are not distinct enough to enable me to say with exactness what its amount might be.

Has the person you first referred to obtained a licence as a preacher?—Yes, and something more.

Could that have occurred, if a Catalogue had been regularly called every day?—No. There was a talk of such a thing as calling a roll when I was attending the Divinity Hall; and I mentioned what I have now stated to the Professor of Divinity, who, as he intended to state the circumstance to the Senatus Academicus, with the view of getting them to adopt the calling of a Catalogue, requested me to tell him the names of the individuals, which I declined doing. The Professors from whom the tickets were taken, I am quite sure, were not aware of the fact. If the roll were called every Monday, and once or twice a-week, always shifting the day, so that the students could not be aware of it, the Professor would discover those who did not give attendance. My reason for saying *every Monday* is this, that a good many of the

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students who go out of town to visit their friends on Saturdays, do not return till the Monday afternoon or the Tuesday morning.

It was not the practice then to call a Catalogue?—No, at least not in the Logic, or Mathematical, or Natural or Moral Philosophy Class.

Was it done in the Divinity Hall?—Regularly. There is another case which I may take the liberty of mentioning, that by drawing attention to it, steps may be taken to prevent the like from happening again. It is the case of a young man who applied to Aberdeen College for the degree of Master of Arts on false representations, alleging that he was about to publish a book, and that it would be of great advantage to him to be able to affix a degree to his name on the title-page: this was about ten years ago, and I know that the book is not half finished yet. He got his degree, although he had not attended either Greek or Natural Philosophy here—at least there were classes which he had not attended, and which he could not attend, for he himself told me he was otherwise engaged at the very time. He came to the Divinity Hall with his diploma. Now the law says, he must have *either* attended four years, *or* have got a diploma; and when he came to Dr. Ritchie,—not indeed with certificates of attendance for four years on all the prescribed classes, for he had no such certificates to show, but with that which the law declares to be tantamount to such certificates—with a diploma of Master of Arts,—what could Dr. Ritchie do? He had no evidence of the facts before him; he could not but enrol him.

COLLEGE LIBRARY.

[The two following Papers from Drs. Brunton and Duncan, Librarians of the Edinburgh College Library, contain their observations on the Suggestions of Mr. Haig, in regard to the management of that Library. These suggestions are on p. 497 of the Evidence, and a copy thereof, suppressing the author's name, had been transmitted to these gentlemen, with a request to be favoured with their observations thereon. The two Papers referred to were presented to a Meeting of the Commissioners, held on 10th July 1827, and ordered to be printed.]

Remarks on the "Suggestions submitted to the University Commissioners, relative to the Management of the College Library."

Dr. Brunton.

10 July 1827.

I entirely concur in the general principle with which the "Suggestions" are introduced,—That the leading object in the management of the Library ought to be the "benefit of the students." I have uniformly acted upon this principle, ever since I have had any charge of the Library, especially in the arrangements made with reference to the new buildings, intended for its accommodation. I believe myself to be guided by the same principle in the remarks which I now beg leave most respectfully to submit.

I shall endeavour to state, as briefly as I can, what has occurred to me on each of the Suggestions, in their order.

1. The Library funds could, in their present state, very ill afford the expense of additional assistants. From the arrangements which are to be adopted in the new apartments, it is hoped that the present strength will be more effective there than it is now. It must be kept in mind too, that in proportion as the number of assistants is increased, the advantage which they derive from local memory becomes less.

The matriculation has, for the last three years been conducted, not by one of the usual assistants, but by the catalogue-writer; and some similar provision will continue to be made for it.

2. I fear that such a receipt-book as is here proposed, would be much more cumbrous than the one now in use, without any adequate benefit. Whatever increases the necessity of explanation between the Librarian and the students, is an inlet to great waste of time.

The students are, in general, far from keeping out the books for an unreasonable period.

3. I have no reason to think that the deposits are felt by the students as a hardship. The poorest of them must have some little money in reserve for settling their bills at the close of the session, and it is safer in the Librarian's hands than in their own.

Since I have had some charge of the Library, there is only one instance of a student's complaining to me that it was inconvenient to deposit the money for a book which he wanted. Having satisfied myself of the truth of his statement, I allowed him to have the book on my own responsibility.

The *Class Tickets* could not be made a sufficient guarantee without a system of checks and counter-checks, very harassing to all the parties concerned. To accept 'security' from the students would, I am afraid, lead to delay and irritation—far more inconvenient for the students themselves than the present practice.

4. The abuses to which the practice here recommended might obviously give rise, would, I fear, very greatly exceed any benefit which could ever attend it.

5. The books would all of them be full bound, if the funds of the Library could bear the expense; but, after all the economy which can be practised, the sum reserved for the annual purchase of books is by far too small.

The half-binding is well executed. The finishing of the books is carefully examined when they are in by the binder.

6. Nothing could interfere more with the comfort and benefit of the actual students, throwing open the Library to all who have formerly studied here.

Any literary man who wishes to obtain from it the use of a book which cannot be easily procured elsewhere, is sure of receiving every accommodation which the Curators and Librarian can give him.

7. The hours of attendance could not be increased in winter without introducing candles into the Library—a practice which would, in various ways, be both inconvenient and dangerous.

8. This has been carefully attended to in the arrangements made for the New Library.

I have thus used the freedom to submit what has occurred to me on the different "Suggestions." I have only to add that, though I have not been able to satisfy myself of the practical utility of most of them, I shall do every thing in my power to ensure for such as the Commissioners may be pleased to approve a full and favourable trial. Without an intimate acquaintance with the details of the Library management, it is not easy to anticipate how often what promises well in theory will be found either impracticable or injurious. (Signed) Alex. Brunton, *Joint Librarian.*

Edinburgh College, 12th June 1827.

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Dr. Duncan, junior.

10 July 1827.

In compliance with the requisition of the Right Honourable the Commissioners appointed for the visitation of the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, I have considered with attention the printed paper entitled "Suggestions relative to the management of the College Library of this University," and beg leave to make the following remarks, arranged in the order of its paragraphs.

The leading object of the institution of all University Libraries, is for the benefit of its members. In Edinburgh, these are only the Professors and attending students. The public acts of Queen Anne and George III. were for the benefit of the members of the Universities upon whom the privilege was conferred.

Students, for their own benefit, ought to possess the text-books used in the several classes they attend, and ought not, and cannot be supplied with these from a public Library, as they must keep them during the whole session.

The management of the College Library, since I have been connected with it, has always been conducted upon the most liberal and encouraging principles, consistent with its preservation.

The principles upon which the detail of the management of the Library is regulated, are—1*st*. Regularity; 2*d*. Dispatch; 3*d*. Impartiality; 4*th*. Economy. Keeping these in view, I shall now make some remarks on each of the Suggestions.

1. At present the Under-Librarians in office find themselves competent for the service of the students. Indeed, one of them has been only lately added, in order to instruct him for service in the new Library, and in removing the books. It is, however, possible that more attendants may be usefully employed when the Library is removed to the new apartments; but this can be determined only by experience. It is a great mistake to suppose, that by increasing the number of servants, the work is proportionally better done; and the great difficulty in public establishments is to prevent their unnecessary increase. When I became Librarian, there were two Under-Librarians, who received, the one £30, and the other £14 per annum. Mr. Duke Gordon had previously performed the whole duty for £30, and a gift of £5 annually. Now there are three attendants in the Library, at £105, £84, £52, besides a gentleman employed in transcribing the catalogue at £40. It is by this assistant that the matriculation is conducted, and not by any of the regular Librarians.

2. The present system of keeping the Receipt-book is much preferable to that proposed, for all useful purposes. In the framing of the present system, as much detail was avoided as possible, that the service of the students might be quickened, by doing away with the necessity of much conversation between the student and the Librarian, and the delay arising from it, in passing speedily from the service of one student to another. It is found, in fact, by experience, to afford the greatest facilities, both to the students and to the Librarians, and also to furnish, in an easy way, every security to the Library for the safety of books, by means of deposit. It is even doubtful whether the signing of the receipt by the students should be continued, as it takes up time, and affords no additional security.

The proposed plan, without any advantage, would be attended with many inconveniences. Those who have even tried to catalogue books, know that it is not always easy to fix upon the letters of the alphabet under which a book should be entered. Under certain letters, the number of books to be entered would cause time to be taken up in finding the place of each when returned. The receipt-books would be cumbrously large, and the constant turning over of the pages would be troublesome, and would at last destroy them. This inconvenience would be doubly felt when one set of books was filled in one letter, and a new set must be begun. The signature of the student for each individual book, would be an unnecessary waste of time. There is no advantage to be expected from having an alphabetical list of the books out, or from knowing the date when each was borrowed; the alphabetical list would not give information as to what books were out—for, from economy, more than one book is often bound together, and only one would be entered; neither would the smallest advantage arise from inserting the residence of the student, or the class or classes he attends, as the one is often changed, and the others are so various. But if these details should be thought of importance, it would be easy to ingraft them on the present system, by means of additional evening labour, and to make an index for the titles of books borrowed by the students, as is done for the Professors and Surgeons. The present system of having an account with each Professor and Surgeon cannot be altered; and the system for the students should be similar. The more I consider this subject, the more am I convinced of the superiority of the present system over that proposed.

3. With regard to the third suggestion, there is no instance known to the Librarians, in which the deposit-money has been felt inconvenient—and without it the Library would suffer materially. Indeed, many students consider the deposit as a useful security, upon which they only draw when absolutely necessary, or when going away. The Professor's tickets would be no guarantee for the safe return of books; the Professors often give a second ticket when the first is said to be lost, and grant certificates of attendance besides the ticket. Upwards of 1800 students attending College do not apply at all for certificates requiring the production of their tickets. The idea of taking security by letter from a second person, for the safety of books lent out to students, would only lead to a train of business, which it must be evident would create difficulties.

4. The fourth suggestion, which proposes that all new books should be laid on the table, is preposterous. It would be injurious to the students, and would diminish the utility of the Library. Nothing is more hurtful to students than desultory reading. Their text-books, and the works recommended by their teachers, should engage their whole attention.

5. With respect to the binding of books, there is no doubt that it would be of advantage to have all our books full bound; but the Library has not sufficient funds to do so.

6. In answer to the sixth suggestion—If all those who have studied here, and who are resident in Edinburgh, were granted the privilege of using the Library, the interest of the attending student would be very materially affected, and his opportunity of reading would be completely abridged. Gentlemen engaged in literary and scientific pursuits are accommodated on proper application being made to the curators; and such as have only occasional references to make to particular works, whether they be known to the Librarians or not, are never refused. Attending students pay but 5*s*. 6*d*. per annum to the Library, and for so small a sum, the actual use they may have of it is quite a sufficient return. The sum paid by each student to the Joint Matriculation and Janitors' fund is 10*s*. per annum. A degree may be acquired by four years' study; and to give the perpetual use of the Library for 22*s*. of contribution is an excess of liberality. Besides, were such a privilege given, it would be making the University Library the cheapest subscription library in Edinburgh, and lead to its destruction.

7. The hours of attendance at present are thought sufficient. Some alterations, however, with respect to this may be made when possession is taken of the new Library, should they be thought

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necessary. An arrangement might be made, by which students might leave their written applications for books, and return afterwards, when the answers might be immediately given.

8. What has been mentioned in the eighth suggestion has been for many years in practice,

9. As to the last suggestion, it is quite contrary to my experience. In almost every instance, when I have exercised my discretion in giving a greater latitude in the use of the Library, it has been abused, and it is not withdrawn without giving great offence. Nor have we often received from persons so indulged any donations.

The last remark would apply with more propriety to the Advocates' Library, but the privilege of the University Libraries is for the benefit of their members directly, and indirectly only for that of the public. (Signed) ANDREW DUNCAN, Jun. *Librarian.*

Edinburgh College, 18th June 1827.

London, Argyle-House, Friday, 1st June 1827.

Present—The EARL of ABERDEEN, the EARL of ROSEBERY, the LORD BINNING, the LORD ADVOCATE.

The EARL of ABERDEEN in the Chair.

(*This Evidence was reported to a Meeting of the Commissioners, held at Edinburgh on 10th July* 1827, *and received by them, and ordered to be printed.*)

Sir *James M'Grigor,* Director General of the Army Medical Department, was called in and examined as follows :—

Sir J. M'Grigor.

June 1827.

Have you had the means of knowing the Course of Education in Edinburgh required for a Medical degree?—I have.

In your opinion, is the course followed there as good as can be adopted; or have you any improvements to suggest?—The course now adopted in Edinburgh is a very great improvement on that which had been pursued before, by the addition of one year to the Curriculum of Study, and the additional branches of Medical Science, and of the collateral branches of Medicine enjoined by the new regulations; I am, however, of opinion, that the more extensive the education, previously to commencing the study of Medicine, is, the better. I look particularly to the public service.

Does the Course of Study actually pursued at Edinburgh include the objects you require, to qualify such persons for service in the Army?—The Medical Officers of the Army are of various ranks or classes. For the junior or lower, the present system at Edinburgh, or even that pursued before the recent improvements, abundantly qualified gentlemen; but for the superior classes, particularly the Staff-Surgeons, Physicians to the Forces, and the Inspectorial Officers, something further is very desirable, and is now expected. By the Regulations in the Army, one class, the Physicians for example, are required to be Fellows or Licentiates of the College of Physicians of London, or Graduates in Medicine of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or, under the recent regulations of the Universities of Saint Andrews or Aberdeen, at most of those a previous University education is required; and at some of them, as at Aberdeen, it is necessary that the Candidate for the degree of Doctor in Medicine shall previously have taken the degree of Master of Arts. In so far as it is practicable, I am of opinion that some previous knowledge of Mathematics, Philosophy, and Natural History, should be required at Edinburgh.

Cannot a Graduate of Edinburgh fill any of those situations?—Yes; and they have generally been found very competent to fill every office in the Army, and not a few of them have been Masters or Bachelors of Arts, or have acquired a knowledge of Natural History, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, and Logic, at Colleges or Academies, in addition to a very competent knowledge of the Greek and Roman authors, and some of them have been well versed in the Oriental Languages; but I consider that it would be desirable that a knowledge of these should be by some means ascertained previously to the degree of Doctor in Medicine being conferred on them. If it were not deemed expedient at present, that all should possess the degree of Master of Arts or Bachelor, their knowledge of some branches of Mathematics, of Natural History, and Natural Philosophy might be ascertained by the examination of the Professors, in the same way as that of the Greek and Latin Languages is now so properly done by the Professors at Edinburgh. I would beg to state to your Lordships, that the regulations of the Army Medical Board, sanctioned by his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, are as follows, on this subject.—[*See printed Paper A. in App.* p. 533.] He who is a candidate for his Majesty's Commission as a Medical Officer in the Army, must possess a diploma of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, and must produce certificates of two years' attendance in an Hospital, with one on Practical Pharmacy, and he must also exhibit certificates of regular attendance on Courses of Study on the following branches of professional knowledge at established schools of eminence: —Anatomy, eighteen months; Practical Anatomy, twelve months; Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, six months; Materia Medica, three months; Botany, three months; Surgery, six months; Theory of Medicine and Physiology, six months; Practice of Medicine, six months; and of Clinical Lectures on the Practice of Medicine and Surgery. These are the branches which are required for the Army. Practical Anatomy is, at Edinburgh, one of the branches which is left to their choice. We require a distinct course of Surgery, as separated from Anatomy—we require separate courses of Clinical Lectures on Medicine and on Surgery. Whatever may have been the previous education of the candidate for the Army, and at whatever College or School he may have acquired his knowledge, the regulations require that he should pass an Examination before the Army Medical Board, which at present consists of two members, Sir William Franklin and myself. Further, it is required that every Medical Officer, on coming from the half-pay to employment on full-pay, and every Officer before attaining a

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step of promotion, pass an Examination upon the progress or improvement each has made, and his fitness for promotion is ascertained: we set apart two days of each week in the year for these Examinations.—[*The witness delivered in Papers marked A. and B.*, pp. 533, 4.]

In your opinion, is the Course of Education now pursued at Edinburgh sufficient, or is it defective, for the purpose of providing persons in the Medical Department for the Army; and if defective, have the goodness to state in what respect it is so defective?—I am not prepared to say that the Medical Education at Edinburgh is defective. I have reason to know, that although not enjoined at that University, many of its Graduates in Medicine have a knowledge of Natural History, and the different branches of Philosophy; but, if practicable, I am of opinion that it would be better if this were enjoined, and that the knowledge on this subject was ascertained by examination.

Do you find that the pupils who come from that University, and are under your observation in the department over which you preside, are sufficiently educated in Medical Science?—I consider those educated at Edinburgh to be equal to any in the Medical Department of the Army.

You are of opinion it would be an improvement in their education, if, upon what may be called the natural branches of knowledge, they were more completely versed than they are at present?—I have no doubt of it.

Referring to the qualifications required in the paper you have just referred to for the higher branches of the department, have you found that those who have attended only the Scotch Universities, are less distinguished than those who have attended the English and the Irish Universities?—They are not upon the whole, although there may be some exceptions. Looking to the last year, during which my colleague and myself examined about a hundred gentlemen entering the Army, I think there were more of them Masters of Arts, or Bachelors of Arts, from Ireland, than from any other quarter. We get fewer recruits from England than from the two sister kingdoms: while the number coming from Ireland and Scotland is nearly the same, that from England is much less than either.

Have you found that those who have been educated solely in Scotland are less distinguished for their acquirements in Literature and the liberal branches of Science?—Certainly not.

In regard to the opinion you have expressed with respect to the individuals who come from the University of Edinburgh, would you form the same opinion as to those who come from Glasgow and the other Scottish Universities?—Of late years, Glasgow has been rising much in celebrity as a Medical School; and several of the classes there are now taught by some of the most distinguished men in Europe in their own branches of Science.

Glasgow is esteemed a very considerable Medical School?—Undoubtedly: it is particularly distinguished for its teachers in some branches, while Dublin is for others, and Edinburgh for others.

It would appear from your evidence, that the only idea of improvement in education is with respect to general knowledge and Literature, and not with regard to the Medical Science particularly?—That is my opinion on the question in general.

Would you not recommend an extension of Clinical Practice?—I consider Clinical Lectures of the very first importance; and that there ought to be a Professor of Clinical Medicine and of Clinical Surgery in every Medical School; and that attendance on them should be held indispensable to Physicians and Surgeons. Properly conducted, a Clinical class is the most valuable to the student—it is the most practical. I think it would be beneficial to the public if, where there is a county or public Hospital or Infirmary, it was enjoined on the Physicians and Surgeons to give a regular course of Lectures on the cases of the patients, not less than twice or thrice a-week—thus illustrating the Practice of Physic and Surgery, and explaining the principles on which any plan of treatment was pursued by the Physician or Surgeon.

Generally speaking, greater attention is bestowed upon Clinical Lecturing on the Continent than in this country, is it not?—Much greater.

With respect to Military Medical Practice, you think it peculiarly advantageous?—I consider it indispensably necessary to the perfect instruction of the student.

And in Surgery even more so?—I consider Clinical tuition to be equally necessary in Surgery, as in the Practice of Physic. This important branch of Medical education was introduced into this country at Edinburgh, I believe, nearly as early as in any part of Europe; but in this kingdom it is still nearly confined to Edinburgh. In the opinion of many, the mode of Clinical Lectures at Edinburgh admits of some improvement; and perhaps it might be better, if this branch was in the hands of two individuals selected for the purpose—a Professor of Clinical Medicine, and a Professor of Clinical Surgery. Indeed, the Surgery has been for years in the hands of one of the ablest Surgeons, but that of Clinical Medicine passes from one Physician to another. The opportunities for this branch of Medical Science are excellent in London; and I have heard that it is in agitation to pursue Clinical instruction at the different Hospitals.

Its not having been effected has not arisen from any doubt of its necessity and propriety, but from difficulties of another sort?—Just so.

Is it found easy on the part of the Managers of the different Hospitals?—If the object were explained to them properly, I think there would be no difficulty in it. It would, I think, be particularly beneficial to the patient; for the Physician must bestow a considerable portion of time and attention on the particulars of his patient's case, and will consider the proper treatment before he would venture to dilate on these, and lecture on them to the student.

There are no apprehensions entertained from the wards being crowded with students?—With proper arrangement, and a due discretion exercised, I entertain no apprehensions.

Do you think the institution of a class of Military Surgery at Edinburgh was a beneficial

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addition to the course of Medical study?—In so far as the public service is concerned, the Army, the Navy, and the service of the Honourable East India Company, I think it has been a most beneficial addition to the Chairs of the Medical School at Edinburgh. Besides wounds, and what is termed Military Surgery, the economy of Hospitals, and of Hospital arrangements, is in this school taught by a gentleman who has served much in the field and in various climates. At the end of the last war, upwards of 300 Medical officers of the Army were placed on half-pay; and it is within my knowledge, that many of them profited greatly by attendance on this class, and before they returned to employment on full-pay.

Is it a useful class for persons to attend, who are not to be attached to the Army, but to practise as Surgeons in the country?—Not more than any other class of Surgery, unless in so far as the observations of a man are valuable who has seen much of some branches of Surgery that rarely fall to the lot of Surgeons in civil life, and who has performed some of the operations more frequently.

Do you think it would be desirable to have a Professor of Practical Anatomy?—Undoubtedly, Practical Anatomy is of the last importance to the Medical student, and to the Surgeon it is indispensable. In most schools, while the Professor or Lecturer gives Lectures on Anatomy at one hour, his assistant, the Demonstrator, teaches Dissection, and points out all the parts at another. I have not sufficiently considered the subject, to be enabled to state that a Professor of Practical Anatomy is necessary, but I have ever considered the plan pursued in Dublin in teaching Chemistry to be excellent, and worthy of imitation. There, while the teacher of Chemistry lectures on his subject at one hour, illustrating the facts by experiments, his assistant has a class at another hour, when the students get the materials for the experiments, and are made to perform them themselves—thus strongly impressing on their minds all the facts of the Science.

Are you aware, that at present the Professorship of Surgery, and the Professorship of Anatomy, in the University of Edinburgh, are held by one and the same person?—I am.

Do you think it would be an object of importance to disunite them, and to have a separate Professor of Surgery?—Certainly. Surgery is so important a branch that I consider it requires a Professor who has no other subject on his hands.

Do you think those might be separated with advantage?—Although in many places Anatomy and Surgery have been taught together, and well, yet I think it would be a great improvement to have a Professor for each of these important branches; indeed, I consider it indispensable to teaching the two branches perfectly.

Supposing the Professor of Anatomy to lecture for six months, do you think that six months is more than sufficient for the study of Anatomy alone?—A full or perfect course of Anatomy cannot be given in less time than six months.

Are there various courses of Lectures in London on Medical subjects?—There are various courses of Lectures in Medicine and Surgery in London, and the number of teachers is very great, and has increased very much of late years. There are usually two short courses, the first commencing in October, and ending in January, and re-commencing in January, and ending in May.

Where are those taught?—Almost every one of the large hospitals in London has its School of Medicine, where the branches usually taught to the pupils are Anatomy and Surgery, Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, Practice of Physic, and Midwifery. There are likewise a few Lectures in London on Botany, Natural Philosophy, Diseases of the Eye, Diseases of the Ear —not unfrequently Practice of Physic, Theory of Medicine, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany are given in one course by one teacher.

Are all those teachers appointed by the Managers of the Hospital?—In so far as my information goes, the appointment of the Lecturer is by an arrangement between the Governors and the Physician and Surgeon of each Hospital: but, in addition to the Lecturer attached to the Hospital or School, any individual is at liberty to take up any branch of Medical Science, and lecture on it; and it not unfrequently happens that there is a set of teachers within the Hospital, and another set, their rivals, without.

Do you not think it is a very great objection, in point of fact, that the present Professor of Anatomy in Edinburgh, who is also Professor of Surgery, is not a Practical Surgeon?—I am of opinion that the Professor of Surgery ought always to be a Practical Surgeon.

Adverting to that which you stated in the commencement of your evidence, do you think it would be a safe and judicious course to require from every one who graduates as a Doctor of Medicine, either that he should previously have graduated as a Master of Arts, or, if that should be found difficult, that he should undergo an examination sufficient to show that he might have graduated as a Master of Arts?—I think it most desirable, that in some manner it should be ascertained that the candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine has a competent knowledge in the branches of Science which I have stated.

Why should the degree of Master of Arts be rendered more indispensable at Aberdeen than at Edinburgh?—It is more easily attained at Aberdeen, the general expense to the student being very moderate there in living, fees, &c.; and, without imposing regulations which, to many, would amount to an exclusion from a Medical degree, the University education, and that for Medicine may be (and at Aberdeen are, I believe) accomplished in six years, thus: After passing the first year in the Greek and Humanity classes,—the second in that for Natural History, 1st, Mathematical, 2d, Greek and Humanity classes,—the student can then, in his third year, commence Medical Science; and, while he attends the class of Natural Philosophy and second Mathematical class, he can likewise attend the Clinical class, and perhaps commence Anatomy. In his fourth year, while he attends the class for Moral Philosophy and Logic, he can again attend the class of Anatomy with those for Theory of Medicine, and Clinical Lectures twice or three times a-week at the Infirmary. After taking the degree of

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A.M., he can, in two years more, study the remaining branches of Medical Science which qualify him to be a candidate for the degree of M.D. If his means or inclination lead him to spend seven years in this way, it may always be accomplished with the greatest ease.

So that the whole course would be six years?—Yes, I think it may be done in six years; and considering the early age at which young men are sent to an University in Scotland, the Doctor in Medicine will enter on the exercise of his profession at a sufficiently early age.

Do you think it would be advisable to require in Graduates in Medicine, a competent knowledge of Classical Literature?—I think it necessary that they should possess a competent knowledge of Classical Literature.

An adequate acquaintance with Greek, as well as Latin?—I think an acquaintance with Greek, as well as Latin, indispensably necessary.

The principle of such acquirements is admitted?—In the Examination at the Army Medical Board, the previous education of candidates is inquired into, and their knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages ascertained.

You do not think any rational objection could be founded on the notion that such a regulation would be the means of sending forth a number of young men to practise in the country without a degree, and therefore without any means of ascertaining their qualifications in any of the branches of Medical Science?—I confess I have sometimes had my doubts on the subject, particularly if any regulation was suddenly adopted which required a very high rate of qualification, such as was unattainable by the mass of those who now study at the Scotch Universities. I have heard, that since of late the College of Surgeons and Society of Apothecaries of London have required higher qualifications than formerly, some evaded their examinations and regulations, and continued to practise without any examination. I am, however, induced to believe, that if the regulation in regard to general service was made prospective in regard to the Scottish Universities, and introduced gradually, there need be no rational apprehension. It is my belief that a great portion of those who now yearly obtain the degree of Doctor in Medicine in Edinburgh, possess a competent knowledge of the branches of Science alluded to, to enable them to pass any usual examination. I do not consider it necessary for the successful practice of Medicine, that the Doctor should enter into the higher parts of Mathematics, or be deeply versed in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, or Metaphysics.

Do you think it would be a good thing that the University of Edinburgh should be in the habit of giving Diplomas of Surgery to those who do not take degrees in Medicine?—I have not turned my mind so much to the subject as to be able to speak with confidence on it. I see no objection to it; but I believe that in Surgery the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons is considered equivalent to a degree.

Are you acquainted with the regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh for admission?—Yes; they appear to me to be very good, and the Course of Study enjoined to obtain their Diploma is a very proper one.

Are you aware that in the University of Glasgow the same Professor has taught both the Theory and Practice of Physic?—Yes; and this appears to me to be improper. The Theory of Medicine, which includes Physiology, is an important branch of Medical Science, and requires the whole attention of one teacher, however highly qualified, to teach it successfully.

Have you any suggestion to make for the improvement of the study of Medicine or Surgery in any of the Scotch Universities, and particularly with respect to your department?—I am not at present prepared to make any suggestion; but, if other matter should occur, I will not fail to submit it to your Lordships.

William Burnett, M.D., Medical Commissioner of the Navy, was called in and examined as follows:—

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Are you acquainted with the present Course of Medical study in the University of Edinburgh?—Yes. Many of the Medical officers admitted into the Navy are educated in Edinburgh, and we have, therefore, frequent occasion to refer to the Course of Education pursued in that University.

Are you aware of an alteration lately made in the Course of Study?—I know the Senatus Academicus has lately added another year to the Curriculum, unless the candidate shall have been employed in the Navy, the Army, or the East India Company's service; they then abstract one year from the said course.

Should you say that the present Course of Study in the University of Edinburgh was fully sufficient to qualify Medical practitioners for the Navy?—I should think, generally speaking, it is. We have generally found them very efficient, particularly those who have taken degrees; so much so, that if a gentleman was to present himself with a degree from Edinburgh to us, without any recommendation or interest whatever, we should prefer him to one recommended by the most powerful interest, who had not such a qualification. We have laid down a Course of Education for our Medical Officers, which perhaps it may be desirable for your Lordships to see.—[*The witness delivered in the same—vide C. p.* 534.] It is somewhat different from the University course, for we insist upon more Practical Anatomy than the University course requires. I believe it is considered sufficient, in taking a degree, that the young man should have taken out one ticket in each class; we require eighteen months of Anatomy and the same of Surgery, and we require likewise a twelvemonth of the Practice of Physic, and twelve months of the Theory of Physic. A candidate for the degree of M.D. may obtain it, if he pass the required examinations, with an attendance on one course only of each of these.

Are you aware of any deficiency in any branch of the Medical Education pursued at Edinburgh?—The very great difficulty of obtaining subjects for dissection occasions a deficiency

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of Practical Anatomy, which has been much complained of there; and I am quite of opinion, that without a knowledge of Practical Anatomy, which is only to be gained by dissection, a man can never make a thoroughly good Surgeon; and I consider it a very material object that the student, after he has obtained a knowledge of the elementary branches of his profession, should pay great attention to the cultivation of Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

Do you consider those not sufficiently attended to at present in Edinburgh?—Perhaps they are; they have more opportunities in Edinburgh than in some other places; but I think they are still susceptible of improvement. My colleague and myself consider it of so much importance to the Medical Officers of the Navy that we have formed, under the direction of the Admiralty, (at Haslar,) a Museum and Library for their use, and there is likewise a Lecturer appointed; but there are some difficulties, which we hope hereafter to remove, of instituting immediately a course of Clinical Lectures. We mean, however, to do so, as soon as it can be arranged. Our present assistants accompany the Physician and Surgeon round the wards, and observations are made to them by these officers on the cases; and for the same purpose we have an extra number of assistants, both at Plymouth and Haslar Hospitals, who, after a certain number of months, are then embarked in ships of war, and, in consequence, are found much more efficient.

Is it limited to any number?—To six extra at Haslar, and four at Plymouth. Lord Melville was exceedingly liberal about it, and came into everything which was suggested. We hope hereafter to extend the utility of the establishment.

What number of students do you think might go through the Clinical Lectures with effect?—I think too much crowding is greatly against the progress of the student, and likewise disturbs the patient, which is our principal objection at Haslar; sailors are easily prejudiced, and we are obliged to be careful in everything we do with them.

With a view to the students, do you think more than twenty could attend with advantage?—I should think that number would be the greatest which could attend with advantage.

Do you think a separate Professor of Surgery at Edinburgh would be of advantage?—Yes, I think it might be separated from the Anatomical course with great advantage.

And taught by a Practical Surgeon?—Yes.

Have you found that the institution of the class of Military Surgery at Edinburgh was advantageous as regarding your department?—I cannot say that I have observed any great effect from it. I am not aware that the students are compelled to attend this class; they have not often a superfluity of money, and they attain, perhaps, as much as they can afford; but I believe it is a very general case, when the Medical Officers of the Navy go back to renew their education, that they attend this class; and we endeavour to give them every facility of improving their knowledge which the service will admit of.

Are you acquainted with the additions that have been lately made to the Curriculum in the University of Edinburgh?—I understand that they have lately required Midwifery.

There has been an extension of the time?—Yes, they have made an extension of one year, making it four instead of three, provided the student has not been one year employed in the public service; and they have had an intention of examining in English instead of Latin. A gentleman of high respectability in the University communicated with me some time ago on this subject, and I replied, that though I thought it would be wrong to give up a knowledge of Latin, I recommended very strongly that the examination should be conducted in English, as the student's acquirements could be better estimated by this means.

You do not think that the examination in English ought to supersede the acquirement of a competent knowledge of Latin?—Certainly not.

You think that the new regulations are a material improvement?—Certainly.

Are there any others you would suggest?—It does not occur to me at this moment that there are. The subject has not, however, altogether escaped my attention.

Have you turned your attention to the question of the previous education?—Yes, I have reflected upon it a good deal. In our regulations for the admission of Medical Officers into the Navy, we have required a competent knowledge of the Latin; and when a candidate appears before us, we expect him to be able to read with ease Home's Principia, or Celsus, and the Pharmacopœia of the London College.

Do you think it would be an advantageous thing, or that it would tend to raise the Medical profession, if all candidates for graduation in Medicine were bound to produce qualifications, or to undergo an examination, showing a competent knowledge of the different branches of liberal Science and of Classical Literature in both its branches?—I think there can be no doubt of this as an abstract question; but I should doubt the possibility of enforcing it extensively; it would very much limit the number who would be able to acquire such qualifications.

Do you think there would be any great disadvantage from a limitation of the number of Doctors of Physic?—I am not certain that there would.

Applying these observations to the department over which you preside, what is your judgment?—It would be of little consequence in the Medical department of the Navy; but I should think that the talents of a Physician would be very much improved by so liberal an education; at the same time I do not see the absolute necessity for it, as it regards the treatment of disease: I mean this with reference to the *very superior preliminary education* pointed at by the question.

Is there a large proportion of the Medical Practitioners in the Navy educated in Scotch Universities?—Yes. Anticipating the question, I have had an account prepared of the Medical Officers admitted into the Navy since 1821; there are ninety-one who have been educated in London, ninety-one at Edinburgh, and fifty-nine at Glasgow. The figures relate to the degree of qualification we consider them, after due examination, to possess, and which guides us in

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considering of their disposal and future promotion, &c. If there is anything extraordinary on the examination of an individual, I keep a private memorandum of it for my own guidance afterwards. [*The witness delivered in the paper, D.* p. 535.]

Are those wholly educated at the places against their names?—Yes.

Do you think there would be any risk of the public service being injured, if the University of Edinburgh were to give diplomas in Surgery, at the same time that they raised the qualification necessary for taking a degree in Medicine?—I do not think it would.

Do you conceive the diploma in Surgery would ensure the requisite knowledge for the various branches of the service?—The fact is, that in the public service to which I belong, though we make it a *sine quâ non* that candidates should undergo an examination before one of the Colleges of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, yet we do not entirely rely upon that, but upon our own personal examination of the students afterwards; and with us they pass a perfectly fair, but a very strict, examination.

In the result of those examinations, there is no part of the Medical Study, as pursued at Edinburgh, that occurs to you as necessary to be improved?—It does not occur to me that there is, except as I have already mentioned.

Have you any remarks to make on the system pursued at any of the other Scotch Universities?—I have very little knowledge of them, except the Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities; as we have no immediate connexion with the others, we did not receive their diplomas as evidence of having obtained a Medical education; but I understand a better and different system has now commenced in those Universities, but we have not, at present, any knowledge of the fruits of it. When I came to the Medical Board of the Navy, a diploma of Physician from Glasgow was not acknowledged as entitling the officer to have M. D. placed against his name in the official list; but, after examining several of the students from Glasgow, I thought it an act of injustice towards that University. On inquiry, I found that difficulties had arisen; but, after conversing with some friends on the subject, an official application was made by the Board to the Admiralty, and the matter was then put on its proper footing. At this time the diplomas from Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and from London, are all acknowledged as competent degrees.

From your knowledge of the education at Glasgow, have you anything to suggest?—I think their education is in general very respectable—quite as much so as in Edinburgh.

Do you think it would be advisable to separate the Theory from the Practice of Medicine, and to have separate Professors for each at Glasgow, as it is at Edinburgh?—I do certainly think it would.

Would it be advisable, in your opinion, to require from those who are to be attached to your department, that they should have attended a class of Medical Jurisprudence?—I conceive it would be very useful; but I am not quite certain that it is absolutely necessary, for, on account of the smallness of many of the vessels of war, and probably the prejudices of the sailors, the Medical Officers could not, on all occasions, have recourse to such minute dissection on board, as a case of death coming under that denomination would require, though it is performed generally in cases of sudden death, agreeably to an article of the Surgeons' instructions. It might, however, be applied to the cultivation of the knowledge and description of healthy or unhealthy situations, and to particular local causes acting on board ships of war on the health of the crew; for example, in the instance of the Pyramus in the West Indies a few years ago, a most dreadful fever arose on board, and it was pretty evident that the fever in question was occasioned by the foul state of her hold. I think, however, that any well-educated Medical Officer, without attending a class of Medical Jurisprudence, would have discovered that; but I instance it to show, how extensive the subject of Medical Jurisprudence may be considered.

Have you any suggestion to make with respect to the improvement of Medical Education in the Scotch Universities, or as connected with your own department; if so, the Commissioners will be happy to receive it?—I should beg leave to suggest the necessity of the student being required to devote a longer period of time to the cultivation of those branches pointed out in the Navy Regulations (C.), and also, as mentioned in my preceding examination, to the study of Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

APPENDIX—(A.)

On the Qualifications of Medical Officers for the Army.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT.

Appendix (A.)

The Candidate for this, the first appointment in the Medical Department, must be unmarried; not under twenty-one, nor above twenty-six years of age. He either must produce certificates of having served a regular apprenticeship of not less than three years (to a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh will be preferred), and of attendance, for one year at least, in an Hospital or Infirmary of celebrity; or, if he has not served an apprenticeship, he must produce certificates of two years' attendance in an Hospital, with one on Practical Pharmacy. He is to possess a diploma from one of the Royal Colleges mentioned, and must exhibit certificates of regular attendance on courses of study on the following branches of professional knowledge, at established schools of eminence, viz.:

Anatomy	18 months.	Botany	3 months.
Practical Anatomy	12 do.	Surgery	6 do.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry	6 do.	Theory of Medicine and Physiology	6 do.
Materia Medica	3 do.	Practice of Medicine	6 do.

And of Clinical Lectures on the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

It will be considered an additional recommendation to gentlemen entering the service, to have attended Lectures on

Diseases of the Eye, and on Forensic Medicine;

and likewise Public Establishments for the treatment of Diseases of the Eye, and of Mental Derangement.

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Gentlemen who have had an University education will always be preferred. It is desirable that all should have studied Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History; but a liberal education, and a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin Languages, are indispensably requisite in every Candidate.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS AND SURGEONS.

With the above-recited qualifications, Hospital Assistants will be entitled to promotion as Assistant-Surgeons and Regimental-Surgeons; but every gentlemen must have served five years, at least, in the junior appointments, before he can be promoted to the rank of Regimental-Surgeon. In addition to competent professional knowledge, the greater the attainments of gentlemen in various branches of science, the more eligible will they be deemed for promotion.

Gentlemen already in the service, are earnestly recommended to avail themselves of every opportunity of adding to their knowledge, by attending Universities or Schools; for which purpose, every facility in his power will be afforded by the Director-General. They are especially desired to transmit to this Office statements of such classes as they attend subsequently to their Examinations before this Board, either on professional or on other branches of science, that the same may be duly registered here; and every Officer must be prepared to undergo farther Examination before he can obtain promotion, or return to the duties of the service from the Half-Pay List.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON TO THE FORCES.

Medical Officers are encouraged to look forward to the appointment of Surgeon to the Forces, and of Physician to the Forces; and to endeavour especially to qualify themselves for either rank, according to the bent of their inclinations, and to their previous studies.

It is expected that the Candidates for the Commission of Surgeon to the Forces, shall have attended a Public Hospital of celebrity at least two years; and it is desirable that one of them should have been passed at a London Hospital.

The rank of Physician to the Forces requires, in addition to the knowledge and experience to be gained in the regular progress of study and of service, that the Candidate should be a Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, or a Graduate of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or, under the regulations lately adopted by them, of the Universities of St. Andrew's or Aberdeen.

Although the British Schools are specified, it is to be understood that Candidates who have received regular education in approved Foreign Universities, or Schools, will be admitted to Examination.

In all the steps of promotion in the Medical service of the Army, they who give the best proofs of diligent exertion in the performance of public duty, and of attention in the acquirement of practical knowledge, by taking every opportunity of adding thereto, will be regarded as the most eligible for advancement.

Army Medical Department.

(B.)

Appendix (B.)

I a Candidate for employment in the Medical Department of the Army, do hereby attest my readiness to engage for general service, whether at home or abroad, and to proceed on duty immediately on being gazetted.

I declare my age not to exceed twenty-six years; that I am unmarried; and that the course of my Professional Education is faithfully detailed.

I also declare that I labour under no constitutional disease, nor physical disability, that can interfere with the most efficient discharge of the duties of a Medical Officer.

(Signature)—

I have pursued the under-mentioned Course of Study, of which I am ready to produce the vouchers for registry. I am now years of age. I studied at the University of from to and took the degrees of

I attended the following Professional Lectures:—

Anatomy	months, by	at	Surgery	months, by	at
Practical Anatomy	do.	at	Practice of Medicine	do.	at
Chemistry	do.	at	Clinical Lectures on the		
Botany	do.	at	Practice of Physic	do.	at
Materia Medica	do.	at	Do. do. on Surgery	do.	at
Institutes of Medicine and					
Physiology	do.	at			

I have further attended Lectures on—

Forensic Medicine	months, by	at	Hospital for Mental De-		
Morbid Anatomy and Pa-			rangement	months, by	at
thology	do.	at	Hospital for Diseases of		
Natural History	do.	at	the Eye	do.	at
Natural Philosophy	do.	at	Midwifery	do.	at
Mathematics	do.	at			

I have a degree of M. D. from the University of

I have a diploma from the College of Surgeons of

I possess indentures of years' Apprenticeship with Mr. of

I attended the Hospital for year, and still further*

(Signature at length)—

(Date and place of residence)—

Certificates of regular attendance at the Classes, and vouchers of age to be produced.

(C.)

Victualling-Office, 23d February 1826.

Appendix (C.)

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having been pleased to direct, "that no person be admitted to be a Candidate for the situation of Assistant-Surgeon in the Royal Navy, who shall not produce a certificate from one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, of his fitness for that office; nor for that of Surgeon, unless he shall produce a Diploma or Certificate from one of the said Royal Colleges, founded on an examination to be passed

* Here add any other qualifications.

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subsequently to his appointment of Assistant-Surgeon, as to the Candidate's fitness for the situation of Surgeon in the Navy; and that in every case the Candidate producing such Certificate or Diploma shall also undergo a further examination before the Medical Commissioners of the Victualling Board, touching his qualifications in all the necessary branches and points of Medicine and Surgery for each of the steps in the Naval Medical Service;" the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy, &c., do hereby signify, for the information of those persons to whom it may relate, that these regulations and directions will be strictly adhered to in future; and further, that previously to the admission of Assistant-Surgeons into the Navy, it will be required that they should have received a Classical Education, and possess in particular a competent knowledge of Latin; also

That they should have served an apprenticeship, or have been employed in an Apothecary's shop for not less than two years.

That their age should not be less than twenty years, nor more than twenty-six years.

That they should have attended an Hospital in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, or Glasgow, for twelve months; and

That they should have attended Lectures, &c., on the following subjects, for periods not less than hereunder stated, viz.:—

Anatomy	18 months.	Chemistry	6 months.
Surgery	18 do.	Materia Medica	6 do.
Theory of Medicine	12 do.	Midwifery	6 do.
Practice of ditto	12 do.	Actual Dissections of the Human Body	6 do.

Although the above are the only qualifications which are absolutely required in Candidates for the appointment of Assistant-Surgeon, a preference will be given to those who, by possessing a knowledge of Diseases of the Eye, and of any branch of science connected with the profession, such as Botany, Medical Jurisprudence, Natural Philosophy, &c., appear to be more peculiarly eligible for admission into the service.

It is also to be observed that, by the rules of the Service, no Assistant-Surgeon can be promoted to the rank of Surgeon, until he shall have been three years in the former capacity; and the Board have resolved that not any Diploma or Certificate of Examination from either of the aforesaid Royal Colleges shall be admitted towards the qualification for Surgeon, unless the Diploma or Certificate shall be obtained on an Examination passed after a period of not less than three years from the date of the party's admission into the Service. *By command of the Board.* M. Waller Clifton.

(D.)

Appendix (D.)

A Statement of the Number of Assistant-Surgeons admitted into the Naval Service between 5th October 1822 and 31st May 1827, with the Names of the Places at which they received their Professional Education; and the Numbers of each Rate or Degree of Qualification.

Place of Education.		Number admitted.	Degree of Qualification, when examined.
London	91	13 of No. 1* 29 . . . 2 21 . . . 3 11 . . . 4 8 . . . 5 9 . . . 6	Beside 3 rejected.
Edinburgh	91	12 . . . 1 30 . . . 2 27 . . . 3 12 . . . 4 7 . . . 5 3 . . . 6	Beside 2 rejected.
Dublin	28	6 . . . 1 7 . . . 2 10 . . . 3 2 . . . 4 2 . . . 5 1 . . . 6	None rejected.
Glasgow	59	6 . . . 1 20 . . . 2 14 . . . 3 10 . . . 4 4 . . . 5 5 . . . 6	Beside 3 rejected.
Dublin and Edinburgh	4	1 . . . 1 1 . . . 2 1 . . . 3 1 . . . 6	Beside 1 rejected.
Dublin and London	5	3 . . . 1 1 . . . 3 1 . . . 4	None rejected.
Edinburgh and London	1	1 . . . 2	
Glasgow and Edinburgh	2	2 . . . 1	
Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin	1	1 . . . 3	
Total admitted	282		
Rejected	9		
Remanded, and who have not re-appeared for Examination	9		
Remanded, time for re-appearance not yet arrived	1		
Total of those who have been examined	301		

* No. 1 is the highest rate of qualification, No. 2 the next, and so forth.

University of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, Friday, 27th July 1827.

The EARL of ROSEBERY in the Chair.

Robert Jameson, Esq., Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, called in and further examined.

Professor Jameson. 27 July 1827.

You have had an opportunity of seeing a Memorial that was given into the Commissioners by Captain Brown: the Commissioners are desirous to know whether you wish to make any observations on it?—I should wish to do so.

We are desirous you would submit to the Commissioners any remarks you have to make now?—I have put some remarks on the margin of the copy of the Memorial that was sent to me, to save time. The first part of the Memorial relates to the request of Captain Brown to be admitted to the Museum—a request he made to a servant. An answer was returned by me, desiring him to wait on me, and desiring him to clear off the debts he owed to the establishment. That answer gave great offence to Captain Brown. He states, in the Memorial, that he was refused admittance to the Museum in the first instance, which was not the case. My message to him was, that he should wait upon me and get quit of the debt. Captain Brown, in place of waiting upon me, writes a letter, in terms very impertinent indeed. The letter was so very absurd, and worse than absurd, that I was at some loss whether to notice it. I had a respect for his family, and I did not wish he should commit himself by impropriety of conduct; and therefore I condescended to request a meeting from him. The note is given in the Memorial:—"Professor Jameson wishes Captain Brown to call upon him to-morrow, Tuesday, in the Wernerian Society-room, at half-past three o'clock.—*Royal Circus, Monday morning.*" Captain Brown made his appearance at the time appointed, and gave some explanation of his letter. I insisted, before saying anything particular to him, that he should retract in writing what he had said, as his statement and threat could not be submitted to. He retracted what he said by writing.

He did retract?—He did, by letter. The thing was so bad, I cannot mention it; but if forced to produce the letter, I shall do it. Then there is a detail of conversation stated in the Memorial altogether erroneous. He says I admitted my message to him was impertinent. That is not true. Then he says I had agreed to a publication of his work. The result of the conversation I shall state: I requested Captain Brown to give me, in writing, a statement of the plan of his work, and I mentioned that I could not take his proposal into consideration till the end of April, or beginning of May, owing to my official and other duties—that I would then consider his proposal.

What was the date of that conversation?—Tuesday, 12th March. The general result of the conversation was, that I requested him, notwithstanding what had happened, to give me a plan of his book, which I would consider; and I appointed, for that purpose, the end of April, or beginning of May. Then follows his letter, and after the letter he says——

For the sake of regularity, it is asked, is that the letter of March 29th?—There is some mistake as to dates here. That of 29th March is the letter to which I refer. Then he says—"Your Memorialist must now mention, that his friend General Stratton had, two days previous to this, sent Professor Jameson a book of the plates intended for his first fasciculus, which were then in his possession, and of which he had spoken favourably to the General on the 27th." That statement is incorrect: what I said to General Stratton was this,—that the plates were ill-drawn and over-coloured,—that the publication might answer as a show-book or a drawing-room book, but could not be of use to Science. That is all I said on the subject. Then the Memorial continues—"Your Memorialist accidentally met with the Professor on the 27th March, when he mentioned that he received his letter, and would immediately forward it to the proper authorities." This statement also is incorrect.

You deny that statement?—I deny the truth of what is there stated. He may have thought I said what he states, but he is wrong. Then follow some details with regard to Sir William Jardine's work, and Mr. Selby's, in which Captain Brown says I would not allow him to draw till I heard from those gentlemen; and that, unless they gave their consent, he would not be allowed to draw. That again is an inaccurate statement. I said I would not allow him to draw until, on conversation with Sir William Jardine, Mr. Wilson, and others, I could determine if the present means of the Museum would afford the necessary accommodation, and if, from my commission, I had power to grant leave to all of them. I have here noted on the margin of the Memorial as follows:—"If Sir William Jardine, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Selby, and others, continued their works, it was probable I might find it impossible to grant the very extensive demand of Captain Brown,—that of drawing every bird in the collection for his *General System*, and which was to appear more frequently than the work of Sir William Jardine." I might probably find, on conversation with those gentlemen, that it would be impossible for me to grant Captain Brown's demand, as his demand was different from their demands.

What was the nature of the accommodation they received?—Allow me to state the nature of their respective works. Sir William Jardine's work is to contain the figures of birds in general. He has occasion to apply but seldom to the Museum, as he has a splendid one of his own; and, when he comes to the Edinburgh Museum, and finds a specimen not fit to draw from, he goes to London or Paris at once for a better one. Mr. Wilson's work is of the same description. He is drawing the more rare and curious objects in the Museum. Captain Brown was to draw all kinds, and therefore I could not say to him at once, "I will grant the permission desired," because, had I first granted permission, and then retracted it, it would have appeared ungracious. Therefore I delayed determining as to Captain Brown's application, till the end of April or beginning of May, when public duties would allow me to give the demand sufficient consideration.

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Then the only difference between Captain Brown's request, and the others that were granted, was as to the extent of drawing?—As to the extent.

Except that it would take greater time to Captain Brown for his drawings, what difference is there?—I shall state what that is afterwards. Captain Brown afterwards says I granted him an interim permission to go to the Museum. The truth is, I was so tormented with him, that I gave him occasional permission; intimating to him, however, that from official and other duties, I could not make a regular arrangement till the time I had specified.

When you gave Captain Brown occasional permission, was it understood he was to come to you each time when permission was granted?—I gave him a note, stating the particular days when he might be admitted to the Museum, and restricting him as to time.

And, in that note, particular days and time were specified, and at no other days or hours could he have permission?—Such is the case with all those who have permission twice a-week.

Do you mention Captain Brown had permission to go twice a-week?—Yes.

For a certain number of weeks, or how was it?—Till the end of April. This arrangement I entered into in order to get quit of his importunities and absurdities.

Did he act on that permission?—He came, I believe, two or three times; and he and the servants got by the ears, as usual. I was quite indifferent as to what took place, having stated, at the outset, that I could do nothing final with regard to his application till the end of April. Next, in his Memorial, finding that I would not alter a resolution dictated by my public duties, he (Captain Brown) writes to the Secretary of the University, Dr. Duncan, junior, and Dr. Duncan refers him back to me as the proper authority to whom application for admission to the Museum should be made. At the same time Captain Brown writes to Principal Baird, and the Principal takes no notice of his letter. Then follow, in the Memorial, a number of other things of no consequence. One passage, however, in a letter here, must strike every one as offensive to me, after what I have done for the Museum.

Name in which letter?—It is in a letter dated 24th April, addressed to me. Some controversy had taken place with Captain Brown and the servants in the Museum; and upon this Captain Brown writes as follows:—"*This shows, in the clearest manner, the improper hands into which the management of the Museum is intrusted.*" Some time before that remark of Captain Brown reached me, I had received from the Town Council a copy of a Report by the Committee on the Natural History Museum; and this paper I lay on the table, to be read to the Commissioners. The last paragraph, it will be seen, goes in opposition to Captain Brown's opinion, expressed in the passage of the letter which I just now read. [*Professor Jameson laid on the table*—"Copy Report by the Committee on the Natural History Museum, 15th January 1827;" and marked, "17th January 1827, approved in Council."] Then follow some other letters in the Memorial. The Captain still is determined not to wait the time appointed, *viz.*, the end of April. He is determined to get into the Museum at his own time, without regard to my resolution, dictated, as already mentioned, by my public duties. Without waiting till the period mentioned, he forthwith addresses the Royal Commissioners. The whole transaction, I remark, freed of the accompanying trifling details, is simply this:—*Captain Brown applies for permission to draw* ALL *the birds in the Museum. I, from the magnitude of the demand, and my urgent official and other duties, cannot take his demand into consideration before the end of April. The Captain, whose time appears to be more precious than that of the Professor of Natural History, insists on forcing his way into the Museum, and taking drawings, before that time; and this attempt is resisted by the Professor of Natural History.*

Are those the only observations you are desirous to make on this Memorial of Captain Brown's?—No, my Lord. I have some remarks to make on the second part of the Memorial. The first part, already discussed, merely refers to Captain Brown's application for the use of the Museum. The second part of the Memorial gives a statement to show that he, Captain Brown, is a person of particular consideration, and therefore, on that ground, entitled to be admitted into the Museum, where admission, it may be remarked, was never refused. It begins—"Your Memorialist hopes it will appear to you, that he has had some forbearance with Professor Jameson in this matter." I would remark here, that, on considering this demand of Captain Brown's, as his drawing was to be on an extensive sale, I came to the resolution, as Regius Keeper of the Museum, to prevent him entering on his plan in view, until the proper authorities should provide me with the means of enabling Captain Brown, or other individuals using the privilege of the Museum, to proceed in a way that may be beneficial to themselves and to Science, at the same time not endanger the safety of the Collection. If individuals are to be authorized to come and demand the Keeper to take out specimens for drawing and describing, he must take them out, if ordered. But at this moment there are no rooms for drawing. It is evident that a *drawing-room* must be provided, into which those having permission for drawing and describing may retire. And, further, if the system of drawing shall be generally admitted, to which I have no objections, there should be a person, or Superintendent, to attend the Drawers; otherwise I could not be answerable for the safety of the Collection, as, from unskilful handling, the specimens might be ruined. Therefore, I repeat, to enable such persons to avail themselves of the permission, a drawing-room ought to be provided, and also a Superintendent to sit by or attend the Drawers.

Those are your observations and objections to such a system?—Yes.

Can specimens not be drawn through the glass?—No. Every specimen must be taken out of its place. It cannot be drawn through the glass.

Are there none that are not in glass?—No.

How do you proceed with the others, besides Captain Brown, who have permission to make

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drawings?—Their demands are few; and, as a personal friend, I can sit beside them while they are drawing, which I could not do to every one.

Is that the amount of the observations you wished to deliver to the Commissioners on Captain Brown's Memorial?—Yes, on this previous part. And I wish it to be understood that I am quite willing to grant every accommodation in my power, in the use of the Museum, for purposes of publication; but, at present, from the limited means of the establishment, I cannot do it with safety to the Collection. In short, until drawing-rooms and additional servants are granted, the permission for drawing and describing must be more and more limited if, as Keeper of the Museum, I am empowered to grant or refuse the use of the Museum for purposes of publication.

Could not a party, wishing to draw, have a table in the window of the great room?—That would not answer. And, besides, I have no person to attend those engaged in drawing.

That is a separate question. But, though there might be some disturbance to the drawer, might not a person wishing to draw be accommodated with a table in the window of the great room?—In answer, I have to mention that the tables at present in the windows, containing articles of Natural History, must be removed. They are all filled; the room is so crowded that a table cannot stand in the room. It is utterly impossible to give accommodation of that kind in the room. The only other place at present is the Class-room, and that I occupy. As the Museum stands at this moment, there is no possibility of giving efficient accommodation.

Have you any other remarks to make?—The second part of the Memorial contains the history of Captain Brown's connexion with the parts of the Collection purchased by the Professors some years ago. He takes great merit to himself as to this Collection. I shall state shortly the history of the transaction. Captain Brown was in London at the time when the Collection was about being purchased. He heard that we wished some one to go to Paris; and he wrote from London, pressing me to allow him to go. The Senatus Academicus intended sending the Janitor Wilson over. Brown being in London, and Wilson, the Janitor, being taken ill, it was agreed Brown should go to Paris, which he did. Captain Brown says the Senatus Academicus relied on his judgment alone in purchasing the Collection. This statement is incorrect. Some time before the Collection was purchased, Mr. Wilson, whom I have formerly mentioned, the brother of Professor Wilson, happened to be in Paris. He knew Mr. Dufresne, the proprietor of the Collection; he made every inquiry, and satisfied me we ought to purchase it. But, not wishing to rely solely on Mr. Wilson's report, I applied also to Dr. Leach, who gave me the same opinion and advice that Mr. Wilson did. Still further, in addition to the reports of those very competent judges, I consulted Baron Cuvier, and Hugo, and other members of the Institute of France. They recommended the Collection in the highest terms. I laid this information before the Senatus Academicus; and they, after considering the reports of these distinguished individuals, authorized me to purchase the Collection.

In point of fact, was the purchase of the Collection concluded till Captain Brown went to Paris?—Captain Brown was sent to Paris in the same line as the Janitor would have been, had he not been taken ill. The purpose of sending him was to compare the articles of the Collection with the catalogue, which Wilson was to have done. If the Collection answered to the catalogue, he was to report to me, and this he did. And then he was authorized, on the part of the Senatus Academicus, to pay a certain sum for it.

Then, in point of fact, it was Captain Brown's Report that led to the conclusion of the purchase of the Collection?—No. The Senatus Academicus had agreed to make the purchase, on the Reports of the gentlemen I have mentioned; and they wished that some one should be sent to Paris, to see that all the articles mentioned in the catalogue were in the Collection.

Are there Minutes of the Senatus Academicus, in which that intention of the Senatus is expressed?—I do not know.

Can you furnish us, then, with the terms of Captain Brown's Report, and of the answer transmitted, either by you or the Senatus Academicus, to Captain Brown, in consequence of his Report?—I am not fully aware of the meaning of the question.

Can you furnish us with a copy of the Report or Reports received from Captain Brown when he was in Paris, and of the answer made by you, or the Senatus Academicus, in consequence of what he reported while he was in Paris?—I dare say I may have the letters by me somewhere. I cannot say, however, positively. But Captain Brown made the purchase in the manner I have mentioned; and, as matter of course, I returned him thanks for what he had done in a letter, the terms of which I shall read, if desired.

When Captain Brown went to Paris, was he authorized by any one to do certain duties there?—I wrote to him.

Have you a copy of the letter you wrote?—I am not sure.

Have you the letter he wrote, with a copy of the Report of his opinion of the Collection?—I cannot say. It is an old transaction, of little moment.

Were the letter and Report not communicated to the Senatus Academicus?—No; as far as I recollect, the whole management of the business being confided to me.

The Senatus Academicus devolved on you the whole management?—Yes.

I think you stated that the whole duty of Captain Brown was to compare the inventory and the articles of the Collection, but that the determination to purchase the Collection was formed in consequence of recommendations of other individuals?—Yes. I stated that the purchase was made in consequence of Reports received from Mr. Wilson, Dr. Leach, and others.

You stated, in a former part of the examination, that you had sent a message to Captain Brown that he had better pay his debts. What are the debts of Captain Brown to which you

alluded, and how came he to be in debt to the establishment?—He had some money of the College when paying for the Collection of Mr. Dufresne. There is a part of it not accounted for. I would not have mentioned that circumstance here if Captain Brown had not brought it forward himself, it being a private transaction, not in any way connected with the Royal Commissioners' inquiries—it is a transaction to be inquired into by the Professors, but not the Senatus Academicus. It is, I repeat, a private transaction.

Is the sum considerable?—£40 or £50, as far as I recollect.

Is it accounted for now by Captain Brown?—No, it is still outstanding.

It is a debt admitted by him?—No, he contests it.

How did he get the money?—It was part of the funds.

How did he get the money?—How he got it, I cannot at this moment say, without reference to the documents.

It was money concerned with defraying the expense of Collection purchased at Paris; but how he got it, you cannot say?—No.

Are we to understand from you, that, besides the price paid to Dufresne, or his representatives, and the other outlays which Captain Brown was at, there is a sum unaccounted for by him to the Senatus Academicus?—Yes.

Who transmitted the money to Captain Brown?—I think it was the Principal; but I forget.

Has Captain Brown exhibited any vouchers of his outlay?—He has; but those vouchers lead to this *deficit*.

This *deficit* appears on the face of his vouchers?—Yes, on the Report of those individuals who examined them at the time.

Was there a man of business appointed by the Senatus Academicus to inspect his accounts and vouchers, and report on them?—There were a few persons examined them. It was done by myself principally; and I remember so much at the moment, that Captain Brown was in debt £40 or £50.

Was it after that *deficit* appeared that he was requested to undertake the charge and management of the Museum?—He never was requested to do that.

Was there no proposal of any sort made to him?—None.

Do you know, upon what ground Captain Brown insists on his not being indebted to the University anything, if, from the face of the vouchers, it appears he is owing £50?—At this time I cannot give a detailed answer. I can only say, there appeared a deficit of a certain amount.

But you do not recollect on what ground Captain Brown refuses to admit the debt?—In short, I had it in view to get the Senatus Academicus to make him a present of it.

Was the Senatus, as well as yourself, dissatisfied with his accounting?—They never inquired after it.

Was no Report made by you to the Senatus Academicus, that this balance is still owing to the Crown?—The general balance was stated.

And Captain Brown's, was it stated?—No, it was not.

In that Report to the Senatus Academicus, Captain Brown's name as a debtor has not appeared?—No, as far as I recollect at present; but I am not prepared to go much into detail as to this £50, or the money affairs of the Dusfresne Collection. It is not to be expected that I should be prepared, without notice, to go into details of this description; and, besides, I consider them as private—between the Professor of Natural History, and a portion—not all the Senatus Academicus.

Did Captain Brown receive any remuneration for his trouble?—No.

Was it, as a species of remuneration for his trouble, you intended to get the Senatus Academicus to make him a present of the sum in question?—I thought so. I knew he was in straitened circumstances, and could not pay it.

But, in point of fact, you were prevented by this discussion from doing that?—[*The witness seemed to assent.*]

Do you desire to make any other remarks on Captain Brown's Memorial?—Captain Brown proceeds to state, that, on his arrival in London, he was detained there to purchase articles for the University, at the sale of Bullock's Museum. That is not the fact. The interesting articles at that sale were purchased by the son of the late Dr. Adam, who transmitted a daily Report of his progress at the sale.

Do you mean to say that Captain Brown made no purchases at all at that sale?—He made purchases, but for himself; he made none, by my orders, for the Museum.

He made none for the Museum?—None that I know of. I believe he purchased some shells for his own Collection. The next is a statement I have also to notice. Captain Brown says, he was requested by me to draw up a plan for the management of the Museum, which he did, and was ultimately offered the superintendence of it, which he refused, in consequence of duties being required of him which no gentleman could consistently perform. I would remark here, that the Captain, always full of schemes, offered to draw up a plan for the management of the Museum; and I dare say he did draw up a plan, though I told him none was wanted. I believe he did draw up a plan for the management, but without any request from me. On the contrary, I opposed it, telling him the thing was absurd. Captain Brown then says, he was offered the Superintendence of the Museum. That I also deny.

Was there no offer at all of that description made to Captain Brown?—No. He was in the practice of going among the Professors, some of whom may have said to him he might apply for the situation; but of this I knew nothing.

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Do you happen to know if the Principal made a regular proposal to him as to the superintendence?—If he did, it was never intimated to me.

Have you any reason to suppose that the Principal did make any proposal to Captain Brown on the subject?—I should think not, as otherwise he would have mentioned it to me.

You may go on with any other remarks you have to make?—Captain Brown says, he has, ever since the period of the proposal, been refused admission to the Museum. That I also deny: he never was refused admission.

In part of your former evidence, you state, you had refused him. There occur this question and answer:—"Are there any instances of persons connected with publications being refused permission to draw?—There was one lately. Captain Brown applied, and I refused his application, knowing that he was not fitted for writing nor for drawing, so as to reflect credit on the University. Considering my power, and what at present I hold to be my duty, I refused him permission to make drawings that were to be published. Had it been for his improvement, I would not have refused; but, considering the reputation of the Establishment concerned, I refused him the permission. And further, independent of the considerations already stated, I found it impossible, from want of accommodation in room and money, to grant the necessary accommodation for the purpose."—Captain Brown was *never refused admission to the Museum*, but was not allowed to make drawings.

Then, at what period did you begin to refuse Captain Brown admission?—At the time this controversy took place between us.

Then, your refusing the permission was the consequence of the controversy?—In part; and I cannot say it was a distinct refusal. He was allowed to enter the room, but, for reasons already stated, he was not allowed to make drawings, until I had time to consider his plan; I refused him permission to draw.

Had he been in the practice of drawing before?—Never. Next, Captain Brown gave in a long proposal, by a letter to Principal Baird, a letter to the Secretary of the University, and a letter to myself, offering to take charge of the Museum *gratis*. This proposal, I knew, was absurd. From pecuniary circumstances, it was obvious that he could not, in justice to himself and family, execute—allowing that he was qualified for it—the office of Keeper; and yet he offers to spend his whole time on the Museum, without remuneration. Therefore, no notice was taken, by any of us, of his letter. When I reasoned with Captain Brown on the subject, he said it was an affair of his alone to look after,—that Lord Douglas, Colonel Douglas, and Lord Melville, would procure him a salary of £200 a-year, if I would allow him to be appointed. Knowing the absurdity of the proposal, I would not listen to his plan. Captain Brown goes on to say—"If your Memorialist was considered by the Senatus and Professor Jameson, a fit person to perform all those duties eight years ago, he must certainly be better qualified now," &c. He was not considered so by any of us; and we paid no attention to his absurd proposal of becoming *gratis* Keeper of the Museum. Captain Brown states, that this Museum ought to be open to the Public—that it is a Public Collection,—and that every subject of the Empire is entitled to enter it. This is an erroneous view of the nature of the College Museum. It is an Academic Museum, not intended for the Public, though of late the Public have been allowed to see it. It is intended for the instruction of Students in the University; and, though a small Collection, it has done much for Natural History.

You state, you consider this Museum to be an Academic Institution, for the benefit of Students of the University?—Principally.

Have the goodness to state, what Students have the use of the Museum, and in what manner they have the use of it?—The Students of Natural History have the use of the Museum.

Supposing a person has studied Natural History at another University, and is attending the Chemistry class at this University, has he the use of the Museum?—No case of that kind has ever occurred; I think he might be admitted.

Are the Students attending any other Class than that of Natural History enabled to get admission to the Museum, otherwise than by paying 2*s*. 6*d*. at the door?—Not at present. After some experience, it appears that the regulation may be modified by the Commissioners.

Do the regulations of the Commissioners for the College Buildings state, that only Students of the Natural History Class shall have the use of the Museum?—Yes, in so far as regards the gentlemen attending classes in the University.

I think you formerly promised to furnish us with a copy of the Regulations?—It had escaped my memory. I shall now make a memorandum as to this.

Supposing a student at the class of Chemistry were to apply for an annual ticket for admission to the Museum, would his application be successful?—That has never been put to me.

Supposing an individual has finished his instruction at Edinburgh College, and is living here, what access has he to the Museum?—He has access by paying 2*s*. 6*d*.

Must he pay 2*s*. 6*d*. every time he goes to it?—Every time he goes to the Museum.

On what conditions, and to whom are annual tickets granted?—They are granted to students of Natural History—to ladies—to those anxious to continue their Natural History pursuits. Free, or gratis tickets of admission are granted to distinguished individuals, during their residence in Edinburgh.

Then, other students at this University have not the benefit of access to the Museum?—They have not,—on the same principle as the Botanic garden is not open to other students than those attending the Botany class.

Does that annual ticket, or does the admission on paying 2*s*. 6*d*. entitle individuals to draw in the Museum—to make such drawings as they can, without specimens being taken out for them?—The regulation which is the same as in all other Museums is, that no one entering

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the rooms is entitled to draw, without permission from the person having superintendence of the Museum. A placard was formerly put up in the Museum for the purpose of intimating that regulation, which is now taken down.

Supposing a person paying 2*s.* 6*d.* enters the Museum, and wishes to make drawings for any publication he happens to be engaged in, without asking the permission of the keeper, is he not permitted to draw?—He is not permitted.

Are you aware that persons have been turned out of the Museum for attempting that?—I have no recollection of such a transaction. I firmly believe that no one was ever turned out of the College Museum on such a pretext. I have at times, twice or thrice, questioned those employed in taking drawings, but never prevented their proceeding with them.

Do you happen to know, that an individual, attempting to draw the Fossil Elk, was prevented from finishing it?—I have no recollection of that; I do not believe this ever took place.

You mentioned, in your former evidence, that a considerable proportion of the articles in the Museum are private property?—I should wish to explain as to that.

Have you any catalogue of those articles, or do you know how they came into the possession of the Museum?—The French collection is private property. The Professors are individually bound to pay for it. I pay the interest of £3,000, which it cost. Bills are signed by the Principal, Secretary, and myself, to the Banks. Many of the Professors are bound for the collection, until some means are obtained for paying the purchase-money to the Banks.

I observe the interest is paid out of the receipts or sale of tickets?—Yes.

The right of property, which I understand you to ascribe to the Professors, arises from the fact that they individually have undertaken to be liable to the Banks for repayment of the money, if it should be demanded?—Yes.

The right arises solely from that fact?—Yes, solely.

You do not understand that, if Government was to repay the money, the Professors could refuse to allow the specimens to remain in the Museum?—They would, I dare say, be very happy if Government would pay the purchase-money.

But, if they could get a profit from another Museum, for instance, could they withdraw the collection from this Museum?—I should think so. I should think that it is so much their private property, that they can dispose of it as they might think proper.

Could they, in your opinion, withdraw it now, and sell it to any public body?—I should think so.

You conceive that it is entirely the property of those individuals?—Yes.

At the time those Banks undertook to advance the money, was it explained to them that it was to be for the purpose of purchasing the collection, to be the private property of the Professors, or to be the property of the University?—To be the property of individual Professors.

That was the condition on which the transaction was entered into?—Yes.

Are other private persons concerned in the property of the collections in the Museum?—The Town-council claims a certain part of the Museum as their property. This is the Town's Museum, properly so called. There is another collection, which was left by Dr. Thomson, of Naples, to the Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh. And there are some other collections under the same circumstances, generally speaking.

Is there any inventory, distinguishing the different individuals or bodies to whom those collections or particular items belong?—There is a catalogue in possession of the Barons of Exchequer, of the Royal collection. All the articles belonging to it are there recorded. For instance, the presents sent down by Lord Melville, presents from Governments abroad; all those are considered the King's property, forming part of the Royal Museum. Those arrivals are reported every year to Exchequer.

But, is there in Exchequer, or anywhere else, a regular catalogue, describing what belongs to different parties—to individuals, or to the King?—I cannot answer that question satisfactorily at present. There is a catalogue in progress, which is to be printed. It is a work of labour; and in that catalogue, the history of each donation is to be given.

Then, that catalogue will specify to whom every article belongs?—We can get at the history of most of the articles, by referring to a ledger which has been kept for many years. When an article arrives, it is entered in the books, specifying from whom it comes, and everything regarding it.

But, do you consider everything that comes direct to the Museum from an individual continues to belong to him?—There is at present in the Exchequer a discussion on that head. I maintain, that every article addressed to the "Royal Museum," becomes the property of the King. There is some doubt about that. I differ from the Barons of Exchequer in their views on the subject. I think, when an article is addressed to the "Royal Museum," it becomes the property of the Crown; therefore, I consider many articles to be Royal property, as to which at present doubts are entertained. Many articles come to me, which I know were intended to be considered as my own by those who sent them, former pupils and others; but I give them over to the Royal Museum, because addressed to me at the "Royal Museum."

Are we to understand, that the Barons of Exchequer conceive those specimens so sent are rather deposits than gifts?—Suppose an object arrives addressed "Royal Museum, care of Professor Jameson," I say this object, having the mark or address of "Royal Museum," is not the property of the individual, but of the Crown. But the Barons think otherwise.

Are you now referring to a discussion as to a claim made by the Royal Society?—Yes.

Is the result of that interpretation to secure the articles to the University Museum, and to exclude the claim of the Royal Society?—That is another discussion altogether.

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Does this discussion in Exchequer relate to a claim by the Royal Society?—It must be connected with that. I have contested that claim of the Royal Society.

Is that the nature of the claim now in Exchequer?—Yes, to a certain extent.

Then the result of the interpretation which the Barons of Exchequer put on the claim is, that the articles are secured for the University Museum, and the Royal Society is excluded?—No.

As we understand the matter, the Barons say the articles belong to you, the Professor of Natural History, as keeper of the Museum; and you, when you receive them, say they belong to the Royal Museum in the University; and that is, to the effect of excluding the Royal Society; you hold them to belong to the Royal Museum in the University?—Yes.

Then is the interpretation of the words "Royal Museum," to which this discussion relates, in reality a question between the Royal Museum of the Royal Society, and the Royal Museum connected with the University?—I believe it is in some degree.

Is there any decision of the Barons of Exchequer on the subject?—They have given a temporary Return. I maintain there is but one Royal Museum in Scotland—that whatever comes addressed "Royal Museum," is for the Royal Museum of the University. There is no other bearing that name in Scotland.

Particularly if the article be addressed to your care?—And although that be omitted, there is no other Royal Museum here than that of the University.

To whom do you consider the property of any articles to belong, which were transmitted under the regulations of Lord Londonderry—under the regulations which were introduced under authority of Lord Londonderry's letter, dated at the Colonial Office, 14th May 1807?—You are alluding to the old letter. That arrangement has been modified since. At present the understanding is, as understood by Lord Melville, that all articles sent from public offices are to be considered Royal property. Thus, all articles from Captain Parry's Expedition, Denham's Expedition, &c., are Royal property. As such, they are reported every year to the Barons of Exchequer. *All articles collected at the public expense are considered Royal property, and belong to the Royal Museum.*

But a variety of specimens, it is understood, are sent home, under the benefit of the regulations which were originally introduced under authority of Lord Londonderry's letter—articles which have certain privileges at the Custom-house, and which are transmitted under authority of those regulations: to whom do those objects belong?—Those belong to the Royal Museum; and, according to the Barons of Exchequer, if addressed privately, they belong to private individuals. I, as formerly stated, consider the subject otherwise.

Are any of the articles in the Museum the private property of yourself?—Yes.

Did any of those articles come under the protection of the regulations so established under authority of Lord Londonderry's letter?—A great many came to me from my Pupils; but having "Royal Museum" marked in the address on them, I instantly gave them over to the Royal Museum. But if this decision of the Barons holds, I would be entitled to claim them back.

But, did any of the articles you claim come under the benefit of those regulations, and with advantages at the Custom House?—None. The collections of my own, I have either collected myself in different parts of the world, or have received from Pupils, through unprivileged channels.

And were none of them received by you, in that manner, through the Custom-House?—None.

And, were those you consider your own, entered as such in the ledger you mentioned?—They are not regularly; and, were I to die just now, they could be properly taken as public property.

I think you stated, a short time ago, that a Catalogue has been some time in progress, making distinctions as to property, as appearing from the ledger?—Yes.

Then, if a great many of the articles in the Museum are your property, and not entered in the ledger, what is the evidence to show what is your private property, and what is the public property?—The only evidence is myself, private letters, and catalogues; and that is one reason for getting through that Catalogue.

Do you know, what are the whole of the Collections you have in the Museum?—I know those portions that belong to me.

But how do those portions appear?—From my own declaration, private letters, and catalogues. All articles not belonging to the Town, to the Crown, to Dr. Hutton, or to the Professors, I might say, are my own by exclusion.

But, how do you make out those which belong to the others you specify, if you cannot bring evidence that they do so belong to them?—I have been very careful as to public property, but careless as to my own. It is not my intention to remove my own articles from the Museum; they shall remain there for good: such is my present intention.

Do you understand that the Barons of Exchequer hold you are entitled, as an individual, to occupy with your private property, buildings belonging to the public?—This view, I dare say, has not been taken up by the Barons of the Exchequer. They, I should think, will be disposed to encourage every display of Specimens, whether, public or private, which is to benefit the Establishment. I have certainly no right, rigidly speaking, to occupy any part of the public buildings with articles of my own property.

But may not the circumstance of such articles being seen there prevent similar ones being sent, which would become public property?—Most of the articles of private property exhibited, are too valuable to be made presents of.

In making out that Catalogue, is it to be understood, that all those articles which, by ex-

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clusion, you can distinguish as your own, are marked in the Catalogue as yours?—Yes. But I have otherwise many letters and catalogues to authenticate them as my property. I can establish the articles to be mine by different written documents.

Independent of this collection of Dufresne's, and of what you consider to belong to the Town, and to the Crown, and Public Museum of the University, what proportion of the Museum do you consider to be in this situation, subject to your claim of private property?—I am not ready to answer that question.

May it be a half?—No.

Then, may it be a tenth?—I would be speaking at random, if I answered.

When articles are transmitted to the Museum, do you take the opinion of the Principal or others, to assist you to decide as to the right of property?—No. When donations large and valuable are received, I request the Principal to obtain the thanks of the University for them.

But, when objects are received at the University, and a question may arise, whether they may belong to you, or to the Museum; do you ask the Principal or Professors to decide that question?—I do not consider it necessary; because I consider the address "Royal Museum" makes the article received public property.

Then, it is to be understood, that the confusion which on your death may arise, supposing your friends to claim, arises from your sending articles from your private Repositories to the public buildings?—Yes, to a certain extent.

Are there any other persons have any right in regard to the Museum?—I think not. The Royal Society had, at one time, right to the Huttonian Collection. They had that right under their old Charter. I am not sure they have that in the new Charter they have got. That being the case, I have hesitation in acquiescing in the desire of the Royal Society on the subject, till the terms of the new Charter be explained in a legal manner to my satisfaction.

Have you had an opportunity of seeing a Petition to the Royal Commissioners from the Royal Society?—Yes.

Have you seen the Donation, in the letter from Dr. Black, of the Huttonian Collection, to the Royal Society?—I may have seen it.

As the new Charter empowers the Royal Society to claim the Collection for itself, which the old Charter prevented them from doing, state in what manner you think that that clause can deprive the Royal Society of the property of the Huttonian Collection, which was deposited in the Museum, under the condition that the Members of the Royal Society should have access to the Collection?—I have no opinion on the subject. I do not know whether I would be right to allow the use of that Collection to the Royal Society. If it be proper to be done, I would be happy to accommodate them, when the means of doing it are provided. Some time ago, application was made by Captain Duff, for admission to the Huttonian Collection. I answered, that the request would be considered, having in my mind, at the time, reference to the meaning of the new Charter. Under the old Charter, the Collection was shown frequently to Members of the Royal Society. But, I was told by some one, that, under the new Charter, this could not be demanded.

Is there any clause in the new Charter to show this?—I have been told so, and I intended consulting you (*Mr. Solicitor-General*), and others on the subject.

You do not know what its provisions are?—No.

We observe, since 1811 downwards, there has been discussion between the Royal Society and you, and their applications have been refused?—Yes, on the ground of the difficulty. I have been advised by the Professors to have the thing explained, before making any arrangement. But those Gentlemen who wished have seen the Collection. At present, however, there is no accommodation; and, for some years past, the Collection has been in a garret, or spare-room, and cannot be seen.

Supposing some part of the private property were removed from the Museum, room could be made for that Collection?—I am not disposed to adopt such an arrangement. Were it adopted, all the Members of the Royal Society would probably have a right to come into the Museum; and I am very anxious to get 2*s.* 6*d.* from each of them, when they come there.

But, how is the Huttonian Collection placed there, if the Members of the Royal Society are not to get access to it?—They get access.

But, at present, it is not exhibited?—Not at present.

When you say it has been several times seen, you mean the boxes have been shown?—I have shown it to strangers and others privately.

By privately seeing, we collect, you mean in a separate apartment?—Yes. I am very anxious that that Collection, being connected with the history of the Royal Society, should be given over to them. The Members taking an interest in the Huttonian Collection, it would be well to do it.

The clause in the Charter of the Royal Society states the intention of the Crown, that the Collection in the Museum of the University shall be open to the Members of the Royal Society; have the goodness to state whether you allow access to Members of the Royal Society, and under what regulations?—None of them have applied, not being aware they have any title.

To what does the correspondence, from 1811 downwards, relate, then?—To claims the same as the claims of the Royal Society of Surgeons. No applications have been made by individual members.

In point of fact, have members of the Society access or not?—They have not to the Museum generally,—that is, to the College Museum.

Captain Duff's application was in regard to the Huttonian Collection, and other objects belonging to the Royal Society?—Yes, in regard to the Huttonian Collection, or Huttonian Museum.

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Have no steps been taken, with a view to accommodate this matter, by reference to Counsel for opinion?—It was my intention, having got this communication from the Royal Society, to have consulted with the Solicitor-General.

Has it not been a difference of opinion of some standing?—No; only a short time—some months.

This Museum never can be shown, then?—Not until we have more accommodation.

Is it chiefly a Collection of Minerals?—Yes; and, in truth, it is not worth house-room; but, being the collection of so distinguished an individual, it excites an interest on that account.

You have, I presume, a copy of the Donation by the Society of that Collection to the Museum; or, did you consider it came to the Museum, as matter of legal necessity, under the terms of their Charter?—I should think so.

The terms of the Charter direct, that they shall be deposited in the Museum of the University?—The Museum in the University contains many rooms. I am not bound to place them but where I find convenient, in any room in the Museum; and I am not disposed to allow members of the Royal Society to get into the Museum, without paying half-a-crown.

But the clause states, as the countervailing advantage and object in depositing the Collection in the Museum, that the Museum shall be open to the Members of the Society?—This may be the case, but I think at present otherwise.

Then the University get the Collection, and exclude the Members of the Royal Society, the University thus disregarding even the terms on which they got the Collection?—The Members of the Royal Society are not excluded from the Huttonian Collection, but from the Museum. Legal men differ in opinion as to the meaning of the terms; I think the clause applies exclusively to the seeing of the Huttonian Museum.

Did you obtain any opinion to that effect, from lawyers?—Merely in conversation.

Had those gentlemen read the Charter?—Yes.

With reference to this particular point?—Yes.

Do you apply the same interpretation as to the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, if they avail themselves of books and manuscripts belonging to the Royal Society, and in that way would only show what they obtained from the Royal Society to any of its Members?—I cannot go into legal points. At this moment, I am anxious to get money in any quarter—from the Royal Society Members, as well as from others. The Museum Fund is very low—is getting lower; and therefore I must look around me for means for its support, in every legal and proper way.

Edinburgh, Thursday, 18th October 1827.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL in the Chair.

[There was not a Quorum of the Commissioners present at the following Examinations, *viz.* from Dr. Gordon's to Professor Napier's inclusive. Their Evidence was reported to the Commissioners on 27th current, and ordered to be printed.]

The Rev. *Robert Gordon,* D.D., one of the Ministers of the City of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

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The Commissioners are desirous to have the benefit of the result of your experience and observations on some points respecting the Course of Education in the Scotch Universities. They understand that your attendance as a student was at Aberdeen?—As a student of Theology only; I studied Philosophy at Edinburgh.

In the course of your attendance at Aberdeen, it is presumed you acquired some information as to the general circumstances of the students, both of Theology and of Philosophy?—Not so much of the Philosophy students; I had very little connection with them, and had very little acquaintance among them; I know the general outline of their system.

But with the circumstances of the students of Theology you had occasion to be acquainted?—I had a good deal to do with them, and I know pretty well how that department is conducted. The Session is very short compared with the ordinary Session of the Theological Course in other Universities. I think it opens some time about the end of December or the beginning of January, and it closes about the end of March. I got a certificate as a regular student for two Sessions, though I did not enter till about the last day of December, or the beginning of January, and left it again about the last week in March.

Do you think that the prolongation of the Session of Divinity in Aberdeen would be felt to be a serious inconvenience to the students in general?—I suppose it would be felt a great inconvenience to the class of students that attended during the time I was a student there; for I believe, generally speaking, they were in poor circumstances. A great proportion of them had parish schools, or some similar situations; so that the shorter the Session was, the more easily they could find a substitute for the time they were absent, and the less expense they incurred themselves.

So far as you were able to learn, did it appear to you that their circumstances were worse than those of students attending the Divinity Hall, at Edinburgh?*—It struck me that the

* *Note on revising Evidence.*—Witness understood the question to be, Whether the Students of *Divinity* in Aberdeen appeared to be in worse circumstances, as to pecuniary matters, than Students *generally* attending Edinburgh?—Witness never was in the Divinity Hall at Edinburgh, and could not therefore compare the two Halls. Yet, from what he had an opportunity of observing, he was led to believe that the Divinity Students in Aberdeen were inferior, in point of worldly circumstances, even to the same class of Students in Edinburgh. It may be proper to add, however, that many of the Students of Divinity at Aberdeen were from remote districts of the Highlands, where their opportunities of knowing the world must have been very limited. Witness therefore may have received, from their general appearance and manners, a more unfavourable impression respecting their worldly circumstances than was consistent with the fact.

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great mass of the Divinity students were very inferior, in worldly circumstances, to the general body of students here. That, of course, is more an impression than a knowledge of facts. I knew some of them, however, very intimately, and I know that to be the matter of fact with regard to them; and the general impression which I had of the Hall, was decidedly what I have stated.

Have you any means of ascertaining what was the average expense of maintenance of the students in the Divinity Hall?—I do not think I could answer that question with any precision.

Is it your opinion, then, upon the whole, that an extension of the Session would not be expedient with reference to the interests of the students?—With reference to the interests of the Church, I think it would be expedient; because I think it would shut out a great many who certainly ought never to have been in the Divinity Hall—persons whose previous acquirements were not such as to do justice to the Church of Scotland, and who, I believe, never would have thought of entering the Divinity Hall, if they could not have got through it so easily as they did.

And whose attainments were not such as were likely to ensure their preferment in the Church afterwards?—I do not think they were such.

Do you believe that the result of the footing on which the Divinity Hall was at Aberdeen, has been to introduce into the Church a number of young men, who are afterwards, as preachers, scattered about the country, without much chance of preferment, and who do not tend much to raise the character of the Church of Scotland?—I have reason to believe that a great many of those that studied at Aberdeen, were in those circumstances, and that they never had any rational prospect at all. As a proof of that, many studied both Medicine and Divinity, in order to have two strings to their bow, as they expressed it; and I know that a great number of them got parish schools and various other employments, and continued in them.

Without having taken a licence as Preachers?—Most of them have taken a licence; they all seemed to have a desire for a licence.

In the case of those that studied Medicine as well as Theology, would there have been any inconvenience in their attending a Course of at least five months?—The class that studied Medicine, could easily have attended a five months' course.

Did it appear to you that those in general that were understood to have schools in the country, were capable of conducting those schools so as to promote the interests of education?—I should have doubted it; that is to say, I should like to see the parish Schoolmasters of Scotland superior to the larger class of the young men I speak of. They were better, certainly, than many of the old Teachers, who were quite incapable of teaching the very elements of Latin and Greek; but still their qualifications did not appear to me, as far as I had an opportunity of judging, to be equal to what I should think those of a parochial Schoolmaster ought to be. The Professor of Divinity in Marischal College made the students read, in succession, from the desk, a portion of an English work once a-week, with the view of improving their elocution; and it was but too evident that in many cases their education had been very defective.

Do you think that all the advantages to be expected from regular attendance in the Divinity Hall, such as the use of books, as well as the information derived from lectures, can be expected to be nearly as well secured in a Session of three months as in a Session of six months?—No, I do not think so. I can see no reason why there should be any relaxation of the law of attendance in the case of those studying Divinity; I think it has been productive of the very worst consequences, not merely with regard to the individuals who may avail themselves of the privilege of not attending, but with regard to the general feeling it has generated among the students of Divinity; for I am persuaded, and I speak from my own experience, and from an intimate acquaintance with young men who, I know, felt as I did, that it produces a sort of feeling as if the thing were not essential—as if it might be dispensed with; whereas the idea never entered our head, in passing through the Philosophy Course, that any part of it could be dispensed with. I beg to remark, too, that the Exercises prescribed in the Divinity Hall are not at all like the Exercises that ought to be prescribed. They do not arise out of the business of the class; they are certain things, *opera operanda*, which they know they must do; but they get through them by any sort of shift, though it be even borrowing from one another, which, I know, was very often the case, particularly in the Exegesis; whereas, in all the other classes, they have Exercises prescribed to them, arising out of the business of the class, which awaken an interest in the young men's minds, just because they refer to the subject with which they are every day more immediately conversant. I conceive, therefore, that there ought to be presented to the students of Divinity a number of Exercises connected with the business of the class, at the option of the Professor, and according to his judgment, independently of the five Exercises which the law of the Church requires; and this, I think, cannot be accomplished but by regular attendance.

Are the Commissioners to understand that it is the result of your observation at Aberdeen, that the state of the Divinity Hall there has been prejudicial to the interests of the Church, by introducing into the Church, as Preachers, a great number of individuals who, you think, ought never to have been students of Divinity?—I cannot tell how far the shortness of the Session, and the system altogether, may have contributed to that. Perhaps I ought to be a little guarded in giving an opinion upon that subject, because I may be overrating the influence of that circumstance; but my impression, and that of others who were in the Hall when I attended, is what I now state.

And for all those that you think it is desirable should be retained for the service of the Ministry, you consider that the extension of the Session would not be inexpedient?—I think it would not.

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You stated that a number of those who had obtained licences as Preachers, had resorted to other employments than those even of Schoolmasters. Were those employments shifts for the purpose of supporting themselves, and not such as were at all likely to raise, in the estimation of the people, the character of Preachers?—I know several, for example, who went into the Army; some who became Medical men and practised—some of them also in the Army, and others in country situations. A vast proportion of them, however, became Teachers, in one shape or other. I have referred to the case of those who studied Medicine with the view of ultimately practising, in the event of their prospects in the Church failing, as a proof of the feeling which existed in the minds of many, that Theology was but a secondary concern, to which it was not necessary to give more than a fragment of their time.

So that, in point of fact, if a considerable proportion of those had not originally attended the Divinity Hall, the Church would not have lost any member whom it was desirable that it should retain?—I think not.

Have you formed any opinion with regard to the expediency of exacting fees from students of Divinity?—I have often thought that it would be for the interest of the study of Theology, as a Science, that fees were exacted; and just for the same reason that I would have them bound to attend regularly,—that the circumstance of there being no fee paid, produces that kind of feeling in the minds of the young men, that the subject is of an inferior cast to the other branches of Science taught in the College: and I think, moreover, that young men are exempted from paying fees just at that period when they come to be better able to pay them than at any other; at least, if I may speak from my own experience.

Do you think there ought to be regular Examinations of the students of Divinity, during their attendance in the Divinity Hall?—Decidedly.

What would you propose as a complete Course of attendance at the Divinity Hall; how many years, and embracing what Classes, for the study of Theology in all its departments?—I should consider perhaps three years' regular attendance, provided there were in each University two distinct Professors of Divinity—a Professor of Dogmatic Theology, and a Professor of Biblical Criticism. The latter, I think, is a great desideratum in most of the Colleges that I have had occasion to know anything about; and I speak the more confidently upon the subject, from having spent two Sessions under a Professor who made himself almost entirely a Professor of Biblical Criticism: I mean the late Dr. Gerrard, of King's College, Aberdeen. Though I did not receive so much improvement from it as I might have done, I received this impression very strongly, that it was a most essential part of a course of Theology; and I see no reason why a student should not attend both Professors of Theology in one session, just as he attends two classes of Philosophy in one session. I should, however, modify my answer, by saying, that if there is not a separate Professor of Biblical Criticism, I think the course would require to be extended.

What would you think a reasonable duration for the Session?—I see no reason why it should be shorter than the other Philosophy classes: from five to six months.

You attended, it is presumed, the Professor of Theology, both in King's College and Marischal College?—In both.

What is your opinion as to the expediency of that system of double instruction?—As the University stood, when I attended at Aberdeen, I thought it of great advantage; because, while we got the system of Theology in one College, we were getting Biblical Criticism in the other; and we might have benefited from both Professors, as well as if we had been confined to one. We had plenty of time for prosecuting both studies, and they were so distinct, that our attention was kept alive to both the Courses; we did not get a repetition in one Hall of what we heard in the other.

Unless there is some such division of subjects between the two Professors, either by accident or by concert, is it your opinion that it is a good system?—No; I thought it good in that case, because it so happened that the Professors took two different subjects.

You say you think it would be an advantage for the study of Theology in that University, if there was one Divinity Hall, with two Professors attached to it, having their departments distinctly defined?—I think it would be a great improvement certainly. I have understood that there is no necessity for a student of Divinity in Aberdeen attending both Halls; I always understood that I might have attended either Hall that I chose, and demanded my Certificate at the end, as having finished the Theological Course.

Did they lecture only on alternate days?—Only on alternate days.

Do you think it would be preferable, if they were each to lecture every day?—It would be difficult, perhaps, for the students to attend in that case, on account of the distance, for one thing.

Would that operate, in your mind, as a reason for an Union of the Colleges, at least so far as the study of Theology is concerned?—Yes, or their entire separation.

Does anything occur to you which you wish to suggest to the Commissioners?—I would only beg leave to repeat, that the low state in which I fear Theological Literature is at this moment in Scotland, has arisen, I am persuaded, in a great measure, from the present law dispensing with the necessity of oral instruction, and thereby virtually placing it on a different footing from any other department of an Academical Course; and that one of the first things to be done, in order to improve our Theological School, is to enforce regular attendance, and, at the same time, to provide means for teaching more of the Literature of Theology than at present exists in our Colleges. The students, I think, should be subjected to frequent Examinations during their Course, and be given to understand, that their Certificates, at the end, should be a faithful representation of their progress in the different departments of Theological Literature, and not merely an attestation that they attended so many days, and read so many discourses.

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With regard to their attendance upon the Hebrew Class, for how long a period do you think that should be?—Two years, at the very least, meeting every day; for I am persuaded, with respect to the Hebrew class, that the great question with a vast number of young men has been, not how much Hebrew Literature can I acquire, but, with how little can I get through?

Do you think that the Professor should commence by teaching the Elements, or do you think those should be acquired by the young men before they enter the Divinity Hall?—I think it would be desirable if the Hebrew Class were attended at an earlier period altogether, that is to say, not among the Theological Classes, but among the Classes in the early part of the Curriculum; so that, at a more advanced period, the Professor of Hebrew should be more a Professor of Biblical Criticism. I believe many have been deterred from prosecuting the study of Hebrew Literature, by the irksomeness of acquiring the Elements of a Language at so late a period of life as that at which young men generally enter the Hall.

So as to have two Classes of Hebrew?—Yes.

Do you conceive that the Preparatory Course should be extended beyond four years?—I think it might be comprehended within four years; and that those that entered for the Church, might be obliged to attend the Hebrew Class before they studied Divinity at all; still, not to extend the Philosophy Course. I know there are some of the Sessions, in the more advanced part of the Philosophy Course, where the young men have not so much to do as they could do. In the Moral Philosophy Session, for instance, many, I am persuaded, trifle away a good deal of time, from their not being subjected to such a system of tasks and exercises, as they have at an earlier period, when they attend the Latin and Greek Classes.

Do you think that sufficient provision is made for the preparatory studies in Literature and Philosophy, before entering the Divinity Hall, or would you suggest any improvement in that respect?—There has nothing occurred to me farther than making the Hebrew part of that Course.

Do you think it essential to have Examinations in all those Classes?—I think so, decidedly, in every Class; I think it is quite essential to teaching.

Can you state whether, from your observation of the students of Philosophy at King's College and Marischal College, you think that an extension of the Session in those Colleges would be a material hardship to them?—I do not know whether it is not about the same length, at present, with the other Colleges; those Classes open much earlier than the Divinity Classes; but I was so little acquainted with the Philosophy Course in Aberdeen, that I can hardly give an opinion about any change in that respect.

The Rev. *James Gordon* called in and examined.

Rev. J. Gordon.

Did you study Philosophy at Marischal College, Aberdeen?—Yes.

During a Course of four years?—Yes.

Did it appear to you that the Session of the College was sufficiently long, or did you think that it might have been extended, without any material inconvenience or hardship to the students?—I think it would have been an advantage to them to have extended it to six months, particularly the two Classes of Philosophy; because there would have been more time to have finished them with advantage. In the Moral Philosophy Class, there was a very considerable proportion of the matter of that Class upon Political Economy, which was obliged to be skimmed over hastily, and no time given for examining or for dictating upon those topics; which, if there had been more time, would have enabled them to finish it with great advantage. The only difficulty that I apprehend in lengthening the Session, is with respect to those who are engaged in teaching Schools; but that would be the same in any other University; it would only bear hard upon them in the way of lengthening the time that they would be away from their schools.

Do you think that those who contrive to obtain the means of subsisting for five months, could have contrived to have found the means for another month?—Yes, at a little more expense to themselves.

Do your experience and observation enable you to say, whether many of the Students attending that College were in difficult circumstances, or otherwise?—I do not apprehend that they were in difficult circumstances, unless it may have been a very few of them; and there were a considerable number of Bursaries that tended to alleviate that difficulty, in the case of those who gained anything in that way.

Can you state what you believe to have been the average expense of living among the Students in your time?—I can only state that, in so far as I found it myself. The last Session I was there, the expense was somewhat increased, owing to the articles of life being more advanced, and the fees were rather increased. There was a considerable interval between my first year and my last: the first year I found that about £15, or a little more, would do, including the fees; but the latter year it would require £20, or more.

You were grown up by that time?—Yes.

Do you not think that there were some who lived at less expense than what you have now stated?—I hardly think they could have lived at less than I mentioned for the first year, unless they had the assistance of a Bursary.

Did you study Theology at Aberdeen at all?—I attended Dr. Brown while I was attending the Moral Philosophy class; I was allowed that as a favour: but I could not have attended at Old Aberdeen; the hours would not have allowed it.

Did you think the Theological Session sufficiently long?—No, I thought it too short; were one to attend regularly, the one at St. Andrews is short enough.

Do you believe, that if the Divinity Session at Aberdeen were prolonged, it would be com-

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plained of as a grievance or a hardship by the Students in general?—I do not think it would, except as being an alteration; but there would be no objection if that had been the practice; and that it would be a benefit, I am convinced.

Can you state whether, among those with whom you were acquainted, there was any general impression, that the Session might be beneficially lengthened?—I cannot say that I could judge from that, for I believe it was never a topic of discussion among us.

Is it your opinion that any proportion of those whom you would wish to see enter the Church, would have been excluded, if the Session had been prolonged?—No, I do not think an additional month would have had any effect of that kind.

Did you attend any other University, for the study of Theology, besides St. Andrews?—Only one Session; I attended here for the purpose of seeing the mode of conducting matters here, and to get acquainted with some of the Clergy.

Was that a regular, or a partial Session?—It was a partial Session; I was obliged to attend them all in that way, unless the law had required it otherwise.

Did you attend six partial Sessions in all?—Yes, six partial Sessions.

Was it your own belief, that it would have been much more advantageous to you, if circumstances had permitted your regular attendance?—Yes, I would have found great advantage from devoting my time to study. I did read at home, but I would have found it a great advantage to have been near a Library, and to have had the Professors at hand to consult, and to get their advice and direction at the same time.

Do you conceive that you were fully as favourably situated, in respect to having access to books, as most of the Students who attend only partially?—Yes, I consider I was more favourably circumstanced, probably, than many; because, besides a considerable number that I had of my own, I was living in a neighbourhood where I could have access to the Libraries of the neighbouring Ministers; so that I had every advantage that could be obtained in a private way.

But notwithstanding that, you would have thought it a much greater benefit to have had access to a Public Library?—Yes.

How long did you commonly attend in each Session?—Just a week.

Can you state what number of Lectures you attended during the six partial Sessions?—Dr. Hill delivered three each week, and we had two or three from Dr. Lee, and two from Dr. Cook, besides attending Dr. Buist, when his class met; that would be seven or eight in the week, besides the Hebrew.

Then the result of your experience is, that you think a regular attendance for a certain number of Sessions would be a great improvement in the study of Theology?—I think it would be of advantage to attend at least one or two, if the law makes it necessary. I should have found it a great advantage, if I could have attended them all regularly.

It is presumed that you could scarcely ascribe any benefit to the very small number of Lectures that you attended?—As it pointed out the field, and the road to study at home, it was beneficial; but I should have found the other much more so.

Did you observe much difference in the circumstances of the Students at St. Andrews, at Aberdeen, and at Edinburgh, so far as you had opportunity to observe?—Yes, I rather thought that at St. Andrews it was in the power of the Professors to pay more attention, and to look better after them, than they can do in Edinburgh.

Did you observe any material difference in their circumstances, in respect of wealth or poverty?—The impression that I had was, that those at Edinburgh seemed to be in better circumstances, a greater proportion of them; but there was such an immense difference as to number, that I was not able to judge properly as to the proportion.

Are you speaking now with regard to general Students, or Students of Divinity?—Students of Divinity.

Did you remark any difference, in pecuniary circumstances, between the Students of Aberdeen, and those of St. Andrews?—No, I could not judge that there was any difference; I should suppose they were about upon a par, as far as I could judge.

So that any attendance which the one could afford to go through, you think the others also could afford?—Yes, I have no doubt they could have done it.

You probably may be acquainted with Students in the part of the country in which you now reside, who are in the habit of attending either at St. Andrews or at Aberdeen; have you ever observed, that those who are poor, prefer the one University to the other?—No, I did not consider, so far as my knowledge or experience went, that poverty led either to the one or the other; it may generally have been some accidental circumstance of vicinity, or sometimes it may have been from the advice of a friend; probably the Students may have been directed by persons who have studied at the one or the other, and may have followed their counsel. For instance, at the period I attended first at Aberdeen, it had been the practice, for a number of years, for Students to come from the Border, and that had originated from Students who had been settled there as Teachers, after having studied at Aberdeen; and they advised their scholars to go where they had studied themselves.

Might not the expectation of Bursaries likewise operate as an inducement?—I believe it did. In my own case, the circumstance that drew me to Aberdeen (for I was living at Dundee) was the adventitious circumstance of the fame of a particular Professor or two, such as Dr. Beattie for Moral Philosophy, and Dr. Hamilton as a good Mathematician.

And you think that most of the Students are determined very much by similar causes?—Yes, I should suppose they are. Were I to study over again, living at Dundee, I would not go further than St. Andrews.

Was much of the time of the Students at Aberdeen, in your time, occupied in writing notes dictated by any of the Professors?—No, unless when the Professor set apart a day for that purpose.

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Was it not a daily exercise?—No, I was not sure if it would be allowed; but there were days set apart for dictating, and we generally had a very full outline of the Course dictated in that way; and we might fill it up ourselves, if we chose, more largely.

Was that for the purpose of Examinations?—Yes, there was a day set apart for that purpose too. The Course of Study at Marischal College, which I attended, is rather improved since that period; then, there was only a Greek class, no Humanity one. Had it not been that Professor James Beattie was an excellent classical scholar, and paid attention to Greek and Latin, along with his own Course, we should have been very deficient as to advantages in that way; but he devoted a part of each day to Greek, and another to Latin, for a considerable portion of the session. That is made up now by their having a first and second Greek class, and a first and second Humanity class. If that Lecturer were put upon the Foundation, it would be of great benefit to the University.

Were there Public Examinations at the end of the Session, or at any period of the Session?—There was always a Public Examination at the close, within a few days of the dismission. Each Professor was left to his own discretion, as to his own examinations in the class.

Were there Preparatory Examinations in any of the individual classes, for the purpose of assisting the Students at the Public Examinations?—No, not unless it was, that the Professor, once or twice, went over their Course, to know whether the Students had been attending to it or not.

But the same questions that were put at the Public Examinations, were not put previously in the individual classes?—No.

How many years is it since you attended the Philosophical classes in Aberdeen?—The Moral Philosophy class I attended in 1817.

How many years before that was it that you entered?—It was in 1796 or 1797 that I entered first.

The Rev. *Patrick Clason*, Minister of St. Cuthbert's Chapel, called in and examined.

Rev. P. Clason.

The Commissioners are desirous of having the benefit of your experience upon some points connected with Education in the Scotch Universities. You were a Student at Glasgow College?—I studied at Glasgow seven years; that is to say, five years at Philosophy and Literature, and two years at Theology.

Did you observe any material difference between the circumstances of the Students attending at Glasgow, and those at Edinburgh?—No; I do not think there was anything remarkable, either one way or the other; they were very much of the same grade.

Do you think the length of the Session at Glasgow is felt to be any inconvenience by the Students?—I do not think so. So far as my experience goes, there was rather a regret, on the part even of the poor Students, to part from the College, unless they had some peculiar call to the country. There were two classes of Students in the Philosophy and the Theology classes, when I was there—the Irish and the Scotch. The Irish Students came always the first week in November, so as to be ready to enter the classes immediately after the Communion in Glasgow. The Scotch Students were supposed to come between the 10th and the 20th of October. Then the greater number of the Irish Students went away about the time of the Communion in April; but the more eminent and industrious, in many cases, remained till the 1st of May. The bulk of the Scotch Students remained till the end of the Session, which was an intimation that they considered the length of the time an advantage. I recollect Professor Young usually taught the Greek class after the 1st of May (which is a great day in Glasgow) till the 15th of the month, and a number of the country Students remained.

Are you able to state at what expense a Student was able to live in Glasgow, about fifteen years ago, when you were there?—I believe the Commissioners will hardly credit how little a Student, that is disposed to get knowledge, can live upon. The last time I was in the country, I met with a gentleman that said he lived for about seven or eight pounds a Session.

Exclusive of his class fees?—Exclusive of his class fees. He was poorer than the generality, but a very industrious and eminent Student.

At what rate do you think a Student could live, in tolerable comfort, upon the average?—Upon £12, I should say, considering that he gets little articles from the country. Perhaps, if he were to buy everything, it might be more; but I think he might live with comfort upon that.

Did your attendance embrace the years 1811 and 1812, which were years of great scarcity?—It did.

Are you enabled to state, whether any considerable proportion of the Students of Glasgow come from the West Highlands and Islands?—Yes; the West Highland Students, I fancy, go there, without any exception.

Do you believe that the Students from the West Highlands are, generally speaking, a more opulent class than those from the North Highlands?—I cannot speak well to that; I have not had so much intercourse with the Northern Highlands, but I should suppose their circumstances must be much the same.

It is presumed that those are among the poorest of the Glasgow Students?—The Irish Students were reckoned the poorest at that time. I knew young men from the Lowlands that had as much to struggle with as any of the Highland Students.

What is your opinion as to the propriety or expediency of enforcing regular attendance at the Divinity Hall?—My opinion is that it is of very great importance, both for the Professors and the Students.

Do you conceive that it would exclude any considerable proportion of those young men who it is desirable should enter the Church?—No; I think it would deliver them from a temptation that the present law has thrown in their way.

Of which you think they often avail themselves, when there is no necessity for it?—In many

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cases they are tempted to avail themselves of it; but I think, if the thing were fairly propounded to a young man, he would see the advantage of attending regularly, and the Professors would teach with ten-fold vigour. I have heard Dr. Finlay complain of Students coming in in that way, merely enrolling their names, and hearing no Lectures; he said it would be as well for them to send their sermons by the carrier, and he expressed his disapprobation of the practice.

Then your belief is, that all those young men who are seriously inclined for the Church, and who it is desirable should prosecute their studies for the Church, would still continue, and would not be excluded by enforcing regular attendance?—I think so; and that it would be a great benefit to the Church, in holding up Theology as a more important thing than it is held up by the present law; because the students are apt to while away the four years in a sort of drowsy way, as if the Church had given them nothing to do but to accomplish the five Exercises that are prescribed.

Is it your opinion that the state of the present law, in regard to the Divinity Hall, has a tendency to encourage some to enter there, and to take out their Licences as Preachers, who never have had any very serious disposition towards the service of the Ministry, or any prospect of being useful?—I have known students that have enrolled in the Divinity Hall, and that have attended it without ultimately designing themselves for the Church. Sometimes they had Bursaries, and some of them were studying law at Glasgow, others Medicine. Some of them were destined for being writers in Glasgow, and attended the Divinity Hall as a qualification to hold a Bursary. I think that it would at any rate put Theology in a more important light to them.

Do you think that many are enabled, by the present system, to obtain Licences, who, if a more rigorous system of study had been enforced, would not have thought of attempting to enter the Church?—Probably so. I think it would be desirable, if the entrance of young men into the Divinity Hall were held out as a thing that distinctly marked them as students for the Church. For example, with respect to the students I have mentioned, who were studying law, but who entered the Divinity Hall as a qualification to hold Bursaries—if they had been required to go through Theological Exercises, if they had been examined upon the Lectures, and been altogether treated as expectants of the Ministry—I think it would have almost deterred them from enrolling their names as students of Divinity.

Then the Commissioners may collect it to be your opinion, that any, who might be kept back, in consequence of regular attendance being enforced, would not, in point of fact, be any loss to the Church?—I think so decidedly.

Does your experience enable you to say, whether you think that young men (generally speaking) living in the country, who are irregular students, have sufficient access to books, to enable them to prosecute their Theological studies with advantage?—It is exceedingly difficult in the country to get that description of books that a student of Divinity should read. I remained a winter in the country after I had finished my course of Theological study, and I found it very difficult indeed; and I was in much more favourable circumstances than many others, because I was in the Lowlands; that is one very serious evil which *irregular* students of Theology are exposed to, that they do not get books, and they are obliged to take the floating Theology that is about them; and they have nobody to direct them how or what they should read, except perhaps the clergyman of the parish.

Then you do not think that the study of Theology can be advantageously prosecuted, in ordinary cases, by young men in such circumstances?—No; that is to say, a great deal more would be done by their attending regularly, and the Professor would have much more satisfaction in thinking that he was addressing all the students destined for the Church.

Is it your opinion that the system of irregular attendance has tended also, in many instances, to diminish the ardour and the steadiness with which Classical Literature has been prosecuted, and the study of Hebrew followed out, by young men remaining in the country?—In the country, they must pick up the Hebrew as they can: to be sure, the law now requires a regular attendance of one year at the Divinity Hall, but the law does not bind them to study Hebrew at the University; so that they run the risk of studying merely what little of it they can get in the country.

Did you attend the College Chapel while you were a student at Glasgow?—Occasionally; not often. I had a private friend in Glasgow, and my father wished me to go with his family; and, on that account, I did not attend often, but I went sometimes.

Was attendance enforced at all, or was it pretty generally observed?—My impression is, that, in general, the Chapel was not so ill attended by the students as might have been expected. Dr. Meikleham attempted to enforce attendance; but I think he was obliged to relinquish it, that year I was in his class, before the close of the Session. He did sometimes fine for absence from the Chapel, but he was always ready to give dispensation, not only to Dissenters, but also to those who, like myself, attended one or other of the City Churches.

Was the service at that time performed by an ordained Minister, or merely by a Preacher?—During my Philosophy studies, Dr. Macturk officiated as Chaplain; he was ordained by the Presbytery of Glasgow: and then, by the time that I returned to the Divinity Hall, Mr. Mylne performed it for two years, being then a Professor. Dr. Macturk was the Professor of Church History, while he officiated.

Then it was not performed at all by Preachers, during the period you were there?—No.

Did you understand it to be the general practice to appoint Preachers?—It had been in the old times; and they recurred to that practice, I understand, when Mr. Mylne resigned.

Is there anything that you can suggest, with regard to the College Chapel, in order to put it upon a more satisfactory footing?—I am hardly prepared at this moment to say what measures should be adopted. I always thought that there was a want of sympathy between the

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different parts of that congregation. I was, and still am, of opinion, that the edification of the students would have been more effectually attained, if they had been in a church surrounded by a congregation; and I should certainly think that Preachers, who have just risen from the ranks themselves, cannot have that hold of the minds of young men that an ordained Clergyman would have.

Do you think, then, that attendance in the College Church would be preferable for the students?—I am hardly prepared to answer that question at present; but I think it would be for the good of the students, to mingle in an ordinary congregation.

Do you think there is any risk that the young men will consider it merely as a branch of Academical discipline, instead of being a religious exercise; or do you think there is sometimes a tendency, among those who conduct the service in the College Chapel, to frame their discourses in a style more Academical than serious?—Yes, I am quite sensible, in the course of my own preaching in that place in my younger days, that the circumstance of the congregation being almost entirely Academical, gave a tone to my feeling, before I did preach, leading me to consider the sermons that should be delivered them, as rather addresses to the understanding, than to the conscience and heart. I know that those in my situation had the same impression; but Mr. Jardine used to exhort the Preachers to be plain and faithful, and by no means to philosophize; telling them, that the students and Professors had enough of Philosophy during the week, and required the Gospel to be taught them, in simplicity, on the Sabbath; which showed that it was the impression of the Professors themselves, that there was a tendency in the preachers to sink into a frigid style.

Do you not think it possible that the very circumstance of the Discourses being reported in the notes of the students of Logic, in the way of a College Exercise, might have some influence on the mind of the Preacher?—Yes, perhaps it has. When I was a sudent of Logic, that was not the practice; it was only the sermon preached on the evening of the Communion Sunday in April, that was reported on the week following, and a Prize given for it.

Additions on revising Evidence.

"I crave permission of the University Commissioners to add some remarks on the subjects on which I was examined by them.

"1. On the subject of Theological Tuition. I am still decidedly of opinion, that it would be of much advantage to the Church, if four years of regular attendance on the instruction of the Theological Professor were enforced on all students of Divinity; and if a Chair of Biblical Criticism were endowed in each of the Scottish Universities, the acquisition would be most valuable. I have taken it for granted, that the Professors examine their students on the different branches taught by them. It might prove an additional incentive to the more ardent study of Divinity, if the Universities were invested with the power of conferring Theological degrees on those who submitted to an Examination at the close of the whole Course prescribed by the Church. The Examination would, of course, be conducted by the Members of the Theological Faculty, and if in presence of all the students of Divinity, so much the better. Many might not aspire to such an Academic Honour; but if the higher degrees were only conferred on those who had submitted to the Examination for this inferior degree, this would incite many to submit to the Examination.

"2. I expressed some hesitation, in giving my Evidence, as to the propriety of the Professors and students of Glasgow College returning to the old practice, of attending the College Church on Sundays. It is well known that their secession from that Church occasioned a great popular clamour, and I had some doubts, at the moment, whether the Professors might feel it consistent with their dignity, and the discipline of the University, if they were required to retrace their steps in this particular. But I think it right to state now, that any hesitation I felt at the moment, is quite removed. The actors in that revolution have been long ago taken from the world; and while none of those evils that might have been anticipated at an earlier period, are likely to be felt now, the measure, I am convinced, would tend alike to promote the dignity of the Professors, and the spiritual good of the youth under their care. I do not see how the College Chapel can be put on a satisfactory footing; but if this Establishment is still to be continued, the practice of employing young men to preach in it cannot be too soon abandoned.

(Signed) "PAT. CLASON."

Edinburgh, Saturday, 20th October 1827.

The Right Honourable the LORD ADVOCATE in the Chair.

Douglas Cheape, Esq., Advocate, Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Professor Cheape.

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You have been appointed Professor of Civil Law in this University?—I have.

Have you had any opportunity of considering the Queries sent to the Senatus Academicus by the Commission, and the Answers which they have returned?—I have not seen either Queries or Answers.

Since your appointment, have you arranged your plan of conducting your Class?—Certainly; I have formed a pretty distinct idea of my plan.

Will you have the goodness to state the course you intend to pursue in conducting the business of your class?—Perhaps, previously to stating anything upon that subject, I might be permitted to say, that, as I have not yet entered upon the duties of my class, and as one's views upon such a subject are of course very liable to be changed by experience, I should not wish any opinions of mine upon such a subject recorded, except with the explanation, that I have not had that experience which is necessary to enable me to speak with any degree of confidence upon it. So far as I have been able to arrange my plan, perhaps it would be as well to speak of it with reference to the changes from the former system. According to the plan that was adopted by the last Professor, and which I believe has been adopted ever since the institution of the Chair, it has been usual to have two Courses of Lectures—one in con-

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nection with the Institutes, and another in connection with the Pandects. Upon the best consideration which I have been able to give the subject, I think, perhaps, it would be more consistent with the objects of such a Chair, to consider the Civil Law as one system, and without any particular connection with any treatise upon the subject—for the Institutes and Pandects may be considered in some measure as treatises on the Science—to consider it as one system, and to view all the books of the *Corpus Juris*, which are of course the chief authorities upon the subject, merely as authorities. As an order is necessary, the order of the Institutes is the one that I should propose to take, as being the only systematic work upon the subject. There are many subjects in the Institutes that of course require, in order to be practically useful, to be illustrated, supported, and extended, by authorities from the other parts of the *Corpus Juris*. There are also many subjects of considerable importance, that are not noticed in the Institutes at all; as, for example, the Law of Evidence is not introduced there at all; of course it would be necessary to introduce those subjects in their proper places.

Then you propose to give a systematic view of the subject, without reference to its application, either to the Institutes or to the Pandects?—I mean to take the subject very much in the order of the Institutes, and to lecture upon each subject, giving what appeared to me to be the views of the Civil Law upon that subject.

Giving a full and complete view?—As full and complete as I can make it; of course, giving a prominent place to those views that appear to me to be most important in the present times, and more especially to those that bear most upon our own practice.

Then is it your plan to have one or two Courses, after you have been able to complete your whole Lectures?—I should hope that it would be practicable to throw the whole into one Course of Lectures.

Extending over one or two Sessions?—One Session—a pretty long Session perhaps; but that is a matter upon which one's views might change, as the materials grew upon one. But I think that, consistently with the present taste for the science, perhaps one Course would be fully as beneficial as more, if it were possible to comprise in it such general views as would lead, to private study, on the part of those who wished to prosecute their inquiries further.

Has it been any part of your plan, so far as you may have matured your ideas, to continue that Course during the Summer Session of the Court of Session, when most of the students may be supposed to be in Edinburgh?—I have not contemplated lengthening the Course beyond the ordinary Session of the College; but I think it might be likely that, at some future period, I might find it advisable to give a short Summer Course upon such historical matters, connected with the subject, as could not be very well introduced, with a due regard to doing justice to the other parts of it, in the Winter Session.

Do you understand that, according to the plan which has been followed formerly, there was considerable repetition in the Professor necessarily going over the same subjects very much?—I should think that it is one of several evils of considering the subject, first in connection with the Institutes, and next in connection with the Pandects, that it must be almost entirely a repetition, and perhaps a repetition of not the best kind; because the Institutes, although perhaps not in the very best systematic order, according to our modern ideas, are yet in a tolerable arrangement; but in the Pandects there is no attempt at arrangement at all; so that, by going over the system in connection with the Institutes, you go over it as a system; and by going over it in connection with the Pandects, you do not. It appears to me, that the only way that the Pandects can be studied as a system, is by being brought to bear upon those subjects in the Institutes to which they relate. The Pandects should be viewed as rather of the nature of authorities: they are, as it were, a sort of mixture of statutes and decisions, and of course the same is fully as much the case with regard to the Code and the Novels. It must be understood that I speak entirely hypothetically—merely from my views of what it would be possible to do according to that plan, and not at all according to any view of what has been done.

Supposing that you should find that one year would not comprise the whole instruction which it might be desirable to give in your class, does it occur to you that it would be better, after your Course was prepared, that the second year should be a continuation of the first, including such subjects as you could not overtake; or that it should be considered as a kind of more advanced class, going over again the more important parts of the subjects discussed in the first?—It has not occurred to me to consider that subject very carefully; but I should think it pretty obvious, that it would be better *not* to make the second Course such a continuation of the first as would render the attendance of them both necessary; for this reason, that there are many gentlemen who are neither required nor inclined to attend the class more than one year.

And therefore you think you should endeavour to give them, in the first year, as much instruction as is required, according to the regulations which compel them to attend?—I think that the first year ought to be, although imperfect on some subjects, complete as a system. I mean to say, that it ought to go over the whole system; of course, dwelling more or less upon the particular parts of it: and I think a great deal might be done to embrace all that is useful in the Civil Law, by leaving out, or at least passing very lightly over, those parts that are not very useful—such parts, for example, as the Law with regard to Slaves, Adoption, and subjects of that description, and perhaps also the Roman Law with regard to Crimes; at least, not to dwell very long upon that, except with regard to those general topics, such as the nature of Dole, which is common to all systems, and the age of delinquents, the prescription of crimes, and some of those subjects in which we have borrowed from the Civil Law.

Is there any regulation by the Senatus, or by any other authority, prescribing that there shall be a Course upon the Institutes, and a separate Course upon the Pandects?—I do not know of any.

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In point of fact, do you understand that the greater proportion of those who attended the Civil Law class, only attended the Institutes, and did not also attend the Pandects?—I can only answer for myself; I only attended the Institutes.

According to the view you have now given, it is presumed that your Course would not be much taken up in the History of the Roman Antiquities, or in the explanation of any particular customs, upon which any particular Law might be founded?—Certainly not. Of course, the two are mixed up to a certain extent almost inseparably, and it is absolutely necessary to the proper understanding of the system, that there should be some preliminary Lectures as to the History of the Roman Law; but I should endeavour to keep that as much free from the Roman History, and, perhaps, even from what are strictly Roman Antiquities, as possible; and with that view, I may mention, that it appears to me that some deviation from the ordinary method of considering the History of the Roman Law, with regard to the History of the Roman State itself, might be desirable. I observe that it has been almost uniformly the case with all authors who have written upon the History of the Roman Law, that they have given a general History of the Law, without any divisions, except such as are suggested by particular periods in Roman History, at which changes took place, either in the Law or in the Legislature. Now, I attempted to consider the subject in that way; but it appeared to me, that from the sources of Legislation in Rome being so many and various, that to consider the subject in that way, was not only to treat, in a manner, of more than one subject at a time, and consequently to confuse and perplex the subject, but that, from the same cause, it was almost writing a History of Rome. Now it appears to me, that the more strictly legal method of considering the matter, and the one which I have adopted, will be to consider the subject, not according to those divisions of epochs or periods in the Roman History, but according to those divisions of the component parts of the Roman Law which we are all quite familiar with, such as *Plebiscitum, Senatus-Consultum,* and so forth, and to give an account of the origin, progress, and authority of those, and of the different periods at which they prevailed; and I think this plan will, perhaps, not only tend to clearness in distinguishing the nature and effects of the several kinds of Laws, but it will also tend to shorten the subject, by keeping it clear of many parts of History and Antiquities, which would otherwise be mixed up in the general mass. In order to illustrate my meaning, I may give an example. Heineccius's History of the Roman Law is composed upon the principle to which I have ventured to object: he divides the subject into five different periods, and, as there is no particular period in which more than one of these different kinds of Law did not prevail, it leads to the consequence I have just referred to. So far as by the History of the Roman Law is meant the History of the rise and progress of the Laws in connection with the Roman State, of course it is absolutely necessary that the history of each particular component part of the Roman Law should be given; and not only so, but after that account of the Law has been completed, that we should go back upon the subject, and give an account of the different Codes that have been formed at different periods—the Papyrian Code, the Laws of the Twelve Tables, the Perpetual Edict, the Hermogenean Code, and so on, down to the Compilations of Justinian. But if by the History of the Roman Law be meant its history in after-times, I think that is a field upon which, perhaps, it might be as well not to enter very largely, except so far as it relates to our own country, both because it is a subject of immense magnitude, and because, if it is to be considered in connection with the legal Polity of the different States of Europe, it would require a lawyer from every country in Europe to speak of it; and if it is to be considered only in connection with that international Law that belongs to all countries alike—if the Civil Law is to be spoken of as the foundation of Grotius's Work, that belongs to a different Science: so that I think a very general account of its progress in Europe might be sufficient, with a view to my subject—something more particularly, certainly, as to our own country: but, even from the difficulty that any Scotch Lawyer would have of speaking of the History of the Civil Law in England, and of its precise effects upon the English Law, upon which English Lawyers themselves are much divided, any one may easily estimate the extreme and almost insuperable difficulty of speaking of its effect in the different countries of Europe. Of course, some general account of its being received in different countries, and the period at which it appeared, no doubt comes completely within my plan; but that will not occupy much time—perhaps half a lecture would dispose of that.

Are you aware that it was the opinion of your predecessor also, that a more extended Course of Lectures, of one year, would be preferable to the former arrangement?—No; I never had any intercourse with Mr. Irving upon the subject.

You will, no doubt, take occasion, in the progress of your Lectures, to mark the modification of the general principles of Civil Law in the different States of Europe, or the deviations from those principles, where it was necessary to the illustration of those subjects?—If it came in the way; but it is extremely difficult for any Lawyer in one country to speak of the modifications that the Laws of another existing country have received.

The question related only to the more marked deviations which have occurred in the different States that profess to be guided by the general principles of the Civil Law?—Not only is the Civil Law a subject of itself, but its effect upon the Law of every Nation in Europe is a subject of itself, and a very extensive subject. No man can pretend to tell, without having made it his particular and almost exclusive study, the precise effect that the Civil Law has had in Germany, in Spain, in Denmark, and in other countries. I might meet with some striking facts upon those subjects; and certainly, if I met with any striking and well authenticated fact, I should not hesitate to mention it; but as to entering upon those subjects, *as a subject,* I could scarcely presume to do so.

Then, according to the plan you have proposed to yourself, it would appear that your object would be, to endeavour to make your Course of Lectures somewhat analogous to some of those

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Treatises of Pothier, which embrace most of the Civil Law, without entering very minutely into the laws of the different countries?—I am not acquainted with any Treatise of Pothier's, except one, which seems to me to answer the foregoing description, and in that Treatise he, perhaps, considers the Law of France, more than I would find it necessary to consider any other law in connection with the Civil Law. I mean to say, that he mixes it, and embodies it more with the subject; but I am not acquainted with any such Treatise of Pothier's, except his Treatise of Obligations. His Pandects are chiefly a work of *arrangement*.

Have you any other explanations to state, with regard to the nature of the Course of Lectures you propose to give?—There are none occur to me at present.

Do you propose to have any Examinations in your Class?—I do.

At a separate hour, or at the same hour?—I should be very well pleased to have them at a separate hour; but I find, from conversations I have had with some of the other Professors upon the subject, that it is scarcely possible to get an hour for Examinations, in this College, which does not interfere with something else.

Were not two hours formerly dedicated to the Professor of Civil Law?—They were; but they were attended by separate classes, and one Student only attended one hour of Civil Law.

Then, if you lecture only one hour, the other hour must be vacant?—Not vacant, perhaps, to the students—they may be attending other classes; and from the new regulation with regard to the attendance of Writers in this class, there are many gentlemen who attend my class for one hour, and Conveyancing the other; it would be scarcely possible to take that hour.

Can you mention the two hours at which Civil Law was formerly taught?—From two to three, and from three to four. Under the former system, no student attended that class more than one hour, although some of them attended two years. But, if I find that there is any reasonable prospect of getting students to attend, I think from four to five, or from four to half-past four, might perhaps be made use of.

Of course, a good deal must depend upon the number of the students?—Certainly. There is no class in the College that has a separate hour for Examinations, and I believe that all who have proposed it, have found it quite impracticable. I understand that Mr. Napier has Examinations in his class; and perhaps his Examinations, being those of a Law class, may be more nearly what I should propose mine to be, than any others in the College.

Will you state the nature of the Examinations you contemplate?—In the first place, I may mention, that I propose to innovate so far upon what has been the former practice in the class, as to have my Examinations in English. It is, perhaps, needless to go into the reasons of that at present, although I shall willingly do so, if required. I should probably find it almost impossible to make any Examination so specific and determinate, and so pointed as it ought always to be, by examining merely upon the Lectures. I therefore apprehend that it will be necessary to have something in the way of a Text-book to examine upon; and, as it would be very desirable, likewise, that any such general view of the subject as I can give in Lectures, should be combined with that more accurate knowledge which can only be derived from the study of a Text-book, I should be very glad to reconcile those two objects, by making my Examinations in reference to a Text-book. The Text-book that I proposed to examine on, is Heineccius, and I do not think there will be any difficulty, from what I have learned of the mode of Examinations in some of the English Universities, in making both the questions and the answers, although with reference to a Latin book, sufficiently distinct in English, and taking as much Latin with it, in the form of maxims, definitions, and so forth, as may be necessary to show an accurate knowledge of the subject. I understand that this is the mode of Examination pursued, upon the most abstruse and learned subjects, in some of the English Universities, more particularly upon the works of Aristotle. I understand that the Examinations are conducted chiefly in English, at the English Universities.

As being better adapted for the purpose of showing the individual's knowledge of the subject?—Yes. My Examinations will be perfectly optional; I shall examine only those gentlemen who intimate their willingness to be examined, by putting down their names, or in some other way; and that being the case, I should wish to make the Examinations both as little formidable, and as effectual, as possible; and I think English Examinations will be both less formidable and more effectual.

Does it not occur to you, to be rather desirable to examine all, except such as intimate to you that they do not wish to be examined; and to make them assign their reason for it?—I should imagine there will be very few who will not intimate their willingness to be examined; and perhaps things of that sort generally go on better when there is a consent on the part of the students.

It is presumed that the young men that you expect to attend your Class, are generally those who are bringing up to the profession of the Bar?—If that were the case, I should be more doubtful as to whether the Examinations should be in English or Latin; but a great portion, perhaps the majority of my class, are young men, among whom the standard of scholarship cannot reasonably be rated very high. A great many of them are Writers to the Signet—gentlemen who might be very good Classical Scholars at one time, but who very frequently are much rusted in Classical Literature.

Although that may be a reason for not examining them in Latin, is that any reason why they should not be examined at all?—Certainly not; I should wish to examine, of course, as many as I could with advantage.

What do you understand will be the number of the class, since the regulation of the Writers to the Signet came into force?—I have not the least idea; I should think it will increase the class probably by twenty or twenty-five.

In that case, will it not be almost essentially necessary to have either a separate hour, or to

have an hour or two upon the Saturday, for the purpose of Examinations?—I should be glad to devote an hour on the Saturday to Examinations, but I am afraid it would not go down with the students. My idea, of having a separate hour, was what partly influenced me in regard to my intention of making the Examinations optional, letting them come or not at that hour. I found that the general idea was, that the study of the Civil Law was more consistent with attending the Conveyancing class than the Scotch Law; and indeed it seems to be almost out of the question studying Civil Law and Scotch Law in the same year.

Do you think more advantage will be gained to the students, by your lecturing the whole hour, than by your examining a quarter of an hour, and lecturing for three quarters?—By no means. I think that Examination may be the most beneficial of the two; and if I could assure myself of getting a tolerable number to attend a separate hour, I should be most happy to have a separate hour.

According to the arrangement that is now made, will your class be taught at the same hour with the class for Scotch Law?—It will.

Then is it with a view to enable the students to attend the Conveyancing class, that you think a separate hour for Examinations could not be obtained?—No doubt, a separate hour might be obtained. I could fix a separate hour; but the question is, how many would attend it.

It is presumed that none of the gentlemen, who are required by the regulations of the Writers to the Signet to attend your class, can have previously attended Scotch Law?—Probably not many.

Can any benefit be derived from attending the class of Conveyancing, although they may wish, in order to save time, to do it in the same year, unless they have attended Scotch Law?—I have had several applications from gentlemen studying as Writers to the Signet, and three to four seems to be the most convenient hour for them. Some of them have previously attended Scotch Law; some gentlemen attend my class, in consequence of the new regulation, who have attended Scotch Law.

After the regulation has come fairly into play, it is supposed that none will attend Scotch Law who have not previously attended the Civil Law?—No; but my view in taking the same hour with Mr. Napier, was merely this: that no one would attend the Scotch Law and the Civil Law in the same year; they might, or might not, attend the Conveyancing class and my class the same year.

There being only three Law Classes, would it not be desirable those three should be at separate hours?—It is scarcely possible to make them separate, as there are only two hours for the three; unless I were to alter the hour altogether, and take one o'clock, or take from four to five; one o'clock is scarcely fair to a person in the Parliament House.

If a separate hour for Examinations is necessary, there is an hour from four to five, which is not occupied in the College at all?—It is not; and I may repeat, that that was one reason for my taking the hour from three to four. If there is a separate hour for Examinations, it is desirable to have it the hour immediately adjoining the hour for Lecture.

Supposing you were to intimate that you would take the Examinations at the next half-hour, and that you should require a good excuse from those that do not attend: do you not think, considering the age of most of the students, that most of them would attend?—The age of many of them at present is very advanced.

Omitting those that may be beyond the age of regular students, but taking the regular students commencing their studies?—I do not know that any distinction of that kind could be made, except by the students themselves.

Might it not be made part of the regulation, that the Examinations must be attended, as well as the instruction by Lectures, and that all regular students who wished to be exempted from the Examinations, must offer an excuse?—I think it would come very much to the same thing; I think there would be very few of the regular students who would not intimate their willingness to be examined; and in a class so advanced as that, I think things go on more smoothly, when there is nothing but willingness on both sides, and no compulsory discipline. I think they would all intimate their willingness to be examined; but that is a matter upon which one must be very much guided by experience. I may try one plan this year, and the next year, if it did not succeed, I might try the other.

Do you apprehend that the discontinuance of the Examinations in Latin, may occasion a greater neglect of Classical study than has hitherto prevailed on the part of the students of Law?—I should think, with respect to students that come to a Law class, you must take their Classical knowledge just as it is. If they are good Classical scholars when they come there, it is in vain to think that the Latin studies of a Law class will make them much better; if they are not good Latin scholars, any such examination must be a mere farce. But I may explain that, although it appears to me that the examinations will be most effectual in English, the plan that I mean to follow does not dispense with the knowledge of Latin on their part, because, though they are examined in English, it is a Latin book that they prepare for the examinations on; and in that way, I would wish to keep up their connection with the language, as this Law is, as every one knows, intimately connected with the particular language in which it is written.

The Text-book you mean to use is Heineccius's Institutes?—Yes.

You are aware that gentlemen coming to the Bar are examined upon Heineccius's Pandects; how do you mean to prepare them for that?—I think any man that could be examined upon Heineccius's Institutes, would have no difficulty with the Pandects; but I should recommend, that, along with my Lectures, in order to give them an accurate acquaintance with maxims, definitions, &c.; they should read the Titles in the Institutes and the Titles in the Pandects, which bore upon the subject. I should perhaps examine them generally upon the whole;

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or, if I found that I could not manage to make the examinations effectual in that way, I should give so many Titles to be examined upon on a certain day. If I found that the general knowledge they obtained by reading, in connection with my lectures, was such as to enable them to go through a tolerable examination, of course that would be much better than any examination, with reference to preparation upon a particular subject.

Do you contemplate giving any Prizes?—That is one part of my plan; but I must go on by degrees. I should think, that after getting a little into the way of the class, not only Prizes might be given for good examinations, but that Theses might be written by the students.

Upon particular points connected with the Course?—Yes. Probably next winter I should like to have Prizes for good Examinations, and Prizes for Theses likewise.

Will you have the goodness to intimate to the Commissioners, at the period of the Course when you think you can best perceive the effect of the system, the number of your class who undergo examinations, and the result generally of the examinations?—I will do so.

Do you contemplate that the students should attend your class more years than one?—No. I think, according to the present taste for the subject, I cannot expect them to attend more years than one.

Has it not been the practice for gentlemen coming to the Bar to attend two years at Civil Law?—I did not attend for more than one year. I believe it was frequently the case that they attended more than one year, but that was at the time when there were two classes; but I cannot suppose that gentlemen, who are educating as Writers to the Signet, would attend my class more than one year. There is an attendance of two years in the Scotch Law, even with only one course; but that is a subject of greater importance, in this country, than Civil Law can be supposed to be, and of greater extent.

I mentioned, with regard to the order of my Lectures, that it would be the order of the Institutes. I should like to be understood, that in general it is the order of the Institutes; but every one who knows anything of the Institutes, knows that there are many Titles which may be more conveniently considered under one head, considerably separated in the Institutes; and perhaps there are some subjects which may be transferred to another part of the course. For example, it is a matter of doubt with me, whether the Law of Succession, which is introduced rather awkwardly in the Institutes, and among subjects that have no particular connection with it, might not be more conveniently considered in a different place; and perhaps such changes, as making the Law of Intestate Succession precede the Law of Testamentary Succession, might be made with advantage. The natural order seems to be, the Law of Intestate Succession, and then Testamentary Succession; such changes as these I should have no hesitation in making.

David Brewster, Esq. LL.D., called in and examined.

Dr. D. Brewster.

You were educated at this College?—Yes, I was.

And have resided in Edinburgh many years?—I have.

Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commission, with a view to the improvement of Education, as connected with this University?—Various ideas have occurred to me with regard to the mode of teaching some of the Classes here, such as the Class of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The general idea which has occurred to me, with regard to the Natural Philosophy class, is, that in place of a Course of Lectures as has been delivered for the last thirty years, it appears to me that a Course perfectly popular and experimental ought to be substituted, and that there ought to be one or two Lectures delivered weekly on the higher branches of Natural Philosophy; so that any student that wished to gain information upon those branches, might attend these, while all who wished for a more general knowledge of the subject, might obtain that at the daily Lectures. It appears to me impossible that an ordinary pupil can derive any satisfactory information under the present system; I do not mean under the present Professor, but under the system that has prevailed for the last thirty years. When I attended the Natural Philosophy class, I am satisfied there were not three individuals out of 150, of which the class probably consisted, who were able to follow the Professor, from the want of a knowledge of Mathematics; and a great many of those who entered the class as pupils, never went to the Lectures at all. This appears to me to arise, altogether, from the mixture of experimental and mathematical instruction in the class. In the Lectures which are delivered, there occur many Mathematical demonstrations, which no person, but one or two, can follow.

Can you study Natural Philosophy, well, without a knowledge of Mathematics?—It appears to me that a very great degree of information in Natural Philosophy may be obtained, without any knowledge of the higher Mathematics, and with a very slight knowledge of Arithmetic and Elementary Geometry.

Would you propose, for those that wished to study the higher branches, to combine Examinations and Exercises?—It appears to me that these would be of great advantage to the student; but the great point that, in my opinion, should be attended to, is a perfect separation of the Mathematical part, from the Popular and Experimental part of the Course. Such a separation would be of great use to the University and to the Professor, and all that do attend the class, would leave it with a very great degree of valuable knowledge.

Then, in point of fact, that would lead, almost, to there being two Classes of Natural Philosophy going on at the same time?—Partly. I do not think it would be necessary to have more than one or two Lectures a-week upon the higher branches of Natural Philosophy, combined with Examinations. I do not think there are above seven or eight young men who, in the present low state of Mathematical knowledge in Scotland, would ever attend those Lectures, and therefore it might, perhaps, be a hardship upon the Professors, to give another hour every day; but I think the whole might be accomplished by one or two hours every week. At all

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events, it would be far better that the second Course should be omitted entirely, than that 200 pupils should sit and hear Lectures which they cannot understand. The seven or eight pupils who, I suppose, might aspire to a higher kind of information, would not lose much, as they could easily derive from works on Natural Philosophy all that the Professor can teach them.

Do you despair of the practicability of effecting some change in the mode of Mathematical instruction, which would admit of the students generally attending even the higher Class of Natural Philosophy, so as to derive advantage from it?—I think it never can be attained in this or any University in Scotland, because there is no motive that any young man can have to pursue Mathematics to such an extent.

In the case of those who are studying for any of the liberal Professions, or who intend to take the degree of Master of Arts, would you dispense with the Mathematical knowledge, necessary to enable a student to attend the higher branches of Physical Science?—I have some difficulty in answering this question; it depends upon what kind of honour is supposed to attach to the degree of Master of Arts. In other Universities, of course, they could not receive such a degree without a considerable portion of Mathematical knowledge; but I know that, in this University, almost all that have received the degree of Master of Arts, have had little or no knowledge of Mathematics.

The question proceeds upon the assumption, that some improvement in that respect might be introduced; if the degree of Master of Arts were rendered as honourable as in your apprehension it ought to be, do you think it would be at all creditable to the University, to admit to that degree those who have not a sufficient knowledge of Mathematics to enable them to attend with advantage on such a Course of Lectures as was given by the late Professor Robison or Professor Playfair?—My opinion is, that the degree of Master of Arts never can be an object of ambition here, because there are no consequences resulting from it. Of what importance is it to a young man to become a Master of Arts in Scotland, when it does not lead to Church preferment, or to anything whatever? In Oxford and Cambridge, I presume, the consequences are very different. I do not think that any improvement, such as is alluded to, can be made. I am confident that there is less Mathematical knowledge among the Clergy of Scotland, at the present time, when the students of Divinity are *compelled* to attend the Mathematical Class, than there was formerly, when that attendance was merely optional. Mathematicians cannot be made by University statutes. It is only by increasing the number of situations for which a knowledge of Mathematics will give a preference, that young men will be induced to pursue studies which are otherwise *proportionally* useless. I know of cases where young men, of the highest promise as Mathematicians, have abandoned Mathematics for Literary pursuits. I never scruple to advise such young men to do so. In answer to another part of the question, I may state, that it could not, in my opinion, be discreditable to the University to give a degree to those who have little Mathematics, since a majority of the Faculty of Arts, in every University in Scotland, have no Mathematical knowledge at all.

With regard to the Class of Chemistry, have you any suggestion to make?—My idea was, that there should be a regular Laboratory established, as there is at all the Foreign Universities, where young men can receive practical instruction in the analysis of Minerals, which now forms one of the most important branches of Chemistry.

Such as Dr. Thomson carries on at Glasgow?—Yes; or such as Berzelius carries on at Stockholm, or Stromeyer at Göttingen.

With reference to the number attending this University, do you suppose that one Laboratory would be sufficient?—I think it is not likely that more than twenty, thirty, or forty would enrol their names for such a purpose. The Private Lecturers in Edinburgh have such a Laboratory, in which the young men are taught the art of Analysis. It seems to me that it would be a matter of great consequence, in reference to the mines in Scotland, and the valuable ores that yet may be discovered. I am ashamed to say, that such has been the state of Practical Chemistry in Scotland, that those who take any interest in these matters, are obliged to send Minerals abroad to be analysed. I have sent large packets to Stockholm during the last ten years, never having been able to get any person to undertake them in this country.

Have none of the Apothecaries in Edinburgh Practical Laboratories of that description?—None.

Is not that very common in Paris?—I believe it is very common in Paris; many most distinguished men in Paris are Apothecaries.

Have you any other views relative to the Chemistry Class, which you wish to bring before the Commissioners?—Nothing else appears to me to be necessary. Lectures on Chemistry must necessarily be very popular. There is scarcely room for two sets of Lectures on Chemistry.

Does anything occur to you as to any of the other Classes?—It appears to me that the class on Natural History ought to be divided into two or three classes—one of Geology, one of Mineralogy, and one of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. There is at present no class of Mineralogy in this University. A series of Lectures are delivered, but only for such a short period, that it appears quite impossible that any Professor can in that way communicate a knowledge of the Science. Mineralogy is a Science that requires a great attention on the part of the pupil, and a constant examination of Minerals.

Do you think a sufficient class could be got for each of those subjects?—I should doubt very much whether it could. When I suggest that, I merely speak with reference to the advantage of Science, and the advantage of the young men that might choose to attend the different courses of Lectures. I should doubt whether any Professor could have a sufficient number of students as to make it worth while.

Would the object you have in view be attained by the present course being extended?—Of course the same thing might be done there, that is done in the Mathematical class: the

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Professor might lecture two, or even three hours a-day; but the evil might be remedied entirely, by giving the Professor a larger salary, where the number of students is not sufficient to indemnify him. They have, in Cambridge, a Professor of Mineralogy, and another of Geology; and abroad there is a separation of those classes in many of the Universities. The consequence of the present inattention to any one of these subjects particularly is, that we have not had, for a series of years, any pupils from this University that have distinguished themselves in Mineralogy. In the Foreign Universities there are distinguished young men, who make themselves known by their discoveries in Mineralogy; but there never has been in Scotland, for many years past, any person that has pursued Mineralogy as a Science, or that knows anything more about it than a little general information; and that is not the fault of the Professor, but of the system. In Stockholm, M. Berzelius has a number of pupils who analyse minerals, and who have been sent into all the Universities on the Continent; and now they are leading men of Science in Europe, in consequence of having gone through a complete course of Analytical Chemistry. The two Professors at Berlin, both most scientific men, were pupils of Berzelius. It seems to me that, if such a system were adopted, *viz.*, that of having a course of Lectures on Mineralogy delivered, and a Chemical Laboratory established, numbers of eminent young might be sent out from this University, who would be an honour to this country, and who would be of great use in exploring our national resources, with reference to our mountains and mines; which are absolutely unknown at present, except in cases where individual enterprise has induced private gentlemen to explore them.

Are you acquainted with the state of the Museum in this University?—Yes, I have had occasion, as a member of the Royal Society, to attend a good deal to the subject.

Have you anything to suggest to the Commission, by way of improvement with reference to the Museum?—It appears to me, as it does, I believe, to most people, that the Museum ought to be open to the public in the most liberal way that can be done; and if there is any difficulty in that respect, it ought at least to be opened to individuals who are pursuing scientific researches.

Are difficulties experienced at present in that respect?—Very great; so great, that no scientific individuals can get any specimen, unless they happen to be the immediate friends of the Professor; indeed, I do not know that any person pursuing Science has access to the Museum, excepting Mr. Wilson and Mr. Selby, who are publishing a work on Natural History. There is a valuable collection of minerals in the University, which nobody has ever seen, except a few that are put in show-drawers.

What collection is that?—The most valuable part of the collection, I believe, was sent home by Professor Thomson from Sicily, containing a fine collection of Sicilian minerals.

Where is that collection?—It is deposited in the Museum.

But not exhibited?—I believe not. I have myself, during the last fifteen years, been constantly occupied in studying Mineralogy, as connected with Optics and other subjects of that kind. At the commencement of my experiments, I got a few specimens from the Museum; but since that time I have got none. There was no direct refusal to furnish me with specimens; but the difficulties were always so great, that I gave up making such requests; and the consequence is, that I have been in the habit of getting specimens from Mr. Thomas Allan, Sir George Mackenzie, and Mr. Ferguson, of Raith, and other private gentlemen in Scotland, all of whom have given me, not only the use of minerals, but have allowed me to break down some specimens, and take crystals from others, when my experiments required it. I have got specimens also from Mr. Koenig, of the British Museum. I have received specimens also from the Cambridge Museum. I have got a great number from Stockholm, and many also from Copenhagen, several from America, many from the splendid collection of Mr. Heuland, and a great many from other Mineralogists on the Continent. The same minerals which I received from abroad, I knew were in the Museum; but they were inaccessible to me.

Is it necessary that you should have those specimens out of the Museum?—I should be perfectly content to have the use of them in the Museum. I ought to say, that for several years I never applied for that, because I knew that they would be refused; and for many reasons I did not wish to put myself into that disagreeable predicament.

It is not necessary in every case that they should be destroyed?—No; nobody would ask for a specimen for such a purpose from any Museum, unless it were one of little use, or of which there were duplicates.

It is presumed that, for the purposes of ascertaining the general character of a mineral, it is not necessary to destroy it?—No; my object often was merely to have a crystal for a few minutes, and to look through it.

It would be only for the purpose of Chemical Analysis that any destruction of the mineral would be necessary?—Yes, sometimes cutting or splitting a crystal is necessary in optical researches, if its natural surfaces do not lie in the direction that you wish to look through it.

In general, it is presumed, that for the purpose of ascertaining all the properties of the crystal, if it is a tolerable specimen, that can be done without any destruction of the specimen?—Yes; sometimes it might be necessary to detach a small filament or crystal from a specimen; but if you were to take 100 from some specimens, no eye would discover that the specimen had undergone any change.

Do you know anything of Dr. Hutton's collection?—I do. I believe that I am one of the curators of that collection, but I have never had any access to it.

Do you know anything of what it consists?—I have in my possession a list of all the articles originally deposited in the Museum, and a list of the articles found there many years after the collection was deposited there.

Is the Mineralogical part of it valuable?—It appears to me that the specimens are of no commercial value, but that they are of great scientific interest; that is, if you were to put

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them up to sale, they would not bring much; but they have a great value, as being the collection of Dr. Hutton, and as illustrative of his curious speculations respecting the Theory of the Earth.

Those are not exhibited at all, are they?—I have never seen them. Many years ago, the Royal Society made an attempt to get a catalogue of them. Many weeks elapsed before they could get answers to their letters. At last they did make their way into the collection, and a list was taken by Sir George Mackenzie, Mr. Allan, and Mr. Playfair, of the Royal Society, who formed the Committee; and they marked in the list I have alluded to, all the articles that were missing.

Were many missing?—Very many: many of the most interesting specimens are missing. This collection was left to Dr. Black by Dr. Hutton. I am not quite sure that I am correct in saying that it was left immediately by Dr. Hutton to Dr. Black; it was perhaps given by Dr. Hutton's sister to Dr. Black, with the power of doing with it what he chose. Dr. Black presented it to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and by a clause in their charter, it was deposited in the Museum. Dr. Black's original letter is in my possession. He gives it, I believe, upon the condition that the Professor of Chemistry shall be one of the curators, the Professor of Natural History another of the curators, and that two curators shall be appointed by the Royal Society of Edinburgh, who shall have the power of giving strangers an introduction to see the collection. I think this is expressed in the letter. The Society, I believe, never appointed two curators till lately; because they found difficulty in getting admission to take a list of their own property; but four or five years ago, various meetings were held, to get this matter put upon a proper footing, and to have this part of the Museum opened to the Society. There is a distinct clause in the Society's charter, authorizing them to have admission. The College have the right of holding the property, but the Society have, by their charter, the right of free admission, not only to it, but to the Museum generally; and not only for themselves, but for the public, as far as that can be effected (*quantum fieri potest.*) Those meetings were frequently held. Sir Walter Scott, Mr. H. Mackenzie, Mr. Alison, Sir G. Mackenzie, Mr. Allan, and myself, attended them; but we were always thwarted, whenever we came to do anything in the matter. At one of the last meetings of the Committee, two curators were appointed, viz. Sir George Mackenzie and I, but we never attempted to get admission into the Museum, because we knew that it would only lead to disagreeable consequences. There are various other valuable articles belonging to the Society in the Museum. There is a collection of articles from the South Sea Islands, which Captain Cook presented to the Society; those are in the Museum, but where they are I do not know, nor does the Society know. I think, however, that some of them are publicly exhibited in some of the rooms.

Have difficulties been experienced in obtaining drawings from specimens in the Museum?—Very great indeed. I believe there is a general rule laid down by the Professor, that no drawings shall be taken; and the door-keeper and the sub-keeper invariably prevent people from taking drawings. Dr. Greville, if I recollect rightly, told me that he was prevented from taking drawings. Dr. Nuterreith, the author of some works of merit, was also prohibited to draw in the Museum; and Captain Brown, of this city, was refused admission for the same purpose. I have been prevented from applying for permission in one case, because I knew that nobody would obtain it. In the article Organic Remains, which Dr. M'Culloch wrote for the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, of which I am Editor, the Fossil Elk of the Isle of Man was described. The Doctor had some slight drawings of it, made by some of the ladies of the Duke of Atholl's family. I wished to have a complete drawing for the purpose of publication, but I knew that the engraver could not get admission for this purpose, and all the plates of the article on Organic Remains have been published, excepting the one that is to contain the Fossil Elk.

That article is now in the Museum, is it?—It is. A drawing was made of the Elk, for the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, but it was an original drawing, made by Mr. Lizars, I believe, which of course our engraver durst not copy. No refusal was ever made to permit us to take this drawing. I never thought of applying for it, because I knew what the general rule was. I made a statement, on one occasion, to two of the Proprietors of the Encyclopædia, who were or had been Magistrates of Edinburgh, and who, I thought, as being, or having been the Patrons of the University, might have some right to get admission to it—Mr. Blackwood and Bailie Waugh. I do not think they ever took any means to get access to it; nor was it an object of any importance, because we were always in hopes that an arrangement would be made, by which access would be obtained.

Are you prepared to suggest any suitable regulations, under which, you think, the Museum might be given to scientific individuals?—It appears to me that there can be no difficulty in following the regulations that are adopted in every other Institution in the world, where the freest access is given to every person who wishes to use objects of Natural History for the purposes of science.

Have you yourself had occasion to make that use of the Museums in other Universities?—I have received, as already stated, minerals from Dr. Clarke, as keeper of the cabinet of minerals at Cambridge.

Which were retained?—Which I retained; some of them were of no consequence: there were many small crystals. And in the same way with the British Museum. Mr. Koenig sent me crystals, which I could not get in private collections here, some of which I necessarily broke down and used, and did not return. I believe I could command from any of those Institutions; and I doubt not that any individual in Edinburgh, if he were known to be pursuing Science, could command anything from any Museum in the world at this moment.

Do you understand that there are any rules actually laid down at the British Museum, or

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does it depend upon the discretion of the keeper, as to the scientific part of that collection?—I have always understood that any person could go into the British Museum, and have the use of a room to himself, where specimens are deposited by the keeper of the department. If it was Mineralogy, he would be entitled to get minerals, and to take them into that room, and go there day by day to examine those minerals.

With reference to the transmission of specimens to a distance, do you think that is desirable?—I should think it would be quite unwise to allow any valuable mineral to be lent out of the Museum. I speak only of portions which could be transmitted without any risk; specimens, or portions of specimens, or perhaps crystals could be spared. Every person that has a collection of minerals could give ten, twenty, or thirty crystals, without knowing that his store was diminished; but I think that no unique specimen, or one of value, ought to be lent out.

You are merely contemplating the use of the Museum by persons residing here, or by persons coming to Edinburgh?—Yes; and it appears to me that every purpose would be answered by those individuals having the use of a separate room.

Is there no danger of their being abstracted in any case?—Perhaps there might be some danger; but I think that those who make any use of minerals for scientific purposes, do not in general care for the possession of them.

Do you think the Library of this University is sufficiently accessible to men of science and research?—I have always found it so. Whenever I applied for books, I never was refused anything. I have not had occasion to apply to it for many years; but formerly I always had the fullest access to the Library, either by getting out books in the name of a Professor, or in the usual way.

According to your recollection, had the students sufficient use of the Library, at the time you were a student?—No; I think not at all. It appears to me that the old system of depositing money for the use of books, is a very injurious system; it prevented many young men from using books at all.

Do you not think some such regulation necessary for the safety of the books, and to prevent their being ill-used?—They are actually ill-used when there is a deposit; the deposit does not seem to prevent the ill-usage, it only ensures the return of the book. Now it appears to me that the loss that would be sustained by allowing young men whose names are enrolled in the University, to take books out without making a deposit, would be so trifling, that it would not be worth the consideration of the University to replace the few books that would be lost.

Would you then enforce the return of the books through the Professor they are attending?—Just in the ordinary way that books are returned by everybody. I do not think that the University would lose more books than a private individual does, who lends his books freely.

As there has not been any very strict discipline in this University, in enforcing the attendance of students, and as they can go away when they think fit, how could those books be recovered, on the supposition of their being carried to the country, or even to the Continent?—I take it for granted, that in several cases they would be lost; but I suppose that the losses would be so trifling, that they ought not to be considered; and that they might be balanced by the salary of the additional assistant that may be necessary under the present system. I think there are very few young men who would actually go away with the book; I believe that many careless young men do go away with books; and perhaps leave a sum of money much greater than the value of the book.

Do you think there is much practical inconvenience suffered by the students, from depositing £1?—I can conceive the case of a young man at the University, carrying on scientific pursuits, who has occasion for a number of books at a time: it is not like a mere boy, taking one book and reading it through, and keeping it a month for that purpose; but perhaps a young man would require to have ten or twelve books at a time.

Do you think it would be expedient to allow students to read in the Library?—I should think it would be of very great advantage; at least, I found great advantage from it myself. I used to go and consult certain books, which very properly are not given out, such as the Transactions of Foreign Societies; indeed, I should have found it difficult to carry on my pursuits by depositing money on that account; I got authority from some of the Professors to have books out in their name. Perhaps the evil I complain of, may be remedied in this way; that if a young man is disposed to pursue a science with diligence, he may alway sfind a Professor that will give him the benefit of his name.

Have you any reason to think that young men of a studious turn of mind would be excluded from the same facility that you formerly enjoyed?—I have not reason to think so; but I can conceive many young men carrying on researches, who are not much known to the Professors, and I can conceive Professors not so liberal to young men as I found them.

Of course you would propose that there should be some limit to the extent to which students might borrow books?—Of course.

Is it not quite conceivable, that if many of them had the use of twelve or twenty books at a time, a great number of others must altogether be deprived of the use of those books?—I think, if they were books of common reading, that would be the case; but the books I would wish those young men to have access to, are books not commonly read. I think, however, the evil, if it is an evil, might be remedied, by authorizing the Principal or the Senatus, or somebody in the University, to give permission to some diligent young men that choose to pursue those subjects, to have a greater privilege than the rest, without a deposit; but I think it can scarcely be said to be an evil that is worthy of very great consideration.—Perhaps I ought to state, in explanation of what I mentioned about the second hour of Natural Philosophy, that there is a class in almost all foreign Universities, called Mathematics Applied—the application of Mathematics to the Sciences, where it is a separate subject altogether; and it is that peculiar department which I conceive would be treated of in the second

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Lecture—the application of Mathematics to the higher branches of Astronomy, and Optics, and Dynamics, and several of those branches.

Is it your opinion that the nature of the Course of Lectures, which has been delivered in the last thirty or forty years in this University, is less popular than in the foreign Universities?—I should scarcely be disposed to say that; but in the foreign Universities, Mathematics are taught in a very different manner from what they have been taught here. I do not mean to say in a superior manner, but to a much greater extent. Almost all the young men in the foreign Universities are able Mathematicians; the young men that attend the Polytechnic School at Paris, know more of Mathematics than any of our Professors can be supposed to do. In that way, those persons are qualified to understand any course of Lectures that is delivered.

Have you anything to suggest with regard to the method of Classical instruction in this University?—No.

Edinburgh, Thursday, 25th October 1827.

The Right Honourable the LORD ADVOCATE in the Chair.

Andrew Coventry, Esq., M.D., Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

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Have you seen the Returns made to this Commission, from the University of Edinburgh?—No, my Lord.

Did you make a distinct Return with reference to your Class?—I was in the country when I got the notice, and I sent a letter to Dr. Duncan.—[*Extracts from this Letter, printed, pp.* 118, 119 *of Edinburgh Appendix.*]

Will you have the goodness to peruse the Returns at your leisure, and state to the Commission, in writing, any points upon which you may differ from the statements therein contained?—I shall do so.

Have you any general suggestions to make to the Commission, with regard to the system of education carried on in the College of Edinburgh?—As to the Medical branch, I should think it a great matter, that the students should get a little more general education, before they attend the Medical classes; and that they should at least attend two more classes in an University than they generally do—I mean those of Natural History and Natural Philosophy. My reason for so thinking is, because I have seen a great many Medical gentlemen, whom I knew long ago, and who, after returning from abroad, have regretted very much that they had not attended those two preliminary branches of education. In other respects, and in general, the observations that have been delivered by Dr. Duncan, junior, in the Medical and Physical Journal, Nos. 91 and 92, seem to me to be very correct.

Have you anything to suggest with respect to the other departments of the University?—Nothing but with respect to my own class.

With regard to your own class, will you have the goodness to state anything that occurs to you?—I think it would be of advantage if we had, in this University, a place for specimens, and useful implements of the best kind or form. Such a collection would attract the notice of young men studying Agriculture.

A sort of Museum?—Yes.

Will you state the nature of your Course of Lectures?—I have brought a book, containing two Introductory Lectures, explanatory of the object and plan of my Course. [*The witness delivered in the same.*] I divide the Course into two branches: one of them is a kind of preliminary one, containing an account of the principal subjects that may interest a Landed Proprietor, or a Practical Farmer; and the other contains a detail concerning Husbandry, viewed under two heads—Agriculture, and the Management of Live Stock; and there is likewise an additional part, that includes a miscellaneous subject, the extent of possessions, conditions, and endurance of Leases, and several other matters relating to Rural Economy.

Will you have the goodness to state the subjects embraced under the different divisions of your Course?—There is an outline of these in the "Discourses" or Syllabus, printed, and on the table, which I have always used since 1808; and I have not materially altered from it. I have, indeed, sometimes been obliged to leave out some parts, to make room for the due or fuller discussion of others; and I have occasionally taken different hours besides three o'clock, the common hour for that class. I have taken generally eight o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of considering subjects that I could not find room for at the three o'clock hour. For example, in the case of the cleansing crops, if I take Turnips at the three o'clock hour, I very likely attend to Potatoes, and some other crops, at eight o'clock; and if I consider the treatment of Black Cattle at three o'clock, I take, perhaps, that of Sheep at eight o'clock.

For what length of time does your Course last?—I have given, I believe, more Lectures in one Course than any Professor in the University. I have had sometimes above 140 Lectures, having part at double hours, from the middle of November to nearly the end of April; yet at other times again, a shorter course, from the month of May till about the middle of August. I have not, however, had any Summer Courses of late years. I should mention, that of late years, too, I have only lectured alternate winters; and one reason for doing so was, that I found that the gentlemen (many of them) agreed to put off attending the class for another year; and the next reason was, that I found I could not, advantageously for the students, complete at times a course. I offered to resign the class, rather than lecture every winter; for I could not, on account of other avocations, possibly do so; especially as I am frequently called as a witness to London, to attend the Parliamentary Committees, and upon other occasions.

Do you mean to continue that practice of lecturing only alternate winters?—I shall lecture this winter, though I shall give up the class next winter, if I cannot then do so. I was

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admitted on the 17th of December 1790, and I began the first Course upon the 16th of January 1791. Here is a note of all the Courses given since [*producing the same*], and I mean to fill up in it the hours of meeting, and the number of students. I shall do so, and then deliver it in to the Commission. There are some parts of the Course that I was accustomed to read at an earlier period, which I do not now read; but I give to all the students a pamphlet, containing notes upon some difficult parts of the subject, or those too minute in detail for them to follow in a Lecture. It is entitled, "Notes on the Culture and Cropping of Arable Land." [*The witness delivered in a copy of the same.*] There was likewise another pamphlet upon the subject of "Live Stock and Relative Subjects," which I used to circulate, but I have now no copies of it; and I have not had time to get another set printed, with the alterations I should wish to make.

Besides the subjects connected with the practical part of Agriculture, does your Course embrace anything respecting the habits and the growth of plants?—I lecture for three or four weeks upon the Structure and Economy of Plants, but only with respect to the application of that subject to Agriculture; I do not take notice of anything that belongs to the Botanical class, but I do of everything that could be turned to use in Practical Agriculture; and so with respect to the observations on the atmosphere and its variations.

How do you account for the number of your students having decreased: It is stated in the Returns, that at one time there were seventy-three, and now there appear to be but thirty?—They were at all times very various. In one summer class there were seventy-three, and in a winter class immediately afterwards, I believe there were only thirty-eight.

Does any other improvement suggest itself to you?—I think it were better, as it is so ample, to have the subject of the Course divided into two portions: not with respect to myself, for I would not undertake a more extended or double Course of Lectures; but I think it would be desirable to have the subject divided into two branches—one including what is connected with Agriculture strictly so called, that is, as to the management of Land, whether arable or pasture; and another the treatment of Live Stock; because the whole subject is so extensive, that I do not see that anything duly useful on both departments could be comprised in a single Course. Such an alteration would require, perhaps, a different arrangement of the Agricultural class, from what now exists.

What is the description of persons that generally attend your class?—They are very various. In the earlier years, till the year 1813 and 1814, there were a great many farmers' sons; but since that time, there have been much fewer of those. Several of the gentlemen that attend, are students of Physic, and part of them are connected with the Law—Lawyers and Writers. I do not think so many of the last have attended of late years, because there seem to be fewer writers, in proportion, now than formerly, who have the entire management of large estates. There are gentlemen in that department who give advice to proprietors of lands; and the writers have less of immediate superintendence, though they still may continue to be the agents of the gentlemen. There are also a good many students of Divinity who occasionally attend. In that large summer class before alluded to, perhaps the names of students of Divinity may have been marked down; but in general, I give them tickets, without putting their names into the list of students.

Without exacting any Fee?—If I know that they are students of Divinity, I never have taken fees. There are also several attending the class for Agriculture, who are only occasionally, or for a short time, in town. A gentleman in the country perhaps wishes his steward to hear the lectures upon a particular class of subjects; for example, some upon Fallow-crops, others upon Drainage, and others upon Live Stock; and when such come in for three or four weeks, I always make them welcome to attend.

Do you think it desirable that attendance upon your class should be required, as a part of a liberal education?—No, I should hardly think so; not for Masters of Arts, or anything of that kind. There are several young persons attending the class, that have not what I should reckon requisite to understand even part of the discussions. Some of them have not attended Chemistry and Botany; and I should think that those branches of Science would be requisite for any person wishing to understand Agriculture in a full and proper manner.

To what circumstance do you attribute the decrease in the number of Practical Farmers?—I think it is owing partly to the circumstances of the times. There are many that have spoken to me, when I met with them in the country, of their intention to send their sons to the class, but, from the change in the condition of the tenantry of late, they put off doing so. That thinner attendance is the case, I understand, with almost all the other classes; but very likely, as to Agriculture, it may arise, in some instances, from my telling them, that it was hardly worth the expense of their staying in Edinburgh for it, singly.

Are persons of that description capable of fully understanding your Lectures?—Yes; I never found any but what were fully capable. They should, before attending me, know something about practical affairs; though I very often begin minutely about the structure of implements, and give minute details respecting tillage. I do that more for the sake of gentlemen attending, than for the sake of farmers' sons; for I never saw a farmer's son that did not perfectly appreciate everything I said.

Without a previous knowledge of Chemistry?—I am talking of Practical Agriculture. With respect to the detail, as to the composition and character of soils, they could only very imperfectly follow that. They know, however, that mould is a decomposable material; how it could be accumulated, and how vegetable remains could be turned to manure, without knowing anything about the finer opinions on the subject of Agricultural Chemistry, delivered by Sir Humphrey Davy and some others. Indeed, I do not take much pains to explain theories, except in a few instances, to guard against erroneous practice resulting from some of them.

In treating of Soils, and of the effect of different species of Manure on soils, how do you

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proceed: Have you specimens of different soils, in order to explain them, or do you take your pupils out into the country?—They all understand that ordinary farm manure is composed of common dung and straw, and they have all seen lime. I sometimes show specimens of different marls, and also of different limestones.

Not of Soils?—Not any farther than when I sometimes show the mode of examining soils; as by the very simple way of their deflagration with a portion of fused or melted nitre, and by the use of the common acids, in detecting any portion of the carbonate of lime in them. That matter they all come to understand very soon. I find, however, those chemical details far less useful, than trying to make them understand the general rules for best managing a farm. I have always been of opinion, that a small alteration in some of the clauses of leases would make a greater improvement in the country than all the improvements in implements, or even in Chemistry, as connected with Agriculture, which have been made since the days of Hesiod, or of the earliest writers *de re rusticâ* among the ancient Romans.

Do you refer to any particular clauses?—No. I have three or four lectures upon that subject—the conditions in Leases. In some districts, farmers are so exceedingly restricted, that the very worst sort of agriculture thence prevails; while yet, by a little more liberty granted them, coupled, however, with some restraints, a much better style of culture for the landlord, the tenant, and the public, might be pursued.

Have you any farther suggestions to make, with regard to your own class?—None.

Aglianby Ross Carson, Esq., LL.D., Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Dr. A. R. Carson.

How long have you been Rector of the High School?—Since September 1820.

The system of Education there comprehends both Latin and Greek?—It does.

At what age do boys generally leave the High School?—At about fourteen, upon an average.

Those intended for College?—Those intended for College; they generally enter about eight, and remain six years.

What extent of knowledge of Greek do they generally possess, at the time they leave the High School?—I can state the books they have read: they have learned Grammar, and then proceed to the Greek Testament, and read a portion of it, more or less; it is impossible to define the quantity exactly. They then take up Xenophon, or instead of him, the Collectanea Minora, and read generally, in the course of the two years, the whole of it. The higher class of Greek reads usually part of Thucydides, Xenophon, Herodotus, or Demosthenes, and at least two Greek Plays.

How many hours a-day are dedicated to this?—The higher Greek class attends twelve hours a-week; the lower Greek class eight hours a-week.

Supposing a greater knowledge of Greek shall be required, would there be any difficulty in supplying it at the High School?—No; but I do not see, unless pupils stay longer, that it is possible to add more Greek, without encroaching upon the Latin: but we are now beginning to teach Greek a little earlier than we used to do, and in that way, perhaps, more may be done; at present portions of almost all the higher Greek authors are read.

Would the young men remaining longer at the High School, be attended with any public inconvenience?—No. There is a provision in the High School, for boys attending seven years, which is the utmost length of time devoted to Classics in the schools of this country.

Do you consider the continuance of the practice of teaching the Elements of Greek in the University, to be at all necessary for young men educated at the High School of Edinburgh?—No, not for young men educated at the High School. There always are, however, boys in the lower part of every class, of whom it is difficult to say where they should be educated after they leave the High School; for they know very little, and they never will know much. Those might go over the Grammar again at College; but I do not see that they would gain anything by it, because they are always boys of whose proficiency there is very little hope.

Have they all had an opportunity of acquiring it at the High School?—Yes.

Do you consider the continuance of the practice of teaching the Elements of Greek, to be necessary for lads that are educated generally at the other respectable Academies and Schools in this town?—I believe those are always prepared for the University; they have, generally speaking, followed very closely the practice of the High School.

Supposing that practice of teaching the Elements of Greek at the College done away with, what effect do you think it would have generally?—I do not know; I am afraid it could not be done, under the present circumstances of the country, till you can create a new class of Schoolmasters over the whole country; I believe a great many of the Schoolmasters are not able to teach Greek.

Do you conceive that, in all those schools where the parochial Schoolmasters or others are able to teach Greek, that the Greek would be taught, if the Elements of the Greek language were not taught in the University, and if a greater degree of knowledge of Greek was required, before the young men were allowed to enter the University?—I should think that very probable; the one would result, as a natural consequence, from the other.

Is it your opinion that any considerable proportion of the Teachers throughout the country, where there is any encouragement given to them, are not able to teach Greek?—I believe there is a very considerable number that are not qualified to teach Greek.

If a knowledge of Greek was required, do you think there would be any difficulty in supplying Schoolmasters, particularly parochial Schoolmasters, in Scotland?—It depends upon the encouragement that is given. The encouragement in many parishes must be increased, or men qualified to teach Greek will not be found to fill up vacancies when they occur. A

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man who has had an Academical education can scarcely be expected to devote himself to teaching, unless the encouragement be increased.

Do you think that persons, capable of teaching Greek, would be equally disposed to undertake the teaching of the lower branches of education, which must be taught in the parish schools?—I should think that, from the small number of Classical pupils they generally have, the teaching of Greek could hardly encroach upon the ordinary business of the school.

Is it your opinion, in general, that the attainments of the Schoolmasters throughout the country are of a higher order than they were in the times of your early recollection?—Yes; I think they are improving, but I do not think great improvement ought to be expected, or the attainments of Schoolmasters raised much higher than they are, unless they are better recompensed than they are at present. I am quite sure that the general system of classical education in Greek and Latin, in the towns particularly, has improved within the last twenty years.

From your knowledge of the different Grammar Schools in most of the principal Burghs in Scotland, do you think that the scholars coming from them might safely be required to enter a Greek class in the University, where the Elements of Greek were not taught?—Unquestionably.

Then it would be solely for those whose education was entirely obtained in the country, at parochial schools, that you would think some additional preparation necessary?—Yes.

Is it your opinion that it would tend to increase the average attainments in the Greek language, by exciting a desire to prosecute it farther, if the Elements of Greek were not taught in the University, and a certain degree of knowledge required before young men were allowed to enter the Greek class?—I think it would increase the average attainments in the Greek language.

Do you think that young men, coming from such parts of the country as do not furnish the means of teaching the Elements of Greek, might derive greater benefit from attending a Grammar School in one of the principal towns, where Greek is taught the whole year, than they can be expected to derive from attending upon a six months' course in the University?—There can, I think, be no doubt of that.

Do you think that such a practice would be attended with any great hardship upon the young men in the rural districts of this country?—In some cases it might; in others it might not. It very much depends upon the situation of a parish, and the near vicinity of a town.

Do you consider the young men, when they quit the High School here, to be of sufficient age and steadiness to attend College usefully?—Yes, I think the general average of the class are.

Do you think it would be a preferable system, even supposing them to enter the College, if they were to attend the Rector of the High School an additional year, in order that they might be continued a year longer under the stricter discipline of the School?—They would not gain much by it. I do not think there would be much difference between the High School and College, at that period of a boy's progress, except in so far as the High School session is longer. There might be a little difference in respect of discipline; but I conceive that an active Professor would enforce nearly the same discipline that is enforced in a well-conducted School.

Do you think there is any disadvantage in their being relieved at an early age from attendance during six months of the year?—That is certainly an objection. I think that is the great objection to removing young men early from the High School, that they are taken from a course of ten months, to one of five or six months.

Do you think it would be an improvement, if the Language classes in the University were to meet nine or ten months in the year?—I should think it would be a very great improvement; but I believe also, that they would be attended by few pupils from the town, and none from the country.

Without any reference to the merits of individual Professors or Teachers, is it your opinion, generally speaking, that a very considerable number of young men who are taken away from the longer attendance at the Schools, and who pass perhaps only five or six months at College, without any very strict discipline, are very apt to lose considerably in Latin and Greek during the first year or two of their attendance?—It is very likely, from their short attendance. I should conceive that the discipline of a College ought to be very much the same as that in a School; and if the discipline be the same, I can see no difference, except in the time of attendance.

Do you think that the tasks are as well prepared by the young men attending the College, as they are by the young men attending the High School?—If the same means are employed to enforce preparation. I do not refer to that discipline which consists in flogging: that is not resorted to in my own class; but there are other means used to enforce the preparation of lessons, and these might be employed as well in the College as in the High School.

Is not the practice of gaining places a very useful incentive, and would it not be found such for a year or two longer than the young men continue at the High School?—It is certainly very useful, and would unquestionably continue to have a very good effect, for one or two years longer than young men continue at the High School.

You are aware, of course, of the more limited number of hours of attendance at the College, even during the sitting of the College, as compared with the High School?—Yes.

With respect to such young men as come from the country, who have learned no Greek at all, is it your opinion, that although entered as students of the College, it would be better that they should attend one of the Masters of the High School for that purpose?—I am afraid that would not do very well. Young men from the country are generally grown up lads, who would not willingly associate with the young boys in the school. The young men who come from the country, are generally three or four years farther advanced in life than the

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pupils of the High School, who are beginning the study of Greek. It would be better, perhaps, to have a separate Teacher for those.

What College did you attend?—The College of Edinburgh.

You are aware of the length of the session of the College of Edinburgh?—Perfectly.

Does your information afford you any grounds for forming an opinion, as to whether any inconvenience would result from a longer attendance, arising from the circumstances of the students?—If longer attendance were required, many of the country students would be excluded from the advantages of academical education. I know that many of the lads who come from country parishes, have not the means of attending longer.

Are you of opinion that the same attendance as exists at Edinburgh College, might be generally required throughout such of the other Universities where the sessions are shorter?—Unless there are particular circumstances, of which I am not aware, the same time might be spent at other Colleges as here; and I believe the session in all our Universities to be nearly of the same length.

Can you give the Commissioners any information as to the actual amount of expense that a young man attending the Divinity class may be exposed to, in the course of a session at Edinburgh?—No; I could not now state it very exactly.

At the time you were attending College, what do you suppose might be the expense of a Divinity student?—A Divinity student, who attended nothing but Divinity, had no class fees to pay; I think, at that time, he might have lived for £12 or £15 during the session; that is now thirty years ago. He must have lived very frugally, however, to require no more.

Have you not reason to think that he could live at the same expense still, as the articles of life have not risen?—They have not risen much; but room-rent may have risen. I do not know at what rate a lodging may now be hired.

Do you conceive that a regular attendance for several sessions might be safely required from the students of Divinity, without bearing oppressively upon any considerable proportion of them?—If young men are living in families, they may be residing in the country, and it is impossible for them to attend during the winter.

Supposing the effect to be merely to postpone the period at which they would look out for situations as permanent tutors: would there be any other objection to it?—None occurs to me.

Do you think that the greater proportion of them could attend regularly for several sessions, seeing they have all attended the Language and Philosophy classes for four or five years?—I know that a great proportion of the Divinity students are in very poor circumstances; and after four years' attendance previously, their funds are generally very much exhausted, by the time they enter the Divinity Hall.

Do you think it desirable that a much greater number should attend the Divinity Halls, than can have any reasonable prospect of being provided for in the Church?—If the best were always selected, to fill the Churches, the greater number affords ampler scope for selection. In any other view, it seems an evil that more should be educated for the Church that can be provided for.

Is there not some reason to apprehend, in point of fact, from the great number attending the Divinity Halls in Scotland, who are not able to obtain situations in the Church, and who are obliged, of course, to look for other situations, that the character of Divinity students, in fact, suffers in the estimation generally of the country?—I am not aware of any such effect being produced.

Do you think it desirable that the same elementary books should be used in all the Universities for the classics?—I think it would be highly advantageous, particularly for Greek. In fact, the same elementary books are decidedly fixed in Latin already; but in Greek they are constantly undergoing change. Every University has, in some respects, a grammar of its own, and the same may be said of almost every school. The consequence is, that when pupils come to College, the Professor must abandon grammar entirely, or accommodate himself to all the ever-varying works on this subject that may happen to be put forth: this he would find impracticable.

What Grammar do you use?—We use Moor's Grammar. We have lately, with the concurrence of the magistrates, fixed upon a particular edition of it; but there is at present a question at issue, whether we shall continue to use that edition or not. One of our principal reasons for using Moor's is, because it is used in the University; we think it right to teach the same book.

Do you think, upon the whole, that the young men now generally coming from the High School, and from the different towns in the country, to the University, have more knowledge of Greek than they had previously when you were going?—They have much more knowledge now than they had twenty or thirty years ago.

So that there has been a considerable improvement, in that respect, within your recollection?—There has; and, I believe, in no place more than in the High School itself, where Greek was scarcely taught thirty years ago.

Is it required of all the lads attending your class, that they should learn Greek?—No, it is not; it is optional.

What proportion may learn Greek?—Of 140 boys, I think I may say, with safety, that 120 learn Greek; and so on in proportion.

Does your class embrace all the older description of boys attending the High School?—Yes.

And they pass from the other classes into yours?—From the fourth class.

How long do they generally remain in your class?—Generally two years, some three, and a number of them not more than one.

Are those that remain the third year, sent back for the purpose of making up time that has

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been lost, or do they read higher works?—They do not read higher works; they read the same authors with the rest of the class of which they form a part; but I make it a point to vary the course, so that they shall never read the same thing twice.

Then the third year is chiefly intended for those whose parents think they have not made progress enough?—Yes; it depends altogether upon the pleasure of the parents.

Do you think that another year might be profitably employed in the same way?—Another year's attendance would demand an additional teacher, who would in all probability never have so many pupils as to afford him the means of subsistence. However profitable it might be, it would for this reason be impracticable.

Is it a common practice for boys, who are to be apprenticed to Writers to the Signet, to leave the High School without having attended the Rector's class?—It has frequently happened; I cannot say that it is a common practice; I should think a great majority finish the usual Curriculum of the High School; but it is not uncommon for young men who are to be Writers to the Signet, to leave it at the end of the fourth year, or even at the end of the third, merely because they are obliged, by the regulation of the Faculty, to be two years at the College.

Then, in that case, they can finish their education at the College, at the same time that other boys leave the Rector's class?—Yes. Their regulation would be good, if they had made it imperative on their apprentices to finish the full Curriculum of Classical study in the school where they happened to be educated, before entering the University.

Such boys, it is presumed, you consider as very ill qualified to attend College?—Not well qualified. It no doubt often happens, that a boy, from the top of the third class, is better qualified to attend College, than a boy from the bottom of mine; but if no definite term of school attendance be required, it seems at least reasonable that a young man who enters the University at the end of his third or fourth year, should have his fitness to do so determined by a previous examination.

Edinburgh, Friday, 26th October 1827.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL in the Chair.

Daniel Ellis, Esq., F.R.S.E., called in and examined.

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The Commissioners are desirous to be favoured with any suggestions which it may occur to you to make upon any subject connected with the interests of Education and of Science in Scotland?—I can hardly take upon me to give any information; but any question that may be asked of me I will endeavour to answer.

The Commissioners would be glad to have the benefit of your views with regard to the management of the Museum of Natural History in the University, and the use that Scientific people might, without detriment to the Collections, be allowed to have of them?—I am afraid I cannot say anything that would be very satisfactory upon that point. I have often heard it regretted that the Museum is not sufficiently open to the public; but I have heard it also stated, that there are reasons which render it impracticable to make it more so, at present.

Connected with the want of funds, or with any supposed risk of loss or injury to the specimens?—With the necessity of making somewhat by the exhibition, so as to aid in defraying the expenses of the Collection.

It is understood, generally speaking, that Scientific people have not the full use of the Museum?—I believe it is considered that the tickets of admission are very high, and that it would be a great accommodation to Scientific people in general, and not diminish the revenue derived from admissions, if the ticket was reduced to one shilling instead of half-a-crown; I have heard, in private conversation, the subject discussed, and that opinion expressed.

It is understood that no persons are allowed to draw, even upon obtaining such tickets of admission?—That I am not very able to speak of. I have heard it objected, that gentlemen, unless they have attended the class of Natural History, are not enabled to obtain an *annual* ticket; but, not having paid particular attention to these points, I speak with great diffidence.

Have you at any time made use of the Museums in other parts of Britain, or on the Continent, for the prosecution of Science?—Only as an occasional visitor, and certainly they are all very much more open to the public than is the case here.

Do you understand that, generally speaking, in most Museums, permission is given to gentlemen, prosecuting Scientific pursuits, to make drawings of such Specimens and such articles as they may wish?—I am not able to answer that question. I have understood that formerly it was refused at the Hunterian Museum in London; but I believe some change has taken place with respect to the Anatomical Preparations chiefly. I think I understood it was refused, at one time, to allow drawings to be taken; I think it was Dr. Thomson that mentioned that to me.

Do you understand that permission is freely granted at Paris, in the Jardin des Plantes?—I should conceive so; for the Museum is there completely open at all times. I have attended some occasional Lectures there, in the different departments of Natural History; both males and females were assembled there, without any restriction.

Do you conceive that a very moderate portion of attention, on the part of one or two Assistants, might very easily prevent specimens being injured, if they were taken out for the purpose of being drawn?—I should imagine so. I think the exclusive system that has been adopted in some measure in England, as well as here, has rather operated to increase the disposition to injure and destroy; and that, were a more liberal system pursued, the visitors would take an interest in the thing.

You think they would feel more individual interest in the Collection they were permitted to use?—Yes. I was very much struck, on the Continent, particularly where there are the most

splendid specimens of the Arts, as at Rome in the Vatican, to see, on Thursday and Sunday, the very lowest dregs of the people passing through the most magnificent apartments freely, without offering to touch anything. There were persons stationed here and there, certainly; but every one had free admission for certain hours of the day. I must say I felt some degree of chagrin on comparing the close system pursued here, with the liberal system adopted on the Continent; but almost all the Museums and the establishments in this country are upon a footing entirely different from those on the Continent; everything almost is made the property of the Government there, which it is not here, being the property rather of public bodies, though Government here also contributes largely.

Might not Birds and Animals be drawn, without the slightest injury to the specimens?—I should think, under proper regulations, it might be done. I have seen several times, at Florence, some of the finest pictures in the gallery there taken down and placed by the window on a stand, and persons sitting and copying them under proper regulations; and I should think, therefore, there could not be more chance of injury to subjects of Natural History than to those very fine paintings.

In the study of Minerals, it is presumed that it is of great importance that opportunities should be allowed of examining and of handling minerals, besides seeing them merely under glass cases, for the purpose of ascertaining their properties?—I rather suspect that that could hardly be granted, except under very peculiar regulations, for minerals. Some minerals would be apt to suffer very great injury in handling. Persons very skilful and very curious might certainly handle them without injury; but I am afraid that could not be allowed to any great extent.

Is there any considerable portion of minerals to which that observation would apply?—There are many minerals of which the texture is exceedingly delicate; others of which the lustre is such that it might be injured by the touch; and others are so curious and valuable, that, unless in the presence of proper persons, it would not be safe to allow much examination.

Might not a written receipt answer the purpose?—I believe that possessors of minerals are sometimes very desirous to add to their collections; and there are very curious stories told, which induce me to think it would not be safe to allow of their inspection, except, like the coins in the Bank of England, in the presence of proper persons.

Are there any additional Professorships, or any different distribution of subjects, connected with the various departments of Science, which you conceive might be advantageously introduced into this University?—I should think that some addition to the *Medical* classes might be advantageously introduced. A Professorship of Surgery, I should think, would be useful, as distinct from Anatomy. Certainly, the science of Surgery is of that great extent and importance, that no mere Anatomist can properly treat of it, especially of that part which is called *Medical* Surgery; which, though the least imposing, is the most important. An Anatomist, I conceive, can only exhibit, on the dead subject, the parts which are subject to operations, and the modes of operating; but that forms only a small portion of the science of Surgery.

Are there any other Chairs which you think it would be advantageous to establish?—I should think that some regulation as to the teaching of *Clinical* Medicine would be very desirable. I must observe, that I have never regularly attended any of the Medical classes in the College here, but those of Chemistry and Botany; but I have attended most of the Philosophical classes, and I have associated a good deal with the students during the twenty-five years I have lived in Edinburgh, and have generally known what was going forward in the opinions of the Medical Profession. I have also occasionally gone round the wards during the Clinical visits; and, certainly, I did not think they were conducted in the way that was most useful, either to the patients or to the students, nor that the science of Clinical Medicine has been sufficiently attended to in this University. It appears to me that, next to Anatomy and Chemistry, which give the most essential principles of Medical science, Clinical instruction, properly conducted, is the most important part of a Medical education.

Will you have the goodness to state the improvements which you think might be introduced into the manner in which the Clinical Lectures are given?—I have not considered the subject sufficiently to venture to suggest such improvements.

What are your objections to the present system?—I think the mode of conducting the Clinical practice is, at least it was—(for I have not seen it for some years, not having that general acquaintance with the students now that I had formerly, when I associated with them a good deal as a member of the Medical Society)—very defective. It struck me as a defect, that when so great a number of students were at once going round to see a case, the Professor and the Clerk, and a few students only who got round the bed, could see the patient, and the others must remain distributed about the room. These latter never, perhaps, saw the patient; they only heard the symptoms called out, which they noted down, and they had access afterwards to correct their statements, if they chose, by referring to the books. Looking, however, upon Clinical instruction as that part of Medical education which combines the Theory of Medicine with its actual Practice, in observing and discriminating symptoms—as that sort of knowledge which can only be obtained by the use of the senses, I conceive that little or no benefit could be derived to the students generally from the mode in which it was then studied.

Then you think that an additional number of wards would be useful?—I should think so. When I was on the Continent, I did not go with professional views at all; but I rather think that, generally speaking, Clinical instruction is much more attended to on the Continent, and more particularly of late years, since that part of Medical study called Morbid Anatomy, or the examination of the morbid state of the organs affected, has risen into so much importance. This it had not done to the same extent in my early period of study, and it now renders it of more importance to have Clinical instruction more assiduously cultivated, and not taught to such crowds at once.

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Do you think it could be best managed by one or two Professors, or by a rotation of Lecturers?—If by a rotation, it ought to be a very long one; but I should rather think that a fixed Professor would be of great advantage. The Science of Medicine, advanced as it is, is yet in so imperfect a state, that if a number of persons, except in rare cases, were called successively to the same patient, almost every person would be apt to give a different opinion of the disease. With respect also to the modes of treatment recommended under such circumstances, if the rotation of Physicians were rapid in its occurrence, no system of treatment that might be laid down by one Professor, would be pursued probably by his successor to that extent necessary to enable the students to form a just judgment upon it.

And there might be a confusion in practice?—Yes, and a jealousy perhaps even among the Professors themselves. I believe that, on the Continent, the Clinical Professor's is generally quite a distinct Chair.

In that case, would you propose that a greater proportion of time should be given up to the attendance in the Hospital than one hour?—I should think there should be more time given to the Clinical department; and that, in some way (how it could be best managed, I am not sufficiently acquainted to say), the Professor should perhaps visit the patient only with a certain limited number of students, who would not be so likely to disturb the patient, and by which means the students themselves would obtain that ocular information, and receive those practical remarks of the Professor, which cannot be expected when the crowd is so great.

In such wards as exist in the Royal Infirmary, what number of students do you think could attend, so as to receive the benefit that ought to be derived from Clinical Lectures?—One could not perhaps confine the number within very precise limits, but I should think somewhere from ten to twenty might very advantageously accompany a Professor, under due regulation, to visit a patient; and that they might then obtain the information which an actual view of the cases would give.

But you think that more than that number could hardly derive benefit?—I should think a greater number would be likely to create considerable disturbance to the patients, without proportionally benefiting the students.

Then you conceive that so great a number as 100 or more can receive little benefit?—I should think that they can derive but comparatively little benefit, with reference to that practical sagacity which is obtained only by actual observation of the disease: when the crowd is so great, they have not the means, and therefore do not feel that individual interest to obtain precise information, which a smaller number would most likely be emulous to obtain.

Do you think that the crowd tends to impede the recovery of the patients in some instances?—Under some diseases, and states of disease, I should conceive that it must do so.

Are there any other improvements in the system of Medical instruction in this University, that you are prepared to suggest?—It has sometimes occurred to me, in some years, to have introductions from the friends of various young gentlemen, coming from various parts of the kingdom to this University, and I often have found that they had not any clear notions of the Course of Study they ought to pursue, viz., the sort of way in which the study of one subject would best prepare them for the study of another. A few days ago, a young gentleman called on me, who seemed to have no distinct idea what classes he should first attend. I told him, "Your first business should be Anatomy and Chemistry; those are the foundations of all the scientific parts of Physiology and of Physic, and are the things most important thoroughly to learn." I think, therefore, it would be useful if some plan or rule was prescribed, some fixed rule, perhaps (adapted, however, as far as may be, to the circumstances of gentlemen who have attended Lectures in other places, and subject to a certain discretion in the Professors), by which every gentleman should know how the different branches of Science, that he is obliged to learn during the years he is here, can best be taken up, and followed out, so as properly to succeed and mutually illustrate each other; for, certainly, if a young man begins with some departments of the Science,—for instance, with Materia Medica, before he has learned Chemistry, and some parts of Natural History,—he throws away a great deal of time in acquiring only a very confused notion of the subject. I think, therefore, it would be very desirable there should be some fixed mode of ordering the course of studies, adapted to the varying circumstances of previous instruction under which young men visit the University. There are occasionally a few old practitioners, who of course come here well informed upon different subjects; and variations in any prescribed course of study may be easily made with reference to them.

Do you conceive that the system of tutors might be advantageously attached to this University, either for Medical instruction, or for the general instruction of the students?—I am not so well acquainted with the system of the English Universities, and the benefits of that precise mode of instruction, as to be able to give the required opinion. I should think that Examinations by the Professors, which are not much in practice here, but merely optional, would in some measure supply the place of that sort of conversational style of education which tutors adopt; and also that the gentlemen who assist students in their studies, vulgarly known here by the name of Grinders—a very useful and intelligent set of men, from whom, I believe, many students derive a great portion of their knowledge—I should think that, under proper regulations, they might be very usefully employed, and considered as tutors.

Are there any other observations upon the Medical School, that it occurs to you to suggest to the Commissioners?—I am not aware of any.

You stated that you had attended most of the Philosophy classes in this University; can you suggest any improvement in regard to them?—I attended Natural Philosophy under Mr. Robison and Mr. Playfair, and Moral Philosophy under Mr. Dugald Stuart. I certainly think that these classes do not obtain sufficient attention from the Medical students; that many young men come here, not sufficiently advanced in Literature or Science to enter with

advantage upon their Medical studies; that at present the Sciences of Chemistry and Physiology are so advanced, and are acquiring such precision, that a certain degree of knowledge of Mathematics is of very essential importance, and that it is not possessed by many of the students. If they have to study the Classics, and to acquire Mathematical knowledge, at the same time that they are attending their Medical Lectures, of course it so far encroaches upon the time they would otherwise dedicate to that object. It appears to me, that that knowledge ought to be *previously* obtained, and no doubt the regulations, introduced of late in the new Academy, which combine with Classical knowledge a certain degree of elementary instruction in the Mathematics, will hereafter send the students at sixteen years of age to the University (and, I believe, the same system is to be introduced in the High School) in a much better state of preparation for professional study than has been previously the custom.

Are there any additional Chairs in the Philosophical department, that you conceive to be necessary?—I do not recollect any; but if, in the Scientific department, some of the branches of Natural History, for example Zoology, were taught ably and properly, together with Comparative Anatomy, in a separate class, I should suppose it would be very useful. Certainly, the class of Natural History, as at present constituted, embraces too much: it takes in the History of the whole of Nature.

Would you propose to include such a class as that in the Curriculum for Medical studies?—That would depend upon the time that was devoted to study at the University.

Supposing four or five years to be devoted to those studies?—I cannot exactly say how far many of those things, which are in themselves desirable, could be introduced with advantage, without interfering with other subjects of more importance.

With reference to the subject of Examinations, do you conceive that full benefit can be derived from the Medical classes, by the students attending a great number of classes in one year, running from lecture to lecture without any Examinations, and without the Professor being at all aware of the progress the students are making?—I think that their acquisitions so made must be very superficial and very confused.

Do you think that it would be better, by introducing the system of Examinations, practically to limit the number of classes that a student can attempt to take in one year?—Yes, especially in regard to the more important classes, which are the foundation of the Science. Supposing a competent degree of Literature and of Mathematical knowledge obtained—the most important subjects, as the foundation of the Science, I conceive to be Anatomy and Chemistry; that these cannot be too thoroughly acquired; and that, when they are once obtained, all other necessary branches are, comparatively, easy of acquisition, and will be well understood by the students.

Do you think that Examinations might be safely introduced into those classes?—I should think into those classes particularly; and, from the necessity of a thorough acquaintance with those two Sciences, it would be very desirable.

Do you conceive that the institution of any supplementary class of Practical Chemistry would be of importance?—Both Anatomy and Chemistry are sciences that must be practically worked at, in order to have any very accurate knowledge of them; and when the student is following the ordinary course of Chemistry, which is so very ably and so very fully delivered in this University (I suppose it to be, for students, the best course of Chemistry delivered in Europe), certainly it would be desirable that he should himself, either privately or by the rules of the class, study Chemistry practically; for his notions of the Science must be very loose and general, without some degree of practice. I do not mean that he should follow out a minute analysis of any mineral or other substances, or anything of that sort; but that in those parts of Chemistry, such as treat of heat and the gases, which are immmediately connected with Physiology and the Science of Medicine, a little *practical* knowledge of them would be very desirable, and greatly aid a just conception of their nature.

It is understood that, on the Continent, a great number of the Apothecaries are themselves skilful Chemists, and have students frequently working in their Laboratories; do you attribute to that mode of instruction, in any degree, the superiority of the foreign continental Chemists, or the greater number of good Chemists on the Continent?—I am not well informed of the state of Chemical Science on the Continent, in its minuter parts. I merely know its general features, and the names and characters of the more scientific Chemists; but as to Chemistry, as a Practical Science, diffused through the Medical profession, I am not well enough informed respecting it to answer that question.

Supposing there should be some division of the subjects of the class of Natural History, do you conceive there is any objection to there being a regular and complete Winter Course, embracing Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, and perhaps Mineralogy, if it could be undertaken; and leaving the remainder of the subjects of Natural History for a Summer Course?—If such a separation were to take place, whether such Lectures could be followed through the Winter, with a due regard to the other Lectures which the students would have to attend, I am not able to say; but I think that Zoology and Comparative Anatomy would form abundant matter for a very interesting course of Lectures.

Do you consider that the period of time devoted to the study of Botany, considering that it is required in the Curriculum for the Medical study of those intending to take a degree, is sufficient for the full instruction of the students?—The Science of Botany is rather peculiarly circumstanced. Formerly it was of very limited extent, and was in the hands mostly of Medical men; and a great number of vegetable substances formed those parts of the Materia Medica which are not now in use. The vegetable substances which now form essential parts of the Materia Medica, are very few, and Botany, consequently, is not of that importance in Medicine which it was considered to be at an earlier period. Still, as a branch of Natural History, and more especially as connected with the functions or physiology of

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Vegetables, it is a most interesting part of Science to the Medical student. I should conceive, however, that if pursued to any great extent, it would, from the vast range the Science has taken, interfere rather too much with the other studies of more immediate use, which are to be attended to during the limited time devoted to a Medical education.

Do you think the Summer Course is adequate in point of length?—I cannot venture to say whether that may be the case or not. I do not know what acquisition is made during the Course; but an extensive knowledge of individual plants is certainly a very laborious acquisition, and is enough of itself to occupy a great extent of time.

You state that you have had occasionally means of knowing something of the habits and circumstances of the Medical students that have been attending this University; do you conceive that, generally speaking, an attendance upon a more complete Curriculum would be considered oppressive by any great proportion of them, or do you believe that the greater number of them obtain additional instruction, beyond the present Curriculum in the University, at private Lectures?—The students, besides the Lectures which they are obliged to attend within the College, do many of them attend private Lecturers, when those Lecturers are men of talent, and render their courses of Lectures interesting. The late Dr. Barclay used to give separate Lectures upon Anatomy and Comparative Anatomy, both of which, I believe, were very well attended. The late Dr. Gordon was also exceedingly well attended, when delivering separate courses of Lectures both upon Anatomy and Physiology. There can be no doubt that, where the Lectures are interesting in themselves, and ably delivered, the students would not find it a hardship to attend them within the College, more than without its walls.

Then, is it your opinion that, of the students attending this University, and going through their course of Medical studies here, a very great proportion do actually attend more Lectures than those that are included in the Curriculum?—I should think there are very few gentlemen among those who graduate now, that do not attend Dr. Thomson's Lectures, which certainly have an interesting character. It would be thought that they did not avail themselves of the advantages which Edinburgh affords, if they did not attend his Lectures, in consequence of the great improvements he has introduced in teaching the Practice of Physic, by exhibiting drawings of the effects of disease on every organ, collected at great expense and labour. He has a most extensive collection of accurate drawings of the organic affections of all parts of the human body, so that, when the description of the effects of disease is given, a figure is at the same time exhibited, representing the form, size, colour, and appearance altogether, of the parts described. In this way, the Science of Medicine is *visibly* taught, if I may say so, and young men who have not been accustomed to see diseased organs must derive vast information from it, because mere description can never convey to an uninformed person, who has never seen the appearances described, any very accurate knowledge.

Are there not likewise private Lecturers on Chemistry?—There are private Lecturers on Chemistry, whose classes are well attended in winter, and especially during the summer Course. I know that Dr. Thomas Thomson formerly, and the late Dr. Murray, were exceedingly well attended; and on Materia Medica, Dr. Murray had an additional class, exceedingly well attended also.

Would you prefer then, leaving the thing upon its present footing, allowing the students to obtain the additional instruction, beyond that which the present Curriculum requires, from the private Lecturers who may have most reputation; or, would you conceive it to be an improvement to require the additional classes and the additional attendance within the walls of the College?—I think there is great benefit in competition, and perhaps the patronage of the Chairs in the College has not been always exerted with the greatest wisdom, or in the best manner. Undoubtedly, there has been too much of *family* succession in the appointments to Medical Chairs, which has, I conceive, been a very great detriment to the University. Nothing can counteract that, and preserve a proper interest in Science among the Professors, so well as the competition of private Lecturers. Certainly, the late Dr. Barclay, Dr. Gordon, and Dr. Murray, in times when I was more familiar with those subjects than I now am, were looked up to by the students as equal to any Professors in the College; and Dr. Thomson certainly, in his department, is now.

Then you think that, upon the whole, the better plan is, without attempting to exact so much from the students as completely to exhaust the attendance they naturally will give upon Medical classes, to admit of attendance upon private Lecturers?—I should think so, with respect to Lectures on Chemistry and most other subjects; but with respect to Clinical Science, that cannot be taught privately, because it must be taught in connection with an Hospital.

Would you be inclined to recommend that additional attendance upon Lecturers upon some of the more important branches of Medical study should be required, over and above the Curriculum of the University classes?—I think, if a judicious system of *Examinations* were introduced, it would not signify, so that the privileges of the University were, to a reasonable extent, abided by, where or how a young man had acquired knowledge, or whether he had acquired it in two courses or three courses, provided the Examinations showed that he was completely informed.

Have you anything to suggest, with reference to the Examinations for degrees in this University, either in Arts or in Medicine?—I believe the Examinations for Medical degrees have, of late years, been much more strict than formerly, and I believe they are conducted with great delicacy and propriety, from what I have understood. How far any public Examinations, upon the plan of Oxford, would be an advantage I cannot say.

Do you conceive it would be an improvement if there were public Annual Examinations of the gentlemen intending to take Medical degrees, as at Paris?—I should think that it would

not be desirable to have them established universally; but that such a thing might be beneficially encouraged, and such gentlemen as chose to submit to public Examinations be allowed to have them. At Oxford, at present, I believe that it is not the students universally that are examined publicly for honours, but that any gentlemen who are ambitious of distinguishing themselves give in their names for public Examination; and, if that is done, it allows those who are either ignorant or timid to hold back, and those who are better informed, and more ambitious of distinction, to come forward.

Is it not rather the case, however, that on the present system, the Examination being at the close of the period of study, the young men are apt rather to waste their time in the first two or three years, and to endeavour to make it all up by hard labour, with the assistance of the Grinders, preparatory to the Examination?—That has been certainly the case in Edinburgh. Many young men have certainly neglected very much a regular attendance on Lectures; and have got almost all the information by which they passed for a degree from the Grinders, who have carried their system of instruction, I believe, to great perfection.

If those intending to graduate were annually examined, in some way or other, would not that tend to enforce greater attention to their studies during the progress of them?—I should think so; and especially if there were *private* examinations also, by which I mean examinations by the Professors in the several branches they teach.

Is it your opinion that the examinations might be more advantageously conducted in English, in order to ascertain the proficiency of the students—securing a knowledge of their Classical learning by some other test, or some other examination?—I should think so, because the custom of speaking Latin here is not common, even at the best Schools; and therefore, when a young man is upon his examination, and has at the same moment to think of the words he must use, and of the subject he is examined upon, it must often tend to confuse him, and render him less able to make that good appearance which he would do if the language were familiar to him. I should think that if, at the period of his first matriculation, due care were taken that he had a proper degree of Classical knowledge, examinations in English would be preferable, inasmuch as a fuller knowledge of the young man's scientific acquirements could then be obtained. In Paris the Theses are written in French, and I believe the examinations are conducted in French likewise; and in America they are in English.

Is it generally understood, among Scientific persons, that the character of the Keeper of a Museum is supposed to be at all involved in the merit of the publications, by other individuals, which may embrace any account of the articles contained in that Museum; or that he is at all responsible for the style of the drawings, or for the talent and skill of the individuals who may give an account of articles contained in the Museum under his charge?—I am not able to determine those points, nor do I know the regulations under which Professor Jameson has permitted persons to have the use of the Museum; but I should think that he would be disposed to be exceedingly liberal. The Museum is almost entirely of his sole creation; he has infinite merit in having brought that Collection together, and arranged it as it has been done; and I should suppose he would be exceedingly liberal in the use of it.

Is it understood among Scientific persons, generally speaking, throughout the world, that the character of the Keeper of a Museum suffers, if an individual publishes drawings in an inferior style, or gives an unskilful or unsatisfactory account of the specimens contained in the Museum?—I should think not, if it is done merely upon the individual's sole credit—that he does not assume any improper authority from the sources to which he is indebted, and that he does not involve the Keeper, or those who have the charge of the Museum, in any way as a party.

Whereas, on the other hand, if the Keeper of the Museum is allowed to exercise a selection of the individuals to whom the use of the Museum may be granted, practically he will become responsible to a certain degree?—Yes; but I should think that the liberty is one that, in some circumstances, should be conceded with considerable reserve and delicacy, because the Keeper himself may wish to publish authoritatively an account of the same subjects of Natural History. It would then be unfair, if that were the case, that he who collected and preserved the specimens should be anticipated by others, especially as the curiosity of the public might be allayed before his own publication could appear; but it is very difficult, consistently with what is due to the public as well as to the Keeper, to lay down rules either for one party or the other.

The Rev. *James Marshall* called in and examined.

Rev. J. Marshall.

It is understood that you studied partly at St. Andrews and partly at Edinburgh?—Yes, I attended the regular Course at St. Andrews: I was a Licensed Preacher of the Gospel before I came to Edinburgh; however, I attended two classes at Edinburgh during the Session of 1819-20: I took out a ticket for the Natural Philosophy, and also one from Dr. Hope.

Had you an opportunity of being well acquainted with the circumstances of the students at St. Andrews?—I was very well acquainted with their circumstances during the time I was there; my situation led me to be necessarily well acquainted with their circumstances; and besides, I had several intimate friends among the students, with whom I was associating almost daily.

Are you able to say what was the annual expense of a student living at St. Andrews, and attending the Philosophy classes?—The first Session I went up, I lived in a room by myself; and it was my wish, of course, being a plebeian, to be as economical as possible: I should suppose that my whole expense was not more than £15.

Inclusive of class-fees?—The class-fees at St. Andrew's are a trifle, except during the second year. My fees for the first year, for two classes, amounted to three guineas. There are two

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descriptions of students at St. Andrews, Secondars and Ternars: a guinea and a half is the fee for the Ternars.

Did the £15, then, include the class-fees?—I dare say the whole expenditure, the first winter I was there, would not much exceed £15, fees included.

Did the term extend from the first week in October to the first week in May?—Yes, the examinations were in the first week of May; the first classes meet, in St. Andrews, at the end of October, when the Professors get their pupils arranged, and the classes formed; and the College sits down regularly on the first Wednesday of November.

Do you remember any instances of students leaving the College before the termination of the Session, on account of the difficulties under which they laboured?—I never heard of any such instance. I have heard of some instances of students being said to be in difficulties; but that any one was absolutely compelled to leave the College, I never heard.

Then you do not think that a session of six months and a half occasions any serious hardship to the students in general?—I do not think that it does. There are many very poor lads among them; but still they contrive, by having Bursaries, and perhaps some of them by having a little private teaching, to spend the six months.

Is it your opinion that a student might contrive to live at Edinburgh at nearly the same expense as at St. Andrews?—I am of opinion that, were the room rents at Edinburgh as moderate as in St. Andrews, a student might live at nearly the same expense; but the class-fees at Edinburgh are much higher. I suppose that a room at St. Andrew's, which would be got for a Session, that is to say, for twenty-six or twenty-seven weeks, for the sum of £4, would in Edinburgh be charged 5*s.* or 6*s.* a-week, which makes a difference of about £3 or £4. In attending the University of Edinburgh, too, the students have an impulse to spend a good deal which is saved in St. Andrews, in the way of attending public places, theatres and exhibitions; and besides, the article of clothes is a little more expensive, particularly shoes, if the students go about a good deal in Edinburgh.

Do you conceive that, for the object the students have in view in obtaining instruction, generally speaking, they would approve of an extension of the Session, even beyond six months, to seven or eight?—I never had occasion to talk with any student upon that subject. When I was a student myself at College, the idea of an extension of the Session had not then been broached.

Did you feel yourself the want of a longer period of instruction at the University?—With respect to myself, I rather felt the shortness of the Session to be an advantage in one point of view. I made efforts, which, perhaps, I would not have made if the Session had been much longer, and I got through it from the prospect that my labour was not to be very long continued; and perhaps one consequence of lengthening the Session might be, that some of the students would not study with the same ardour that influences them at present. I recollect one winter, my third Session at St. Andrews, I laboured very hard; and I could not have continued to labour at that rate for a much longer time—I must either have slackened my exertions, or injured my health. I know that, in the Mathematical class particularly, there was a want of time felt to overtake the subject.

Would you think that, if the Session were only five months, many subjects would be very imperfectly gone through, particularly in the Mathematical department?—Certainly, there was always a want of time felt in the Mathematical class; and in the Natural Philosophy, too, many subjects were treated very imperfectly, from the very circumstance that there was not sufficient time to discuss them.

Even though the Professor were to meet three hours a-day in teaching Mathematics, do you think the students would have sufficient time to prepare their tasks, so as to acquire a sufficient knowledge of Mathematics in one Session, provided that Session were only five months?—The consequence of the students devoting so much of their time to one class would be, to draw their minds from the others—they could not do equal justice to the rest; and I think that the students at the College of St. Andrews, as it is now conducted, have labour enough on their hands, if they choose to apply to it; that more hours could not with propriety be given to the labours of the Mathematical class, or the Natural Philosophy class.

Did you experience much benefit from the use of the Library at St. Andrews?—Yes, I felt it a great source of information.

Were there any complaints, on the part of the students, while you were there, with regard to the use of the Library?—Very few, as far as I know; at least I never had any reason to know that any complaints were well founded.

Were there deposits exacted when you were there?—There were no deposits at first; the deposits began, I believe, before I left St. Andrews.

Was that system of deposits considered a hardship by the students?—I do not recollect that I ever heard any complaints.

Would you have considered it a valuable privilege, and one that you and many students would have made use of, if you had had a right to read in the Library, and if accommodation had been provided to enable you to read in the Library, books that you were not allowed to take out?—I never applied almost for any books that were refused to me; there was a number of books *veto'd*, but those were such books as that, in general, I had no need to have access to.

Would you reckon it a valuable privilege, or do you think it would be much used by the students, if they were allowed to read in the Library?—There were a few books that we could have got in that case, Lavater's Physiognomy and other books; but the Professors were sometimes kind enough in accommodating students with books which they could not have got by their own application.

Do you ascribe much benefit to the system of Examinations?—I felt it a great spur in making me prepare; there is a sort of emulation which it excites; a student who otherwise

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might have prepared none, I thought, made preparation in order not to be disgraced and ashamed.

Did you see the want of a similar incentive at Edinburgh, when you attended the Philosophy classes?—My impression was, that there was really very little stimulus of that kind in the University of Edinburgh. There was no Examination in the two classes that I attended, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; and the Examinations in the other classes, on account of the number of pupils, came so seldom, that the students, I understood, made scarcely any regular preparation to meet them.

You have had occasion, it is presumed, to be acquainted with the circumstances of the Divinity students, generally speaking, at St. Andrews?—Yes.

Did you attend the Divinity Hall here also?—No, I have not attended the Divinity Hall here.

Do you conceive that the Divinity students at St. Andrews could easily bear a longer attendance?—Yes, I think that most of them could, in respect of their circumstances; they could afford to stay longer.

Do you consider that that would be advantageous to the interests of the students themselves?—It would depend a good deal on circumstances; many of them were very idle, and there were no Examinations when I was there, with the exception of Dr. Cook, who used to examine in the Greek Testament. Discourses were prescribed to the student; if he executed them, and made his appearances regularly in the Prayer Hall, when his turn came, it was not well known, generally, whether he was a student, or whether he was an idle person.

Do you conceive that enforcing attendance at the Divinity Hall for two or three Sessions, would bear so seriously upon any considerable proportion of the students as, on that account, to be objectionable?—I rather think it would narrow the entrance into the Church; a good many who were attending at the Divinity Hall were Schoolmasters, and some Tutors in families; and they came there to deliver a discourse and attend partially; but had every one who thus attended partially, when I was there, been asked to attend regularly, I believe some of them would not have been able to do it.

Does that apply to any considerable proportion?—Not a great many; the number of students of Divinity at St. Andrews is not very great.

Do you conceive there is much difference in the circumstances of such students as come to the College of Edinburgh from the country, who have been educated at Parochial Schools, and the same class of students whom you found at St. Andrews?—I should suppose they may be pretty nearly alike.

Did it appear to you, so far as you could judge, that the circumstances of the Divinity students also were pretty nearly the same?—The circumstances of the Divinity students at St. Andrews used to be very good then; the number of attendants were very few; it has increased I believe considerably since I left St. Andrew's: most of them had Bursaries, either money or seats at the Bursary-table; but the table system is now done away, and the students are paid the value of the table. One year when I had not a Bursary, and which was the last session I was there, the value of the Bursary was nearly equal to £15.

Did you consider that sum as being of more or less value to a student than the use of the Table?—I never sat at the Table; but I would have considered it of more value than the Table.

You would have liked the commutation rather than the Table?—Yes.

Had you any opportunity of knowing whether that was the general feeling, or otherwise?—The value of the Bursaries paid in money were not always so high as £15; the fiar prices were good that year; in other years they might be less; but I should rather suppose that the students generally liked the commutation.

Had you any opportunity of knowing the circumstances of the students at Aberdeen?—No; I could not say anything but from report.

Can you state whether any proportion of the students at St. Andrew's come from the Highlands?—A good many.

So far as you could form any opinion, did there appear to you to be any real or substantial difference between the means of the students from the Highlands, and the means of those from the Lowlands?—I rather suppose they are pretty much the same.

You do not believe there is any such difference as to require a different system for the one class of students and the other?—No; I should suppose that as poor students sometimes go from the Low Country as from the Highlands.

Was there such a proportion of students from the Highlands at St. Andrews as to satisfy you that, as far as St. Andrews went, that was really the case?—That was my impression.

[*The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following Remarks:*]—

"I find that, being taken unawares, I may seem rather to have blinked some questions than given a categorical answer to them. In page 572, when asked if I thought it would be advantageous to allow students at St. Andrews to read in the Library such books as were not allowed to be given out,—my answer is not very decided; and, indeed, I am at a loss to say whether it would be advantageous or not, all things considered. I foresee that the measure would be attended with advantages and disadvantages. It is obvious, first of all, that it would be a great source of trouble to the Librarian; and the Library might hence become a lounge for boys and idlers. At the same time it must be allowed that the studious might be benefited by the measure.

"In page 573, I am questioned, if making Divinity Students attend regularly for two or three Sessions would bear so hard on them as to be an objectionable course. In answer, I allow that it would narrow the entrance into the Church; and now add, that I do not therefore assert that such a

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measure would be objectionable, because it may be made a subject of dispute, on which there may be difference of opinion, if the entrance into the Church has not been too wide hitherto.

"To what I have said, when subsequently examined as to the comparative circumstances of students of Divinity at St. Andrews and Edinburgh, I may here add that, on account of the number of Bursaries at the former University, I consider that hitherto its Divinity students have been better provided for than those at Edinburgh. However, Edinburgh is a better field for employment generally, and therefore often preferred by students of Divinity."

Macvey Napier, Esq., Professor of Conveyancing, called in and further examined.

Professor Napier.

The Commissioners are anxious to be favoured with any observations which have occurred to you relative to the management of the College Library, and such suggestions as you can offer, for the purpose of affording a complete use of it to the students, under such regulations as might be necessary?—I felt very desirous, after receiving notice that the Commissioners were to do me the honour to examine me upon this subject, to turn my experience in the management of another similar institution, and my knowledge of the College Library, to some account, in the way of giving information, and making suggestions; but I regret that my engagements have been such as to prevent me from putting my thoughts into any shape till this morning, when I hastily noted some observations, which, if it be the pleasure of the Commissioners, I shall read. They are arranged under distinct heads.

Have you seen certain suggestions that were given to the Commission for the management of the College Library, and the remarks of Dr. Brunton and Dr. Duncan?—I have; but there is nothing of any great reach or importance in these suggestions. Nor can I agree with all the remarks alluded to; though some of them, as coming from men well acquainted with the Institution and the College, certainly deserve attention. In so far as they seemed to me of any importance, I have kept them in view in the observations which I propose to read.

"1. *General View of the Library.*—This great collection has been formed, partly of donations, partly of purchases, and partly of the supplies received from Stationers' Hall. In the earlier periods of its history, its only means of increase consisted of donations. It contains much that is valuable, and not a little that is both curious and rare; but viewed as a repertory of varied information in Science and Literature, it is defective and unequal,—its redundances in some branches being as great as its deficiences in others. It is eminently wanting in that character of generality, founded upon the possession of all that is most useful and interesting in every branch of knowledge, which constitutes the best recommendation of an extensive Library. Its most ample department is that of Medicine—a purely professional one, more largely replenished than any other with obsolete matter. Natural Philosophy and Natural History may be mentioned as tolerably supplied with the publications belonging to them. The case is very different in Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Science. In all of them the deficiences are great; but in most branches of the latter they amount nearly to a total blank. In Classical Literature there are few great Libraries more defective. Under this head I include all that relates to the exposition and illustration of the ancient Classics—all to which a scholar, in the more enlarged sense of the term, may be supposed anxious to direct his inquiries. Its defects in this learned department cannot be considered as otherwise than discreditable to such a Seminary. The truth is, this Library has been formed, and, it is to be feared, must continue to be formed, without any plan for completing it systematically,—that is, without any regulated course of purchases, calculated gradually to supply all the more prominent and blameable blanks in the various departments of knowledge. I do not consider this evil as capable of being remedied, either by the agency of Curators, or by any system of Regulations. In as far as it can be amended, the remedy must be found, mainly, in the knowledge, zeal, and assiduity of some individual who shall make the improvement and aggrandizement of the Library an object of ambition—its character an object of fame to the University; and who shall devote to it a much larger share of time than it would be at all reasonable to expect, under present circumstances."

With regard to what you have now stated, do you conceive that the blanks to which you have alluded, in the range of the Library, are more to be attributed to the want of method and good direction in the purchase of books than to the want of funds?—I ascribe them partly to both: I ascribe them certainly in a great measure to the want of funds; but if the purchases had been steadily regulated by the principles to which I have alluded, those blanks would not be so great in some departments as they at present are.

You are acquainted with the annual funds of the Library?—Yes.

Considering what is done with the funds in other Libraries, do you conceive that there are greater blanks, upon the whole, in the University Library, than you were prepared to expect, or that there is more given up to the expense of management?—I do not think that there is too much given up to the expense of management; I believe that every shilling of the funds that could be applied to the purchase of books, has been so applied. I do not, certainly, approve of the mode principally followed in making purchases. It appears to me, that too much of the fund has been applied to the purchase of Medical books; indeed the Library Fund is administered in a way which seems to lead to that result; there is a Medical department, and a General department. There should be no such division. Every student pays equally to the Library, and I regard it as a general Institution for the promotion of Science and Literature, not for the cultivation of any one Profession, however numerous that Profession may be. There is a defect inherent in the practice of purchasing, to which the unsystematic mode of forming the Library is, in a great measure, to be ascribed. The Principal Librarian does not himself direct the purchases, or only in a very small degree. They are made at the suggestion of the Curators, and each Curator is more desirous to get the books that may be useful in his own department, than to get those that may be wanting to supply the blanks in the Library as a general collection. It is not unnatural that they should wish to purchase the books more immediately useful to themselves; but so long as every one shall view the Library in that partial light; so long as there shall be no predominating feeling that the character of

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the University is affected by its completeness as a whole—books may be purchased, but a well-assorted Library will not be formed.

Would it not seem that a great proportion of the Medical students are better able to obtain elsewhere the use of the ordinary works which they require in the prosecution of their studies, than the general students are able to obtain the use of those which they require?—I cannot speak with certainty as to that. I have very little intercourse with the Medical students; but I believe there is a very good Library attached to the Medical Society, and that most of them belong to that Society. I by no means object to the Medical students having a fair proportion of Medical books; but I do not think it reasonable that any profession should expect to find in the Library the whole works necessary to the study of that profession; nor do I consider it at all proper, that purely professional books of any kind should be purchased, to the exclusion of works of general science and learning. Let him who studies a particular calling furnish himself with its instruments; let him not, at all events, be furnished with them at the expense of those whose studies are directed to the general culture of the understanding—to the acquisition of that primary knowledge which constitutes the basis even of professional pre-eminence.

"2. *Office of Librarian.*—In adverting to this subject, it is impossible not to feel that the Patrons of the University, in whom is vested the right of electing the Librarian, ought to have made some effort, by means of a more suitable provision, to render the office more efficient. The character and utility of the Institution depend essentially on the competency, the zeal, and the attention of the person by whom it is filled. It is not enough to have good Rules and Regulations. The best Code that could be devised would be of little practical utility, if not administered in a way to secure obedience to its prescriptions, and respect to its administrator. It would be in vain to expect this, in such an Institution as the University Library, without the daily presence or inspection of an officer, possessed of all those attainments, and that devotion to its interests, which would ensure to him a practical and salutary ascendency in its administration. There is, unfortunately, no adequate provision for such an officer; and to this many of the defects of the establishment must be ascribed. It seems to have been forgotten that a Library is a very essential part of a University, and that it is as necessary to provide for the efficiency and usefulness of that branch of the establishment as it is to provide for its Chairs. The example afforded in most of the great Universities of the Continent, in this particular, has been wholly without effect. There, the office of Librarian is generally viewed as of primary importance; and many of the most illustrious names in modern Literature will be found in the list of those by whom it has been held. This office will never be considered as imposing any very arduous or responsible duties, so long as it remains on its present footing. If a suitable endowment for it shall not at length be provided, either by the Patrons, or by the Professors themselves, by means of an appropriation of part of General Reid's succession, the University will have acquired little addition to its usefulness, whatever may be the case in respect to splendour, from the sums which have been so largely employed in the erection of a Library. In what I have taken the liberty to say on this head, I would wish most anxiously to guard myself against any suspicion that I have been actuated by a desire to attach any sort of blame to the present Librarians. I do not consider that there could be anywhere any rational expectation that they should devote a larger portion of time and attention than they have been in use to do to the business of the Library. If I might be allowed to offer my testimony, I would say that I believe both Dr. Brunton and Dr. Duncan have the interests of the Institution much at heart; and that I have ever found them willing to take counsel, and to give a fair hearing to any suggestions that I have ventured to offer regarding the business of this department."

Do you conceive that it would be more advantageous that the Librarian should not be a Professor, but entirely a separate officer?—I am not fond of limitations calculated to circumscribe the field of competition; for here, as in other departments, those having the choice should choose the competitor possessing the highest qualifications; but I conceive that the Librarianship being held by a Professor would be an advantage and a recommendation, the want of which could only be compensated by extraordinary pretensions. I do not consider it likely that the person in that situation, though giving daily attendance, could have the necessary authority, in dealing either with students or Professors, unless he were a Member of the University.

Then you do not consider it incompatible with the duties of a Professorship?—I certainly do not consider it incompatible with the duties of a Professorship, merely as such; for, however regulated, it would leave abundance of time for those duties; and, indeed, it has been generally held by distinguished Professors in those Universities where it has been most in estimation.

Has there been any sort of inspection of the Library, annually or periodically, by any Committee of the Senatus, to see what books were missing, or to report upon the state of the Library?—I never heard of any such inspection or periodical report; and I should fear that it would be of little practical use. I must, however, add that the Library has been much neglected. The patrons of the University, overlooking all the higher objects connected with it, have contented themselves with exacting an account of its funds. The Professors, having no means at command to improve it, do not appear to have made its condition an object of much attention; so that, till very lately, it might have been found in a state that was disgraceful to the seminary, to the city, and to the country. A great deal has been lately done, by means of a loan, borrowed on the faith of the succession to which I have alluded, towards repairing and preserving the books, and making them fit for the new apartments in which they are now placed. All the arrangements for removing the books have been well conceived, and promptly executed; and I believe that the Library, in consequence of the expenditure of that sum (about £2,000), is now in a much better state than it has been for generations.

Supposing one of the Professors to continue to be elected Librarian, might not some annual or periodical inspection, by a Committee of the Senatus, be useful, both as a check and an incentive to the Librarian?—That, I should think, would properly be the business of the Committee of Curators, supposing such a regulation to be enacted; but, though it might be

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complied with for a season, it would be apt to degenerate into a piece of mere form. At the same time, I should think, that as the great body of those interested in the Library, namely the students, have no voice whatever in its administration—as the whole administration is under the control of a small body of men, namely, the Professors—such a regulation would be unobjectionable as a law; and if there was what I suggested in my former examination, a branch of Review in the government of this University, it would always be in the power of any Professor to procure the inspection by an appeal to that branch: without that, the regulation would not be likely to be effectual, or to remain for any length of time in observance.

Do any means occur to you, by which the students could be usefully associated in the management of the Library, or in the use made of it?—No; I should doubt the expediency of admitting them to any voice in its administration: that could not be done but by limiting such voice to the most advanced class. With regard to any use that might be made of their services, it has been stated to me, by Professor Pillans in particular, that he thought some young men fond of books could be found to assist in the Library, as Sub-Librarians, without any remuneration. That a young man or two of that description might occasionally be got, I do not doubt; but that is a felicity which, in the management of the establishment, its administrators have no right to calculate upon. There must be suitable pay, to have suitable services. The idea may have occurred to Professor Pillans, from what takes place at Glasgow, where each class has a small Library, of which the students take charge in rotation, under the inspection of the Professor. Such was the case when I attended the Junior classes of that University; and such a plan may do very well for a small collection; but if efficient assistance were to be given in the University Library, it would interfere materially with the studies of those rendering it.

Do you not conceive that it might be useful if the students were allowed an opportunity of suggesting purchases of books—either of new books or of an additional number of copies of old books, and that those should be brought periodically under the notice of the Senatus; might not that tend sometimes to bring under the notice of the Senatus any deficiencies in any particular department of Literature or Science?—I do not see any objection whatever to conferring that privilege; and some good might result from it: it would somewhat increase the trouble of the Librarian and Curators, but that is not to be put in competition with any good to be obtained. The trouble would not be great, if the students had that use of the Catalogue of the Library, to which I think they are entitled.

As one great source of dissatisfaction among the students, at all the Universities in Scotland, arises out of the management of the Library, supposing no other sort of benefit were to accrue, than to remove that dissatisfaction, might it not be worth while to try the experiment of allowing occasionlly some Committee of the students, selected from their proficiency in the different classes, to have some right to make suggestions?—I do not see how this could be well arranged in the way of Committees; and I do not know that it is a very desirable thing to encourage the formation of Committees in a University.

At present, have either the Professors collectively, or the Librarian, any means of knowing the want of an adequate number of copies of books which are much in demand among the students?—The persons officiating as Sub-Librarians must know what books not in the Library are asked of them.

Is there any system of applying the funds, for obtaining systematically a sufficient number of copies of works which are much required?—The object mentioned might in some degree be attained by requiring the Sub-Librarian to give a note, from time to time, to the Principal Librarian, of books applied for, which the Library does not contain; and by requiring the Principal Librarian to lay such applications before the Curators.

Should he not also specify the number applying for one book?—Unless he kept a list of applications, he could not state the number of applicants. The deficient supply of certain descriptions of books is one cause of complaint in this University and every other, and it is in part a groundless cause. At particular periods of the Session, the Professors in some of the classes refer to certain books; a hundred young men in consequence wish to procure a particular book; each of them comes to the Library in quest of it; ninety-nine must be disappointed, and every one is apt to grumble at his disappointment. This might be in part remedied by increasing the number of copies of some popular books, and by regulations which should enforce a regular return of books lent. I beg leave to add that, if the plan of allowing students to suggest books is to be introduced, the best way of carrying it into execution would be by keeping an *Album* in the Library, where a student could enter any book, putting his own name against it: it would not occasion much trouble to the Librarian and the Curators to examine that *Album*.

As you have stated it to be your opinion, that the Librarian ought to exercise authority over both the Professors and the students, do you understand that effectual means have actually been taken to recover from Professors, regularly, those books that they have borrowed?—Having been a Professor for little more than two years, I cannot speak to that point. I think I recollect a list having been laid before the Curators, which showed that various Professors had greatly exceeded in borrowing, and that a return was ordered.

Do you not understand that books are often kept for a great number of years?—I have heard that said; but I do not know that it is so.

"3. *Sub-Librarians.*—There are at present only two Sub-Librarians, upon whom is devolved the whole of the daily labour of the Library. They have, besides, some other tasks, which greatly divide their time and attention. When, therefore, it is considered that there are above 1,000 borrowers and consulters of books, it must be perfectly obvious that two Sub-Librarians, however diligent and assiduous they may be (and I believe those at present in office to be perfectly so), cannot possibly discharge the duties required of them in the way it is to be wished they should be discharged. The time and patience of the students are accordingly wasted and exhausted in the long, and frequently fruitless,

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attendance, which they must give when applying for books; and hence the Library fails greatly in rendering that assistance to study for which it was instituted, and in exciting that desire for inquiry which it would be desirable to stimulate and to nourish. It is, in fact, viewed with a jealous eye, as an institution supported by the students for the benefit of the Professors. The primary and most fundamental objects of its institution require, therefore, that the number of Assistants should be increased.

"4. *Catalogues.*—Whatever treasures a Library may contain, if there is no key to them in the shape of a Catalogue, they must be comparatively useless and unproductive. It would not mend the matter much to have a Catalogue but altogether inaccessible to those entitled to the use of the books to which it is an index; yet such is the case in this University: there is unfortunately no printed Catalogue —an immense desideratum, which ought, unquestionably, to be supplied, when any available fund can be got; but there is a copious manuscript Catalogue, of which, however, no student, of any age or degree, is allowed the use. I consider this denial as most unreasonable, and glaringly opposed to the objects of the Institution. I know nothing connected with it more calculated to disgust a student than to see this great volume of instrumental knowledge spread out on a large table under his eye, but within a barrier, which he must on no account attempt to penetrate. The only apology offered for this proceeding is, that the Catalogue would be soiled and torn, if exposed to the touch of the students; and I will not deny that it might be liable to some risks, if put, without inspection or control, into the hands of the younger classes; but it seems preposterous to suppose that means and regulations might not be devised, sufficient, in a great degree, to guard against this, even in their case; at any rate, quite sufficient to allow a safe use of it to be extended to those above them. The additional assistance, which is otherwise necessary to render the Library, in point of usefulness, what it ought to be, would make all this easy."

Has it been proposed to make any Catalogue of what is denominated the Working Library, for the use of the students?—Not for the use of the students. There is, I believe, a separate Catalogue of that part of the Library; meaning the Circulating Library. Sure I am there is no Catalogue, even of it, always accessible to students. I know there is an alphabetical Catalogue of the whole Library; but from any use of it the students are entirely shut out.

Even supposing they do not get the use of the General Catalogue, have they any means of ascertaining whether the books they ask for, belong to the Working Library, which they are entitled to expect should be immediately given out?—No; strange to say, they have no means of knowing what part of the Library is allowed to circulate, and what can only be consulted. The General Catalogue should be exposed, under proper regulations, to the inspection of the students; and in that Catalogue every book not allowed to be taken out, should be marked with an asterisk.

What do you suppose would be the expense of printing the Catalogue?—I do not know how many volumes it might form. In the cheapest way it could be done, it would cost several hundred pounds.

Do you think the Students could derive much benefit from consulting any other Catalogue than a Catalogue Raisonnée?—Unquestionably, they would derive far more benefit from a Catalogue Raisonnée than from a mere Alphabetical Catalogue. But the privilege of examining the Alphabetical Catalogue would be highly prized; and it could not fail to lead to a more extensive use of the Library. There is no one, who has ever consulted even a common Catalogue, who has not, if at all of a studious disposition, had topics of inquiry suggested to him, that might not otherwise have come into his mind.

Would you not consider it to be an essential part of any improved system of management, that there should be a regular comparison of the Catalogue with the presses and shelves where the books are deposited, so as to know what number of books are missing?—If a Library is used, the Librarian must know whether the books entered in the Catalogue are there or not; therefore that comparison is in fact going on every day.

But not as a check upon the Librarian, or upon the system of management?—No.

Is there any annual or periodical review of the Library?—No: indeed I do not know any Library where there is such a review. It would be attended with a vast deal of trouble, and require a great deal of time; and the object could scarcely be worth the time and trouble; because no book can be out, of which the Librarians, if they keep proper receipt-books, have not otherwise notice.

Do you know whether any security is given by the Principal Librarian for the safe keeping of the volumes in the Library?—I believe no security whatever is given. I do not suppose it possible that any security could be given by any man in that situation; it would be a very indefinite sort of security, which no mortal could undertake.

"5. *Rules and Regulations.*—Under this head, there are three descriptions of persons to be considered—the *Professors*, the *College of Surgeons*, and the *Students*. It seems highly proper that the Professors, by whose ministry knowledge is to be dispensed among the Students, should be allowed a much larger use of the books than any other description of persons entitled to apply for them. Their privileges ought, however, to be subject to regulation, and to have definite limits. To whatever number of books they may, by the existing laws, be entitled, to that number they ought steadily to be restricted. Above all, they ought to be debarred from any use of the Library, which they could not enjoy but to its detriment, in point of order and utility. They ought not, therefore, to be allowed to interfere with the books on the shelves; because their doing so must be productive of confusion and delay in the business of the Library. Their superior station does not invest them with any rights or pretensions, necessarily issuing in such results. Yet, it is to be feared, that the rules in this respect are frequently transgressed; and that the evils thence arising will continue, unless they shall be met by suitable regulations, steadily enforced by the officers of the Establishment. The Professors ought, of course, to be accommodated with a separate apartment, where the new and periodical publications should, in the first instance, be placed; and every facility ought to be afforded them in consulting any number of books they may please to call for; but it is neither necessary nor proper that they should have any other immunities or privileges, except that of an enlarged power of borrowing. The number of books at present allowed to a Professor seems quite sufficient for ordinary purposes; and

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when any extraordinary call arises, the powers vested in the Curators, of enlarging the supply on cause shown, will always ensure every indulgence that could be fairly required. There is no surer way of encouraging negligence and remissness in returning books, and thereby so far diminishing the general utility of a Library, than that of allowing too many to be taken out. Those best acquainted with the wants and habits of literary men will probably be the most ready to admit that the number of books allowed by the present Regulations is quite sufficient for ordinary use, and that to increase it, would only be increasing that indolent habitude of accumulating books around them, with which they are all beset.

Are the Commissioners to understand from those observations, that, in point of fact, the Professors can take out books without applying for them in any way?—Though the regulations bear that no Professor shall take books from the shelves, in point of fact they have been in use to do so, both for the purpose of reading in the Library, and borrowing.

Are the Books entered in the receipt-book?—When taken down to be borrowed, they are; but, if Professors were allowed to go into the Circulating Library, which, for the sake of speedy supply, is very properly fitted up without press-doors, and take down books at pleasure, it would immediately be thrown into disorder.

You have stated, that you conceive the number of books allowed to a Professor is sufficient; what is that number?—Twenty-five volumes. Of course, if he is engaged in any study which requires an additional supply, he has only to say so to the Curators, who will, in such case, allow an enlarged number.

Have you anything to suggest, with regard to proper rules for enforcing the return of books by the Professors?—It has been my object in these observations, rather to point out the matters or defects requiring regulation, than to enter into any detail of specific rules; but there could be no difficulty in framing rules for enforcing the return of books; and if these were sanctioned by this Commission, they would be more likely to be respected.

Would you propose assigning a limited period for which each work should be taken out?—There is already a fixed period; and it is not too long: it is only a month, or a fortnight, I believe, if the book is called for. But, I fear, the law is but little attended to, and seldom, if ever, enforced. In order to prevent a continuance of this evil, regulations must be framed, calculated both to compel the Sub-Librarians to do their duty, and to protect them in the discharge of it; for, so long as the Professors shall have to deal only with them, unbacked by the presence or daily superintendence of a superior officer, equal in station to themselves, it is much to be feared that they will be apt to encroach. Without attempting, at present, to enter into any details as to rules, I would beg to say, generally, that those of a *compulsive* kind, applicable to Professors, ought to be directed to three objects:—The limitation of the number of books to be taken out; the ensuring their return, if called for, on the expiration of a stated period; and the prevention of any meddling with books on shelves, except through the ministry of the Sub-Librarians.

Is not inconvenience experienced at present, from the Professors having so constantly out the works to which they make reference in their classes?—There are complaints of that kind current, but I have no means of judging as to their truth; and I am not disposed to believe them well founded, to any extent.

Under the present head, I have to observe, in the next place, that the use of the Library claimed by, and allowed to the *College of Surgeons*, is the result of an unfortunate agreement with that body, now of many years standing. As the members of the College are more than double the number of Professors, and as each is allowed to borrow to the same extent as the former, it consequently happens that the treasures of the Library are more deeply drawn upon by a foreign Corporation, than by that to which it is immediately attached. The services of those, who ought to be employed solely for the benefit of the Students and their Teachers, are thus largely called for by a set of men, highly respectable no doubt, but no more connected with the University than the Members of any other liberal profession. The pitiful return made for the extension of this privilege to so numerous a body, makes it difficult to figure a more unequal or preposterous alliance. I have taken leave to advert to it thus strongly, because I conceive that it is still open for regulation; that it has been allowed to grow to its present height *per incuriam;* and that its legal limits, as to each Surgeon, are those fixed by the denomination of a free *Civis* of the Library.

Is there any written document showing the conditions of that arrangement?—Yes; there is a contract between the University and the College of Surgeons, expressed in certain Resolutions agreed to by the two Bodies, and ratified by the Town-Council, as Patrons of the University. That contract, in consideration of an annual payment of £5, admits the Surgeons to the use of the Library. They have since voluntarily extended the annual payment to £20—very cautiously, however, making the continuance of that boon dependent on their pleasure. Yet that sum, divided among the Body, does not afford for each a payment nearly equal to that required for a half-year's use of a common Circulating Library. The right conferred on the Surgeons is expressly qualified by the term *Civis*. How it happened, that under that term they should have been allowed the same privilege as Professors, is beyond my comprehension. The Surgeons lately made an application to the Senatus in very strong terms, for an extension of their privileges; among other things, they asked an annual exhibition of the Library accounts, and the use of a separate apartment in the Library, furnished with the periodical publications. The application was referred to the Law Faculty, who came to the unanimous determination, that the Surgeons have no right to the privileges they enjoy at present, and that the legal privilege of each was only that of a *Civis* of the Library, which is the same with that of a matriculated Student.

Do you understand that any evidence can be recovered, as to the extent of the use of the Library which the College of Surgeons were allowed to have immediately after that contract was entered into, so as to afford any evidence of the understanding given of the word *Civis*

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at that period?—I have made very careful inquiries, but I have not been able to recover any evidence of the use they enjoyed immediately after that period. The Library was then in a low state for funds. The College of Surgeons was a very small body—I do not know that it contained a dozen individuals; and therefore a contribution of £5 a-year appeared something; it now consists, I should suppose, of nearly 100 persons.

Did they make a donation of books?—That was one of the conditions; they transferred what they called their Library, which consisted of a parcel of Medical books,—mere trash, which nobody looks at now, and which I should think nobody has looked at for a generation.

Considering that a great number of the Members of the College of Surgeons give Lectures in Edinburgh, may not, very frequently, members of that body keep out the very works that the Professors of the University may require in the preparation of their Lectures?—The exercise of their privilege, as at present enjoyed, enables them to derive all the benefit from the Library that any Professor derives; and I am told, by the Sub-Librarians, that there are above sixty of them who are in the constant habit of borrowing books; that they borrow to the full amount they are allowed, that is, twenty-five for themselves and their apprentices; so that their demands make a very heavy call upon the services of the Sub-Librarians.

Do you understand that the students of the University had the same use of the Library, at the period of that contract, that they have now?—The students of the University had, I believe, the same use of the Library at that period as now; that is to say, each student was entitled to borrow books upon his Matriculation, as becoming then a *Civis* of the Library.

Was the term *Civis* then employed?—It was then employed, and is employed in the contract with the Surgeons.

Then the probability is, that the apprentices of the Surgeons have, in point of fact, a far greater use of the Library than any other class of students in Edinburgh?—The apprentice of any Surgeon who chooses to borrow, for the use of an apprentice, twenty-five volumes, has unquestionably a much greater use of the Library than any student can have.

Even though he may never have attended the University at all?—Yes.

What means are taken to enforce the return of those works?—I really do not know; that is a point to which I have not attended. I know, however, that, in a list exhibited to the *Senatus*, it appeared that a number of the Surgeons had been allowed greatly to over-borrow. In short, I consider the continuance of this privilege, as at present exercised, a greater abuse than was ever, perhaps, exemplified in any University Library; and, seeing the funds are not nearly sufficient to supply the wants of the students, either in respect of books or service, I think the Senatus, as guardians of their rights, ought to take steps for restricting the privilege of the Surgeons within proper bounds. The contract by no means supersedes the power of the Senatus to regulate the privileges of the *Cives* in such way as they may think proper. On the contrary, it acknowledges that power.

Will you have the goodness to state your further observations?—In examining the claims of the last, the most numerous, I will add, the most important class of those entitled to be considered in framing Rules and Regulations for the use of the Library, namely the *students*, I feel myself constrained to observe (but I do so without blaming individuals), that the system, as regards them, is too narrow, jealous, and exclusive in its principles. I am well aware that the Laws for a Library must be framed with reference to the character and condition of the great body of those who are to be admitted to use it; and that a system, well adapted to another place, might be unsuitable in this University; but, at the same time, I am satisfied that a more liberal scheme might be safely adopted, and that such is required, as well with a view to the credit as the usefulness of this great Seminary. I shall, therefore, offer a few remarks and suggestions, which it might, perhaps, be useful to keep in mind, in amending or remodelling the existing system. The use of the Library ought by no means to be limited to the borrowing of books; for, as there must necessarily be many of various descriptions, which cannot be lent, and as students must often wish to peruse or consult a larger number than it would be prudent or proper to lend at one time, it follows that the Institution must be viewed as far short of what it ought to be, if there is no suitable provision for the accommodation of students resorting to it for reading and reference. Every possible facility, compatible with the order and economy of the establishment, ought to be afforded for those purposes. It does not appear to me that this has been sufficiently attended to, in the arrangements proposed to be adopted in the new Library. The apartment destined for a Reading-room is too small, too distant from the circulating part of the collection, and very indifferently lighted. The room for graduation, a ceremonious purpose, which requires it to be used only once a-year, is evidently more suitable; and, as this purpose is quite compatible with the other, there can be no good reason for not using it in that way. Holding it as proper that there should be a large, commodious, and comfortable apartment for reading, I beg to observe, that a selection from the new and periodical publications ought, from time to time, to be placed in it, for the use of the students. It is a common, but, in my opinion, ill-founded objection to such a plan, that it would have a tendency to encourage a desultory mode of reading. The habit of reading is one of the most valuable that a student can acquire; and I know nothing so likely to form it, as to place within his reach all the more important novelties of the scientific and literary world. It is no doubt true, that to master a science, or to attain solid knowledge in any department of learning, the student must follow the method of systematic inquiry and appropriate reading; and that everything having any necessary or powerful tendency to withdraw his mind from such a course of discipline ought, as much as possible, to be avoided. But while it must, on the one hand, be allowed that the regulation in question would prove highly agreeable to the more advanced, and to all the more inquisitive students of every description, it cannot, on the other, be maintained on any certain grounds, that it would have any such necessary tendency to induce intellectual dissipation, as some appear to imagine. It seems far more likely, that

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minds which might otherwise remain passive and inert, would in this way be excited to exertion, than it is, that minds otherwise disposed to solid study would be thereby diverted from it. Most of the students would naturally turn to those publications which concern the subjects of their respective classes, and would be thereby induced and enabled to enlarge their acquisitions, and to institute useful comparisons of facts, opinions, and doctrines. The periodical Publications, devoted to Literature and Science, have of late years risen to a degree of importance, wholly without example in any former period of the history of the world. They have become the almost exclusive instruments of the intellect of the country, in as far as it is employed in such pursuits. They ought, therefore, to be placed within the reach of the students, under such regulations as would ensure and allow an orderly and general use of them. Every means of information—every channel of inquiry—ought to be freely laid open. The arrangements of a University Library ought in no case to be formed upon any doubtful hypotheses, as to the course and range of reading which it may be beneficial or otherwise for a young man to pursue. We shall much more surely do our duty by opening wide the doors of this magazine of knowledge to all who are entitled to enter it, than by adopting a system of partial admission, grounded upon the supposititious notion, that the mind requires to be restrained and limited in the use of the intellectual aliments with which it is stored. In considering what is proper as to borrowing books, I would beg to observe, that this part of the business cannot be well conducted without an Index, which shall enable the Sub-Librarians immediately to discover whether any book inquired for is out or not, and if out, how long, and by whom it has been borrowed; and without a peremptory provision, that any book, which has been out the prescribed period, shall be called back as soon as it shall be asked for. In following out the spirit of such regulations as have been suggested, there can be no doubt that additional assistance would be required; and, in every view, such assistance would be useful; but there are two alterations of the existing arrangements, the adoption of which would go far to make the services of the present assistants sufficient, and to do away many grounds of complaint as to the administration of the Library. In the first place, the hours of attendance for borrowing ought to be increased,—it being quite obvious that the present practice renders it impossible to supply the students in a satisfactory manner. Instead of being open for borrowing only from eleven till two, the Library should be open for that purpose from nine till three o'clock. In the second place, the system of *Deposits* ought to be entirely abolished, and its place supplied by Regulations, calculated to afford the necessary securities for the due return of books. The idea that laws could not be framed, fully sufficient to accomplish that end, appears to me, in spite of all that is urged to the contrary, quite chimerical; and there is no change in respect of mere regulation which would, in nearly the same degree, contribute so much to the credit and to the utility of the Institution. The practice of obliging every student who borrows a book to deposit its value, or something near it, is in many respects objectionable; but I content myself with observing, that it imposes an inconvenient restraint upon the use of the Library, and that it operates as a heavy clog upon the time and attention of the Sub-Librarians, by making the receipt and return of the deposits a principal part of their occupation—an important object of their solicitudes. There are various ways by which the return of borrowed books might be provided for, without resorting to this odious system. It might be enacted, that no Matriculation Ticket should be issued to any student, without the insertion in the Record, not merely of his name, and the class or classes for which he matriculates, but of the place of his birth and present residence, and his parentage; that the name and other additions of any student failing to make the due returns to the Library, or otherwise to satisfy its regulations, should be handed to his Professor or Professors, to be read out as a defaulter; that no student should be entitled to any Academical Certificate, or to any Academical honour, without producing his last Matriculation Ticket, bearing an endorsement by the Librarian, that he has not contravened the regulations; and that the name and additions of any student as to whom the foregoing provisions might not be available, from his leaving the University, or otherwise, should be publicly advertised as a defaulter—previous intimation of such advertisement being given by written notice, put up in the Library at least ten days before.

With regard to the arrangements that have been contemplated for the new Library, does it not appear to you that the plan of keeping the students, while they are waiting for books, in that sort of Hall, is rather a repulsive mode of treating them?—Nothing could be more repulsive, were the old mode, of supplying the books through a wicket, to be continued; but that most unsatisfactory and chilling expedient is, I believe, to be abolished; and the business of the Library is to be transacted at the desks or counters ranged along the Hall alluded to.

Has a student any security, that the person, of whom he asks a book, actually goes to look for it?—The security, in this respect, is not what could be wished; for the apartment is not constructed so as to afford a full view of the circulating Library; and, indeed, it seems to have been originally formed with a view to the continuance of the wicket plan—not of one of open inspection and communication.

Will not the Stone Hall be rather a cold place for the students to wait in?—It is to be kept warm by means of heated air; but it ought to be matted, were it only for appearance' sake. Though not well lighted in any state, it has been grievously darkened by some internal erections, by no means necessary, and which, joined with the heavy counters opposed to them, entirely destroy the beauty that it possessed.

Is there any provision for the students sitting down while they are waiting?—I see no such provision.

Is it consistent with your observation and experience generally, that the more indulgence is given to students, under proper regulations, the greater value they will come to attach to the use of books, and the greater care they will take of them?—I should think so, judging *à priori;*

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but I have as yet had but little experience of the conduct of students. I feel fully assured, in my own mind, that such would be the result.

Do you understand that a student could contrive to borrow nearly as many books as a Professor, provided he has so much money as to enable him to make a separate deposit for each book?—If a student is allowed to have only one or two books, he ought not, under the deposit system, to have more than that number. But speaking of the natural tendency of the system, it certainly goes to induce a Sub-Librarian in that charge, to give students, who can deposit a sufficient quantity of money, an enlarged number of books, because he has the use of the money. I think that is the natural tendency of the system; but I do not mean to insinuate that, in point of fact, it has produced that effect. I object to the deposit system mainly, though not entirely, as being a material bar to that use of the Library, and of the services of the Sub-Librarians, to which I think the students are entitled. I am convinced that even the lodging of a pound is a demand which some students, perhaps of the most ardent minds, cannot always conveniently comply with. If the books asked for are of more value, and the Librarian chose to exact two or three pounds, I see nothing to prevent him, and it would, to many, amount to a total prohibition of borrowing.

May not the tendency of the system be, to introduce some inequalities, by producing a certain degree of subserviency to students who have the greatest command of money?—Judging *à priori*, that is the natural tendency of such a system; because, as the Sub-Librarian has the use of the money, and derives a per-centage from it, the more money he has in his hands, the more profit he derives from it.

On the supposition that a student can command such a sum as £20, and deposit this in the Library, at the commencement of a Session, for twenty different works—is there not, in that case, a temptation offered to the Sub-Librarian to abstain from enforcing the rules with regard to the return of books, inasmuch as, during the six months, he might make ten shillings by this deposit, if the interest of money were five per cent?—I would say, without any hesitation, that, judging from the natural tendency of the system, such a result might be expected to arise.

In this way, are not the students who have no command of money, kept from the use of those books which another person may carelessly retain in his possession?—Unquestionably. There is another tendency in the system, too, though I speak of it merely as such, that it seems calculated to encourage remissness in getting back books; because the Sub-Librarian knows that he holds security, and that when the books are returned, he must return the money.

From an observation you have made, the Commissioners collect, that you are not satisfied with the mode of keeping the present receipt-books?—The mode of keeping the receipt-books I am not well acquainted with; but I know there is no Index of the kind to which I alluded, as being necessary to expedite the business of the Library. As there is no Index to the receipts for books borrowed, the Sub-Librarians must go to the shelves in order to discover whether a book is out or not; and they cannot say with certainty, even when they find it is not in its place, in whose hands it is, or how long it has been out. I do not know what process they follow to ascertain that.

Have you occasion to believe that the books are much injured by the students?—Yes, I have observed, with regret, that many of them are; but that is an evil that might be greatly corrected by strong regulations, and a vigilant and vigorous enforcement of them.

You think, therefore, that it is an evil which is not prevented by the system of deposits?—Not in the least, as I conceive.

Had you any experience of the Library, before the system of deposits was introduced?—No: when I was a student here it was in full observance. I conceive that the regulations applicable to the proper use of the books should be read by every Professor to his students, at the commencement of the Session, or hung up in the classes, or in the Library. If a student saw that he was to be called before the Senatus Academicus, or refused a certificate, or to be expelled, if he should be convicted of defacing a book, he would take care not to expose himself to such a risk.

Would there not be this difference between the system you propose, and the deposit system, that the deposit system bears upon all, whether they conform with the regulations, and use the books properly, or not; whereas the rules and regulations would be enforced only against those who transgress them?—Exactly.

Have any deposits been forfeited, in consequence of the injury of the books, since you were a Professor?—I never heard of any such forfeitures.

Do you understand that, at the end of a Session, supposing a student has got books for which he has deposited the sum that the Librarian required, he is prevented leaving the University without returning the books; or is there any call enforced whatever, or is it merely trusted to his wish to get back the money?—So far as I know, the holding of the money is reckoned a sufficient security. It is one of the evils of that system, that it has a tendency to lead the Librarians to trust to the deposit, and to take no steps whatever to call in books that may not be asked for, however long they may have been out.

You do not consider that the time that would be necessary for entering the books borrowed out, in such an Index as you have referred to, is any sufficient reason against enforcing a more complete system of receipt-books than obtains at present?—Certainly not; particularly if the system of deposits were abolished, the Sub-Librarians relieved of the trouble and responsibility attending it, and their time in consequence made available for better things.

Do you conceive that the students would derive any benefit, in order to prevent their being kept waiting, when a number of them went for books, if the practice were adopted, of their giving in, the day before, a list of the books that they wished?—I think it is useful for students to give in a list of the books they want. It is useful both to the student and the Librarian.

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It is useful to the student, because he can, before he goes into his class at nine or ten o'clock, hand in his list, call when he is at leisure, and get his book; if he is disappointed of one, he may get another in his list; and it is useful to the Librarians, as enabling them to do the business in a more equal manner than when a number come at particular times, all asking for books at once.

Might not that regulation tend to make the Librarian inattentive to the requests of the students for books?—Not more, I think, than would otherwise happen. No doubt the Sub-Librarian may put a list in his pocket, and say that none of the books are in; but without such a list, he may go behind a column and amuse himself, and say the same. If a student wishes only for a certain book, he may ask for that book, and take his chance of finding it; but if he wishes for a number of books, one failing the other, it is but reasonable that he should give the Librarian a little time to look for them.

Do you think it is right that, if a student goes to ask for a book which the Librarian tells him is out, he should be entitled to require the Librarian to refer to the receipt-book, in order to ascertain where the book is?—I think, if the Librarian says that a book is out, the student ought to be entitled to say, "Who has it, and how long has it been out?" in order to ascertain whether the period has arrived when he may request the Librarian to call it in.

And that he may have the means, if that is not done, of complaining to the Professors?—He should complain, in the first instance, to the Principal Librarian; failing his attention to the complaint, to the Curators of the Library.

If the system of deposits were abolished, do you think that applications for books would become more numerous?—I think they would become more numerous; but the increased trouble thence arising would be far more than compensated by the cessation of the trouble attending the system of deposits, which superadds a sort of banking concern to the legitimate business of the Library.

What is your opinion with regard to the system of Class Libraries; do you conceive that is any useful auxiliary to the General Library?—I think it is a very useful auxiliary. Professor Pillans has made the experiment, and he is fully convinced of its utility. Professor Bell has furnished his class with the means of consulting all the necessary Law books—an arrangement which cannot but be highly useful. I consider the experience of Glasgow as placing the utility of Class Libraries beyond question.

Do you conceive it of much use to the junior classes, or chiefly to the more advanced classes?—The system must be useful for both; but I would conceive it of more use to the junior than to the more advanced classes.

And, so far as the books are concerned, of more use to the Library?—Yes, by preventing the necessity of their going to the Library.

Edinburgh, Saturday, 27th October 1827.

The Right Honourable LORD BINNING in the Chair.

The Rev. *John Williams*, Rector of the New Academy, Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Rev. J. Williams.

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The Commissioners wish to know whether, in your opinion, in the present state of the Greek Class of this University, it is fully available, for those who go from your Academy to the University, to make the progress in the Greek language which, from their previous acquirements, they would be entitled to make?—There are three classes at the University. At the University, Professor Dunbar has one class, which commences Greek. Before a young man could have left the Academy, he would have been five years reading Greek, provided he had completed the Septennial term; therefore, of course, for him to go to the First Class would be absolute folly; were he to go to the second, I believe that the instruction, given during the five previous years at the Academy, would prove far more effectual than one year under Professor Dunbar; therefore, I would say, that the Second Class would be by no means eligible. Perhaps the Third Class, as far as professional teaching goes, and the communication of knowledge by Lectures, might be attended with great benefit by a young man who had completed the septennial course at the Academy.

Are you acquainted with the extent to which the reading and teaching of Greek takes place in that Third Class, as it stands at present?—I have made inquiries, but I am sorry to say that I cannot get two persons to agree in the account; there is a great deal of confusion, from the private studies.

From the accounts you have got, do you conceive that, in its present state, attendance upon that Third Class would be of essential benefit to a young man that had fully completed his studies at the Academy?—I should think the professional knowledge communicated by Professor Dunbar in the Third Class, would be of great use to him.

Supposing the New Academy to continue prospering as it has hitherto done, is it your opinion that none of the young men who have made any fair proficiency in Greek during the time they have attended at the Academy, will go either to the First or Second Greek Classes in this University; or that, for them to do it, would be only a loss of time?—To the First, none; to the Second, some will go.

Do you conceive it would be a loss of time to the average scholars at the Academy, to attend the Second Greek Class?—I do, decidedly; supposing that Professor Dunbar adapts his Second Class to those young men who have commenced reading Greek with him in the First, upon the supposition that five years at the Academy is more effectual in communicating a knowledge of Greek, than one year at the University possibly can be.

Do most of the young men, that attend your Academy, go through the whole five years' course of Greek?—The *data* I have had hitherto, are but few; this is the second year of the

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Seventh Class. The Sixth Class, the year before last, during the whole course, enrolled only forty-four pupils; and twenty-four was the amount of the Seventh Class last year.

Will you have the goodness to state the time at which the Academy was opened?—The Academy opened in October 1824. There was only one Rector's class the first year; that enrolled altogether, during the course of the year, sixty-seven.

Of whom, how many went on to the Sixth Class?—Forty-four, and twenty-four to the Seventh.

How many are in the Seventh Class this year?—Twenty-six, out of forty-two.

Have you any means of knowing, generally speaking, the pursuits and destinations of those young men who have left you, and who have not continued in the Seventh Class?—Several have gone to England, for a twelvemonth; many have gone to be apprentices to Surgeons: others again have gone to this University, in order to satisfy the bye-law of the Writers to the Signet, which requires two years' attendance at the University.

Then the result of that regulation at present has been, to withdraw them from school, and force them to attend College, earlier than in all probability they otherwise would have done?—Decidedly; to my own knowledge, in several cases, parents have declared it to be the case. There is another observation to be made upon that point: that many parents have adopted measures by which they attend the Academy, at the same time that they satisfy the bye-law, by attending the Civil History Class, under Sir William Hamilton, between three and four; there are five young gentlemen who thus elude the bye-law.

Do you consider that as disadvantageous?—I should think it is disadvantageous to that extent, that they are not well calculated for studying Civil History at so early a period of life. I ought to mention also, that I have known a young gentleman quit the Third Class and join the University, and that too, in order to secure a valuable Bursarship. I have known a boy, who stood at the foot of the Fourth Class, at the end of the year join the University. At the end of the fifth year, immense numbers of those boys who have least knowledge, join the University.

Then those are the very description of persons who ought to have remained with you?—No doubt of it. I look upon it, that the leading boys, at the end of the sixth year, would be well qualified for the University, but certainly not those at the foot of the class; but it is in general those that leave. I fancy, many parents are more anxious for the form of going through an University education, than for the substance; because I find that all those that do well at the Academy, remain with us to the end of the septennial course. Those young gentlemen who gained prizes, all of them, with the exception of one, returned from the sixth to the seventh; and the prize boys, with the exception of two, returned from the fifth to the sixth.

About what age are they generally at the conclusion of the Fifth Class?—Supposing, as a general rule, that they commence at nine, they would be then fourteen.

Do you consider that too early an age to go to the University?—Of course, with my English prejudices, I consider it far too early.

From the experience you have had in Scotland, or from any observation you have been able to make generally, of the disposition to afford children a liberal education in Edinburgh, and the district of country connected with it, do you see any difficulty in the same preparatory instruction in Greek being afforded in all the respectable and well-conducted Academies in Edinburgh?—Not the slightest; I am convinced of the contrary, on this account, that we make Greek imperative at the Academy. Last year there were 519 pupils on the establishment, and only two parents requested, as a favour, that their sons should not be taught Greek.

Do you understand that the system adopted at the Academy has tended to lead to improvements in the way and in the degree in which Greek has been taught in any of the other Academies in Edinburgh?—That is more than I can say; we have several young men now who have joined us, I think, with the idea of being Tutors, and I believe that they will be of great benefit. I believe the Tutors themselves in Edinburgh, connected with the Academies, have been obliged to read Greek far more than they were before accustomed—many of them have said so to me. I think that the great desideratum, at present, is, a number of persons in that station, who are capable of teaching Greek successfully.

Have any of the boys, who come to the Academy, in any of the different years, received any part of their previous education at any of the Parochial Schools in the country?—Very few; I have made inquiries, but I found hardly any. The greatest number of young persons who join us in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth years, are the sons of gentlemen in the country, who, in general, have Tutors; and I have no hesitation in saying, that they are much worse prepared than the young gentlemen who have been taught in Edinburgh. A great many join my fifth class regularly, and I know perfectly well that they act as a severe drag upon it, in consequence of their inadequate preparation.

Do you attribute that to the inability of the Tutors to teach, or to the difference between public teaching and private, in any circumstances?—To the great difference between public and private teaching; of course, exceptions will occur, but in a large number we can see a considerable difference.

Can you afford the Commission any suggestions, by which you think the means of prosecuting the study of Greek at the University might be extended and improved?—I only received the notification of the Commissioners last night, and I am not quite prepared upon the subject; but if the Commissioners allow me time, I will consider it, and explain my own views upon the subject.

Generally speaking, do you consider that the young men who have completed the term of attendance at the Latin Classes at your Academy, are farther advanced in Latin than the Latin Classes in this University, and therefore receive no great assistance from them?—My

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own view of the subject is this, that if the young men who leave me at the end of the fifth, sixth, and seventh years, are all placed in the same class, they cannot derive commensurate benefit; as a course of reading, that would fully occupy the time of those who leave at the end of the fifth, would be mere trifling to the pupils who had completed their sixth year. I need not say how much this reasoning would be strengthened, were I to allude to the seventh class.

With respect to those who leave at the end of the seventh year, have any of them entered the First Class of the College?—None.

Have any of them entered the Second?—There have.

Do you think it is advantageous for them to enter that class?—I look upon it that the Professor is capable of communicating to them knowledge in a very great degree; but the point is, whether the majority of the class are in a state to allow him to do so.

You think there is too great a number of inferior scholars, to enable him to do them justice?—I look upon it, that, in education, the power doubles every year: for example, if I read a certain quantity in the fifth class, I double it in the sixth; what I do in the sixth, I double in the seventh; I should therefore say, that the work of the seventh ought to be doubled in the eighth year.

Supposing a boy goes out of your seventh class, you think he would receive benefit from the third class of Greek in the University?—I think, decidedly.

But if the third class of the Greek, and the second class of the Latin, are put at the same hour, do you think he could get benefit from attending both, in any way?—Certainly not; he could not possibly derive any benefit from attending the first class of Latin.

Then, generally speaking, what classes do you recommend to young men to attend, that leave you, intending to come to this University, supposing they have completed their term of instruction at your Academy?—If they are to be two years, which is the case with a great many of them, I advise them to take the second and third, because that is better than to attend the third class twice; but it is highly desirable, if possible, to raise the tone of the classes at the University, so that they may become University classes, instead of mere school classes. I think, that at present, in Edinburgh, the preliminary education is excellently conducted—better, perhaps, than in England; but the means of forming finished scholars are deficient.

Edinburgh, Friday, 2d November 1827.

The Right Honourable LORD BINNING in the Chair.

The Rev. *Thomas Murray,* residing in Edinburgh, called in and examined.

Rev. T. Murray.

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Did you study at the University of Edinburgh?—I did.

You attended both the Literary Classes and the Divinity Hall?—I did.

Are you well acquainted with the circumstances of the students in general, particularly those who are from the humbler conditions in life?—I am, pretty well.

Could you state nearly what is the annual average expense at which a student, in those circumstances, may attend the Philosophical classes, during the length of session which is usually passed here?—I think the common expense of a young man, whose funds are very scanty, and who lives as cheaply as he conveniently can, including room and living, is from 7*s.* to 10*s.* a-week; I believe, for clergymen's sons, it will not exceed 12*s.* a-week.

That includes every thing but class-fees?—Yes. I have known many live at 7*s.* a-week for the whole session, including the rent of a comfortable bed-room, their only apartment.

And some, it is supposed, even continue to go through upon less?—I suppose some even upon less; indeed, I have known several live upon less.

It is presumed that the students come to this University from all parts of Scotland?—Yes.

Do you think there is any material difference between those who come from the Northern, and from the Lowland parts of the country, in point of circumstances?—I should think those from the Northern parts, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, were poorer than those from the low countries; but I cannot give a decisive answer to that question.

In any considerable degree?—I should think not to any considerable extent.

Do you suppose that many come from the Highlands to this University?—A very great many from Argyleshire.

Have you any reason to suppose that certificates of attendance are obtained by students who have not gone through the whole session of six months?—I believe, pretty frequently; I have known several instances of it myself. I have known many instances of young men attending from three to four months, going away and getting a certificate of full attendance; and I have even known an instance of a student having enrolled his name with a Professor in November, and returning to the country to a family, living there for six months, returning to College in April or May, and getting a certificate of full attendance.

How long do you suppose that student attended?—I should think he did not attend probably at all; he was not in town above a week altogether.

That was in one of the Philosophy classes?—Yes.

Would not that seem to be facilitated by the want of any inspection of the attendance?—There was no inspection, and no record, and no discipline at all.

Do you think that the students, whose attendance is so defective as you describe, are likely to acquire so much knowledge as to add to the general learning of the country?—I should think, by no means.

With regard to the students at the Divinity Hall, do they come generally from all parts of the country?—From all parts.

Will you state what length of time you have known sustained as a regular session in the Divinity Hall?—The common idea among the students is, that three months or thirteen weeks

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entitles a student to demand a certificate from the Professor of Divinity; but I have known students, who have not attended more than ten or twelve weeks, get their certificates, and those are sustained by the Presbytery; indeed, it is not known by the Presbytery whether or not the session is full: it is given as a certificate of full attendance; but the students have an opinion that they are entitled to claim a certificate at the end of three months.

Do you consider that, if regular attendance for two or more sessions were enforced at the Divinity Hall, it would exclude any considerable proportion of persons from the Church?—I should think not; it would probably protract their studies a little, but I should not think it would exclude any of them, as the thing now stands; there being no fees at the Hall.

Have you some doubt whether, if both additional attendance and fees were exacted, it would exclude any considerable number?—I should think, just now, it would have very little effect of that kind; it might probably protract the studies of a few, a little.

Have you had frequent opportunities of coming in contact with students, and knowing their means and circumstances?—Very frequent.

Do you suppose that, generally speaking, the students of Divinity, who do not give regular attendance, have the means of prosecuting their studies to any advantage in the country?—I should think they have not means sufficiently, from the want of proper society; but chiefly from the want of books; they may not have the ability of purchasing books, or an opportunity of getting them from friends.

Do you think that the session might be advantageously extended here, without bearing hard upon the circumstances of any great number of the students?—I should think so; very much.

For what length of time—for eight or nine months?—I should think so; but I may mention a circumstance that has come within my knowledge; that when Teachers, who have Parochial Schools, come into town, so far as I know, they generally employ substitutes for six months, though sometimes they are not that length of time at College—a proof that they can conveniently attend at least six months.

With the exception of those who may not have gone through their University education before they have been placed in schools—with reference to the generality of students, do you think the session could be prolonged, without any material inconvenience to the students?—I should think it could.

Do you understand that the long interruption to the classes, which is given by the long vacation, especially in the Language and Philosophy classes, is detrimental to the progress of the students?—I should think, decidedly detrimental.

Do you think it is so considered by their parents, and those interested in them?—I think it is very much considered as such, and very much considered as such by some of themselves—by those who are anxious to employ their time to advantage.

Then you do not think that the prolongation of the session would be attended with any general complaint from the students, or from their parents?—I do not think it would.

Do you think the students in general feel it to be a disadvantage, that there is little or no Examination in the Philosophical classes?—It is complained of by almost all of them, as a great disadvantage; and I have heard them frequently compare the state of this University and others, and give others the preference, because there is more vigilance and more discipline exercised in the classes.

When you studied at this University, did you find that you had sufficient access to the books of the Library?—Not sufficient access; because, when we went for the purpose of getting a book, a great deal of time, probably an hour, was spent in waiting; and because, whether it was upon a common subject or not, it very often was not in at all; or if in, you had only an odd volume or two of it. We were very much troubled in that respect.

Do you think it is in the power of a student, who happens to have a greater command of money than others, to engross a great number of books, and to detain them for a great length of time?—I believe that takes place very frequently. I have known examples of young men going to the country with books from the University Library, and keeping them at least six months; and they have the privilege of getting out any number of books, provided they deposit money in proportion.

How many have you known one individual take out?—I think I have known a family going to the country, who have deposited £14, and have got books to that amount out—pretty common books, and books that were used by the young men at the College.

Did you understand those books to be regularly returned, or to be kept long?—I believe the books I have referred to, were not returned during the summer, but at the end of it.

Have you known books kept out the whole year?—I have known books kept out the whole year; I have myself had books out that length of time.

How many have you ever had out at a time?—I think I have had from eight to ten guineas deposited at a time.

Then it would appear that there is no sort of call upon the students to return the books after a length of time?—I believe the printed schedule that they get, requires them to return them in the course of a fortnight or three weeks; but I never knew them called for, and I never knew any fault found, because they were not returned.

Then they are just taken back at the end of the period without notice?—Yes.

Does it appear to you, that there is any ground of complaint, with reference to the books in the Divinity Hall Library?—I think the Library is extremely defective: the works are very much broken down; they have odd volumes of them. But I never found access to it at all unpleasant; the Librarian was always anxious to give what books they have; but I have discovered this, that some students have got out a vast number of books, from six to ten, and twelve volumes, or upwards—books which other students were requiring in the mean time, and could not get.

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Was that an infringement of the regulations?—It was always understood to be so, and was very much complained of by the other students.

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Rev. J. Ramsay.

The Rev. *John Ramsay*, Minister of the Parish of Ormiston, called in and examined.

You were some time Librarian of the College Library?—I was.

And also of the Divinity Hall Library?—Yes.

It is presumed you had great means of knowing the circumstances of the students attending this College, in consequence of holding those situations?—I certainly had some means.

Did many of the students of this University come from the Highlands as well as from the Lowlands?—Yes, a great many.

Did it appear to you that there was any difference between the circumstances of the students from the Highlands and those from the Lowlands; or that many from the Lowlands were as straitened as any others from the Highlands?—With regard to the students from the Highlands, I did not know their circumstances particularly, because I was not acquainted with almost any of them, farther than knowing that they came from the North. I have been told that several of them were in very poor circumstances, and were supported and brought forward by the patronage of those to whom they were recommended in Edinburgh, by receiving gratis tickets, and by societies connected with the Highlands.

What do you suppose may be the annual average expense, exclusive of class-fees, for which students in those straitened circumstances are able to go through the session here?—Exclusive of fees, I think, in my time, it would be under £10.

Was that the case with respect to a considerable number of students?—With respect to all the students in those circumstances, I may say the great bulk of them were under £10.

And some of them, it is supposed, even lower?—I should think something less; two or three pounds, perhaps.

Do you suppose that an extension of the session would have excluded a considerable proportion of those students from attendance at the College?—It depends upon what the extension might be.

Say for two months, or for three months?—I think it might have excluded some, if it had been extended so much as that.

But not any very great proportion?—The session at that time was considered to be about six months; that is to say, from the end of October till the beginning of May. And had it been extended more, I think several might have been excluded; and I know it as a fact, that many of the students in the circumstances mentioned, did leave the College before the end of the session, because they were not able to support themselves any longer in Edinburgh; they left it on account of straitened circumstances.

Do you conceive that there would be any serious hardship in enforcing regular attendance at the Divinity Hall for several sessions?—I think there would be a very considerable hardship. The law at present requires one year, which I think is an advantage; because the more regular attendance can be given, the better; but to enforce the whole, or almost the whole, I think, would be attended with very considerable disadvantages; because it would preclude a great many from attending, who, according to the present arrangement, are able to attend; and it might preclude many from getting through with their studies, who are now able to do it; and there are a great many who have hitherto come forward to the Church in very poor circumstances. They have to submit to considerable sacrifices in getting their education; and, were you to enforce regular attendance all the time they are studying Divinity, it might exclude a good many of that number. I think it is of great importance, that too many should not be excluded; since it is very well known that habits of economy are absolutely necessary to those who enter into the Church; because a good many of the livings of the Church are so small, that they cannot afford a clergyman the means to maintain and educate his family, except by observing the greatest economy. Now, if you exclude that class of students who have been accustomed to fill our Churches, and open it more to those who have more funds, those persons, when they enter into the Church, will find it very difficult, when in possession of those small livings, of which there are a great many, to submit to those habits of economy which are absolutely necessary to enable us to keep up our station and respectability in society; therefore, I think, it would be perhaps doing injury, to throw too great restriction upon young men of that description.

In the case of what is called partial study, how do you conceive that the disadvantage of not being able to attend Lectures, and having access to books, can be supplied?—After the students' having laid the foundation of their education, by attending the Literary and Philosophy classes, and getting initiated into the study of Divinity, the only way that it can be supplied appears to me to be, when they go to the seats of the Presbytery, and to their parishes, to avail themselves of the assistance of the Clergy. Every clergyman is, in fact, a *Doctor* of Divinity; he naturally takes an interest in the students living under his charge; he can supply them with books, and direct them in their studies: the Members of Presbytery can also assist in that way; they are all Teachers of Divinity. That seems to be the only way in which he can make up for the loss. I think, however, the not being able to attend regularly at the University, where he can mix with his fellow-students, and get the benefit of their assistance, as well as of the Lectures of the Professor, is a very great loss.

Had you any personal experience of the disadvantages of partial attendance at the Divinity Hall?—I never had, because I was a regular attendant.

Do you know any instances in which partial attendance has been attended with prejudice?—Yes, I think I do, where young men have not availed themselves of the opportunities they had, that is to say, of the clergymen in the neighbourhood, and where they have not acquired

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that knowledge, and perhaps that practice of reading and of speaking, that they might have acquired, had they attended regularly.

Do you think there is a difference, generally, between the attainments and the qualifications of those who have attended regularly, and those who have attended partially?—I believe, in general, there may be some difference.

Do you think that is shown at the Presbyterial Examinations, or is it from their future appearances and character in the Church that you judge?—I judge more from their character as Ministers.

Then the result of your opinion is, that, while you see the great advantages of regular attendance, you think, that, if it were required universally, it would exclude an useful and a considerable proportion of the students who now enter the Church?—Yes, I am of opinion that it is a very considerable advantage to be able to attend the Divinity Hall regularly, but that it would preclude a great many useful and able persons from filling situations in the Church.

Are most of those who give only partial attendance, tutors in families in the country?—And Schoolmasters.

Do you think that such students as are tutors in families, are more likely to acquire habits of economy, than those who are struggling through difficulties, in endeavouring to carry on their own studies, at the same time that they are assisting the studies of others?—No, I do not know that; I rather think not, so far as those in gentlemen's families are concerned.

Do you not suppose that a considerable number of that class might complete their education at the Divinity Hall in the first instance, and then obtain the situations of tutors afterwards, when, perhaps, they might be more qualified for the latter?—I can state as a fact, that a great many of the description I am speaking of, find the utmost difficulty in getting through the previous course of education; and if, as is proposed, a very considerable additional burthen be laid upon them in the more advanced period of their studies, by exacting fees at the Divinity classes equal to the other classes, this must operate as a very heavy burthen indeed.

Do you think that the students are less able or more able to pay a reasonable fee, when they enter the Divinity Hall, than when they are in the Philosophy classes?—That depends upon circumstances. Those who reside in town, and who get teaching (there are a considerable number who support themselves by private teaching in this town), are much better able to pay a fee when they come to the Divinity Hall: but the greater proportion are not in that situation; they have not teaching; they come from the country, where they have acquired a little money, and their funds are frequently run out by the time they get that length. If they have a little patrimony, or have made a little money by teaching in the early part of their studies, it is in general exhausted by the time they get to the Divinity Hall. I think that description of persons are much less able to pay a fee when they enter the Divinity Hall, than when they first begin their studies at the Literary classes.

Did you ever know any individual attending College, and capable of distinguishing himself, who was stopped in his literary career by the want of funds to carry him forward?—I do not recollect any. I know instances of persons who have come to the College in very poor circumstances, but they were taken notice of by those who were able to bring them forward, and they were brought forward in that way; for instance, the late Dr. Murray, a very intimate friend of mine, was brought forward in that way. He had not wherewithal to go through the classes of the University, but he was patronized when he came here, and enabled to complete his studies.

Have you generally observed it to be the case, that, somehow or other, young men of talent find the means of getting through?—That is generally the case with those who are remarkably distinguished by talent, as Dr. Murray and Mr. Leyden, and some others.

Do you not also conceive, that a very considerable number pass through the Curriculum, both of Philosophy and of Divinity, without receiving almost any benefit whatever?—Yes, I do conceive there are a great many that receive very little benefit.

Do you think, on the other hand, that the facilities afforded for entering the Church, by the circumstance of there being hardly any expense rendered necessary, except, by the recent Regulation, one year's attendance at the Divinity Hall, may not rather have a tendency to determine the views of some to the Clerical Profession from that consideration alone, who otherwise might not think of that as their profession, and may not perhaps be very well qualified for it?—I should think the facilities that are given to that class of people, to get into the Church, may determine a good many to turn their attention that way.

Supposing that class were excluded, do you not think that that benefit might partly counterbalance the inconveniences arising from the loss of the other class you have alluded to, as a valuable class of Students?—I am by no means sure of that; because, from the circumstance I mentioned, I believe there are a very great number who enter upon their studies, induced by the view of getting easily through, and having facilities for getting forward to the Church; and then I think it is a consideration that the Church should never lose sight of, that habits of economy should be acquired; because, if they are not, the Church cannot supply the Clergy, in many situations, with the means of living otherwise.

You had the management of the Divinity Hall Library at one time?—I had the management of the Divinity Hall Library for three years, and of the College Library for about eight years. I was not principal Librarian; Mr. Dalziel was so, all the time I was there.

In what way was the Divinity Hall Library conducted at that time, with regard to the giving out of books, and the purchase of books?—There were two Librarians.

Who appointed the Librarians?—The Professor of Divinity; and the way in which they were paid was, that the Professor had the Patronage of two Bursaries, and he gave those

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Bursaries to the persons he appointed Librarians, as their payment for that office; and they met two days a-week, an hour a-day, and gave out, at those hours, the books that were in the Library to the Students of Divinity. With regard to the choice of the books, that was with the Professor; there was no particular council of the Students, or any kind of society among them for that purpose; but if any of us knew of a book, connected with Theology, that we thought would be useful to the Library, we generally, either immediately or through some channel, mentioned it to the Professor; and, if he approved of it, it was got into the Library. That was the way in which books were got into the Library at that time. I became Librarian there about 1799.

Does anything occur to you in regard to the way in which the business of the College Library was conducted at that time, or can you point out anything that you think would be an improvement with respect to it?—It was not open every day. I believe it is open more now, for the Students getting out books.

Was there a system of depositing money?—Yes, there was always, for the Students. The Professors had the power of recommending any of their friends to get out books, on their receipt; and, in those cases, there was no deposit; but when the Students applied for books themselves, they always left a deposit.

Did it occur to you, that the deposit bore hard upon the circumstances of any of the Students, or interfered with their reading?—I do not think, in the least; because they very often, when they came to the College with funds to carry them through the Session, left a guinea, which was the common deposit; sometimes more was taken—I have seen five guineas taken as a deposit for a valuable book; and they could recover their deposit at any time when they needed it. They took it up, or put it down, as they found occasion, through the Session; and they got it up at the end, when they came to settle their accounts.

Had you any instances of books being lost from the Library at that time?—There were several disappeared; and that circumstance was often discovered, from the deposits that were left in the Librarian's hand, and never called for.

Does it occur to you, that the necessity of giving a deposit prevented Students from taking out books?—I do not know any instance.

Does any other method occur to you, by which the security of the books might be provided for?—I do not know any other, because it was reckoned at that time absolutely necessary. There were a great many Students from Ireland, from the Islands abroad, and from different parts of the Empire, that the persons connected with the Library knew nothing about, and had no hold of. If they left the country, there was no way of getting back the books; the getting back their money was looked upon as some kind of security and inducement to them to return the books.

Were the books much abused by many of those who read them?—No, I do not think they were.

Did much inconvenience arise from the unrestricted use that the Professors had of the Library?—Very considerable.

Were books often kept out for many years, which it was impossible that the Professors could be using?—The Professors kept a great many in their own hands, and in their own Libraries, for years.

The books were not required to be returned at the end of each Session?—No.

Was any periodical call ever enforced of the books that were taken out?—There was not, in my time.

Do you know if any of the books were lost which the Professors had out?—I rather think there were some which could not be found, particularly at the deaths of individuals; I think, at Professor Robison's death, something of that kind happened.

Did it often happen that books have been in Professors' hands for many years?—It did happen.

A number of books?—A considerable number; and the Students frequently concluded, very unjustly, that the Librarians did not act faithfully; that is, that they denied books, when the books really were not in; but the Students thought that they were in, and that the Librarians did not wish to give them, when they really were in the hands of the Professors, or of Members of the College of Surgeons, who had a right to read books from the Library. They are a pretty numerous body, and took out a great many books.

Did it often happen that the books in the hands of the Professors, and of the College of Surgeons, were exactly the books that the Students were most needing?—Often, and particularly the new books. No doubt, the Curators took care to have a supply of those that were generally run upon, such as the common class-books; there were, perhaps, six or seven copies of those books.

Do you remember if any book was kept when you were Librarian, in which the Students had an opportunity of marking down the titles of books which they wished to be purchased for the Library?—I do not recollect any book being kept for that purpose.

Do you think it is essential for the welfare of the Library, that the principal Librarian should be a Professor?—I am not prepared to give an opinion upon that subject.

Do you think that a Professor is more likely to exert authority over the other Professors, than one who is altogether independent of them?—No, I do not think he is.

Did the Principal Librarian, in point of fact, ever attend in the Library, or perform any duty, when you were there?—Mr. Dalziel was then Principal Librarian, and he attended frequently himself; he even gave out books, attended at the Professors receiving books, and at the Matriculations and Graduations; and when I attended the Divinity Hall class, gave out the books himself, till I returned.

And yet, notwithstanding all that, this laxity went on about the Professors' books?—It was

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perfectly known that the books were out in the hands of the Professors, but the Librarian could not get them brought in; he had not the power of enforcing their being returned.

Do you remember if the accounts of the books purchased by the Divinity Hall were submitted to the inspection of the Students of Divinity, while you were Librarian?—They were not.

Do you recollect whether the Professor was in the habit of announcing in his class, that the Students might have an opportunity of satisfying themselves that the money which they contributed, was faithfully expended in the purchase of books, or that there was any notice to that effect?—I do not recollect that he ever announced such a thing; in short, we, as Students, knew nothing about it; the accounts were never submitted to us.

Mr. *William Roxburgh*, called in and examined.

Mr. W. Roxburgh.

You are a student of Divinity?—Yes.

You studied partly at Glasgow, and partly at Edinburgh?—Yes.

Can you state what is the average annual expense of a student, in humble circumstances, at Glasgow?—I believe a student, in ordinary circumstances, does not generally exceed £25. Those in *humble circumstances* (by which I understand the poorest class of students) do it, I believe, for about £16 or £17, including the class-fees; and their board and their room-rent, and the books they may need for their classes; I do not include clothes, or anything of that sort.

What is the weekly expense of a room and fire?—A very good room and fire may be got for 6*s*. a-week, for students in ordinary circumstances.

What is the expense of living?—About 5*s*.

Do you think a student can live at the same expense in Edinburgh?—Not quite so little; it will take 7*s*. or 7*s*. 6*d*. to procure as good a room in Edinburgh as may be got in Glasgow for 6*s*.

Do many of the students feel the length of the Session a hardship?—A number of them, I believe, do: at least, they go away as soon as they conveniently can; a great number of the students in humble circumstances do not come in till the Sacraments are over, and they go away when the Sacraments commence.

How many months' attendance is that?—Scarcely five.

Do many obtain certificates of regular attendance, who have not been above four months?—I rather think not; I know, if they are applied for, the Professors will object to it. If a student is taken unwell, they will not allow the Session to be lost, but they will state the circumstance.

Is it a common thing to obtain a certificate of regular attendance, although the attendance has not exceeded five months?—Yes.

When you speak of £25 being the expense of attending a Session at Glasgow, to what class of persons do you particularly refer; do you mean persons that board regularly, or that provide themselves as they can?—I mean students of the middling class, who rent a room at about 6*s*., and provide their own food; I speak from my own experience.

Has it fallen within your knowledge, that many persons struggle through a University education, at a much lower rate than that?—I have known some do it at a great deal less. I have known some do it at about £16 or £17, including the class fees; but that was with great exertion indeed.

Is it frequently that such cases occur?—I believe they occur frequently.

In stating £25 as the expense, do you suppose one person to occupy a room by himself?—Yes; if he has a companion, it will make it about £4 less.

Do not many live at the rate of about 4*s*. a-week?—Yes, I believe a number do at about 4*s*.

May not a room be had in Edinburgh for 5*s*. or less?—It may; but not quite so good as a room in Glasgow at the same money; they have certainly fallen a great deal within two years in Edinburgh.

Did you find that you had much better access to the Divinity Hall Library in Glasgow than in Edinburgh?—I must say, according to my experience, that I generally got the books more readily that I applied for in Glasgow.

Is there much difficulty in Edinburgh?—I have never applied very often here; but I have often heard my companions complain that they did not get the books they applied for.

The Rev. *John Williams*, Rector of the New Academy, Edinburgh, again called in, and further examined.

Rev. J. Williams.

Will you have the goodness to make any suggestion to the Commissioners, or give them any information which has occurred to you, with respect to the subjects to which your attention was directed in your former examination?—I should humbly propose, that no Elementary class should exist at the University, for the purpose of commencing the study of either the Greek or Latin languages; that due notice should be given, and sufficient time allowed, so that the public might understand that, after a certain period, no one could be admitted to the Greek class at the University, until he had committed to memory the essentials of the Greek Grammar, and was capable of translating, with considerable facility, the four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles; that, after a certain period, this standard should be raised, and no one be admitted except he could at least translate, with considerable facility, the Anabasis of Xenophon, and six books of the Iliad; that, in the Latin class, no one should be admitted who could not translate Sallust and Virgil with considerable facility. I would also propose, that the Examination should not be conducted by persons interested, but by an independent officer, invested with the power of excluding or admitting. I should propose that the Professor should, at the commencement of the Session, mark out a certain line of reading for every individual pupil, both during his continuance at the University, and during the recess.

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Above all, that at the termination of a Pupil's Academical studies, there should be a Public Examination by sworn officers; and that the different candidates should not be entitled to degrees, except they attained a certain prescribed standard; and that all who distinguished themselves by superior attainments, should be classed, and have their names printed, and laid before the public. I would propose that this Examination should also be open to the public, and to all the University.

Do you propose that there should be an annual Examination for those who are candidates for degrees?—I do not propose that a candidate should be annually examined, but there should be an Examination, every year, of those pupils who should have completed their Course.

You do not propose to make it compulsory, but that it should be only for those who are candidates for degrees?—Only for those who are candidates for degrees. I have not the least doubt that it would soon become the fashion, and that almost every one would rather undergo the Examination than give up his degree; a degree would then become valuable.

How many years' attendance would you propose should bring to a degree?—Three years.

Would you have one degree or two degrees?—One efficient degree.

Would you have the degree of Master at the end of three years?—I should think one degree would be quite sufficient for the majority. It is very difficult to make two efficient degrees.

Would you include the whole of the Philosophy classes, and the Mathematics, and everything within the three years?—I cannot decide. Much might be done during a period of three years' regular attendance.

Bearing in mind still what you have said, that one efficient degree would be sufficient, would it be an improvement upon the plan to have a Bachelor's degree at the end of the third year, and a Master's at the end of the fourth, the same rigid examinations for the Master's degree not being repeated, provided the Bachelor's degree had been taken with considerable reputation?—I have not the least doubt that, if the second examination was made really an examination, turning upon the merit of the candidate, it would be of great use; otherwise, I am afraid, it would soon be degraded into a mere form.

Supposing the first examination was confined to Logic, Mathematics, and the Classics, and that the second examination embraced the other branches of Natural and Moral Philosophy?—In that case, the fourth year might be most advantageously occupied, and the examination confined to those branches. I do not despair of myself seeing the day, when the school attainments of the pupil shall be so increased as to render it possible for the Greek Professor beneficially to adopt the following, or some similar Course:—That a Course of Greek History (taking Thucydides as the principal text-book) should occupy the first year, and that a Play of Sophocles should be occasionally read; that, during the second year, the Orations and Æschylus should be studied in the same manner; that Aristotle's Ethics and Rhetoric, together with a view of the principal doctrines of the Platonic Philosophy, should be reserved for the third year; that these more serious studies should be diversified by occasional readings of Pindar and Aristophanes. After such a Course, the scholar would be far better qualified to attend the higher classes of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and be capable of understanding the subjects.

In proposing that the degree should be taken at the end of the third year, it is supposed that you assume that your complete system in the Elementary classes has come to its maturity, that is to say, that it is the highest qualification?—The highest qualification. I assume that the pupil enters well acquainted with Xenophontean and Homeric Greek. I would also suggest, that many persons might, during the third year, after having been placed in communication with the Professor, be allowed to retire into the country, and not necessarily remain here. That system, I believe, has been pursued with great success at Trinity College, Dublin, where pupils are occasionally allowed to retire. From my own experience, I can say, that during the last year at Oxford, no Tutor exacts regular attendance on Lectures from a young man whom he knows to be struggling for honours; he only calls upon him occasionally, in order to judge respecting his progress from minute examination.

Conceiving that his intervention would rather delay him than forward him?—Yes. During my last year's residence at Oxford, I attended no public Lectures; I was occasionally visited and examined by my Tutor. At Christ Church, there are no lectures; the Tutor is in communication with the pupil once a-fortnight, or perhaps oftener.

Have you turned your attention to this point, whether it might be consistent with the structure and the plan of discipline of the Scotch Universities, to couple with the Professorial teaching, private reading with a Tutor, under the control of the Professors of the College?—The benefit of such a plan would be certain, provided a Tutor was allowed only to take a definite number of pupils. Under proper guidance, he might be made a most efficient aider and supporter to the Professor.

The Tutor being appointed by the Senatus Academicus?—Yes, but entirely under the control and direction of the Professor: twenty, I should think, would be fully as many pupils as ought to be allowed in such a case.

Would you propose to have particular Tutors, on particular subjects?—That is a very difficult question; I am afraid the division in that case narrows the mind more than we are aware of; but to a certain extent, the Tutors should necessarily be restricted to particular branches.

In what manner would you propose that those Tutors should be put under the control of the Professors?—That the Professor should have the direction of the course of study to be read in the private class-room of the Tutor.

And that each Professor should direct for his own branch?—Yes.

In short, your meaning is, that this system of private teaching should be subsidiary entirely

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to the labours of the Professor?—Entirely subsidiary. We know perfectly well, at the English Universities, that the Professorial duty is entirely a sinecure, at least, in most departments, to the great and serious disadvantage of the pupils; because they are unable to gain general views upon the subject of their studies; they are taught mostly by young men who have scarcely finished their own studies, and consequently are very deficient in the power of generalizing their system of instruction, and of communicating knowledge in a more condensed form.

Supposing that the circumstances of the students attending the Scotch Universities will justify an extension of the Session, do you conceive that it might be very advantageously prolonged beyond six months?—In my opinion, six months is too short a Session—nine, too long; eight, perhaps, a proper medium. But every other measure would be inefficient, without the Public Examinations by sworn officers, and placing the young men according to their talents and acquirements.

Something analogous to the Public Examination at Oxford?—Yes; I am certain that such a measure alone would elevate the whole system; because young men would labour and struggle for the distinction conferred by a high class, in the same manner as they would in order to gain a Fellowship; indeed, we often see men at Oxford, to whom Fellowships are no object, work harder than those to whom they are.

Would you make different grades, in passing the Examinations, so as not to put a young man back, because he had not got the highest eminence?—Decidedly; the great majority, after passing a fair Examination, should be entitled to their degree, but not to have their names published as entitled to Honours.

Do you consider it to be of importance, that the Examinations should not be in the hands of the Professors?—Of the greatest.

In what way would you propose that the selection of the Examiners should be made?—Young men who have distinguished themselves three or four years previously, to whom £80, for three months' exertion, would be an object.

Would that apply as well to Examinations in the exact Sciences, and in Moral Philosophy and Logic, as it would to the Classics?—Exactly in the same manner.

Are all the Examiners at Oxford sworn?—They are.

Who chooses them?—The Heads of Houses.

Has the decision of those Examiners at Oxford generally been satisfactory?—I never heard it objected to.

Have they carried sufficient weight along with them?—They always have; which they would not have done, perhaps, without the oath. This renders all private intriguing and solicitation impossible.

Are they chosen annually?—Biennially. Originally, the same Masters examined in the exact Sciences, and in the Literæ Humaniores; of late, a division has been made, and different Examiners have been appointed for each.

It is presumed, that the talent with which those Examinations are conducted frequently leads to subsequent preferment?—No doubt of it; it is a great object of ambition to young men.

Are they prohibited from having any pupils preparing for Examination?—They cannot examine a pupil of their own; nor can they examine a pupil belonging to their College.

May Examiner A. examine a pupil of B.'s, for instance?—Yes. In fact, the leading Tutors are the Examiners; but as long as the schools are open to the whole University, there can be no great abuse. I may, perhaps, be allowed to suggest, that, in my opinion, there is in Scotland a great want of intermediate Schools, between the Parochial School and the College. If there could be a dozen or twenty schools adapted for young men between thirteen and sixteen, I should look upon it as a very great improvement in Scotch education.

Would you have those Schools scattered in the different burgh towns?—Yes, with a building adapted for the purpose, and £100 a-year salary. I am satisfied that the expense would not be very great, and the benefit would be most important.

If there were a dozen such establishments, with an obligation on the Master to teach Greek up to the point you have mentioned, would that, in your opinion, accomplish the object?—It would accomplish the object entirely. I have been looking at the Academies. I looked over the Ayr Academy with great attention; but they aimed at too much; they joined it to the Parochial School, building a kind of Academical structure upon it, which I think is a mistake. At Dundee they are going to do the same thing; but while the Parochial School system is so perfect with respect to the lower orders, I think it is a great desideratum that that period, between the Parochial School and the coming to the University, should be well occupied.

Have any young men come to your Academy from any of the larger Grammar Schools in the burghs—from Montrose or from Dundee?—Not from Dundee; but several have come from Inverness and from Perth, and from Tay and from Ayr.

Have they generally been tolerably good Scholars?—Not so good as the Edinburgh ones.

Supposing the students at the University to be going on in their advanced studies in Greek and Latin, in what order would you set them to work upon Philosophy, Moral or Physical?—To a certain extent, they might go on together; during the third year they might go on together to a great extent.

Along with Greek and Latin?—Yes.

Do you suppose that they should have got a good deal of Mathematics, before they leave School?—Decidedly; the first six books of Euclid at least.

Would you, in the first year, or the second year, direct them to higher studies in Physics?—Hardly.

Not till the third year?—No.

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Would you not have them attend the Logic class till the third year?—I would have them attend the Logic class the second year.

When would you have them attend the Mathematical class?—I would have no interruption of their Mathematical studies.

How many hours a-day do you suppose would suffice for the Greek and the Latin in the first year of their attendance, supposing the portion of knowledge you have suggested were required from students before they entered?—I should say two hours for Greek, and two hours for Latin, the first year.

Would you combine any other class with it, during the first year of that Course?—Yes, the Mathematics.

One hour, or two hours, of Mathematics?—One hour.

The second year, how much Latin and Greek would you give them?—One hour a-day would suffice, provided they read privately, under the Professor's direction.

And one hour the third year also?—One hour the third year. I would reserve Moral Philosophy for the fourth year; I do not think that a boy is capable of understanding Moral Philosophy before he is eighteen.

Then, when they come for a degree in the third year, you would not expect them to be Moral Philosophers?—Certainly not. I should say, if they went through the Course I have suggested, they would find their Moral Philosophy a very easy study—a study which they might master themselves, with a good author, without the aid of a Professor.

Do you make any allowance, in any part of the time before the degree, for Chemistry or Natural History?—Not for the general business of the University.

Would you leave that to every body's choice?—Yes. I do not think that Chemistry ought to enter into the Literary part of an University education; it is more professional than general. I would suggest also, that there ought certainly to be Prize Essays for every year—the first, second, third, and fourth, and higher still for the first year after they have finished their Academical Course, when their minds are fresh from their studies, and they are capable of directing their energies towards the elucidation of any Scientific or Literary subject.

Including University Prizes, as well as Class Prizes?—University Prizes, as well as Class Prizes; but their minds will never be well trained for University Prizes, without having previously been exerted in the struggle for Class Prizes.

Do you perceive any circumstances connected with Scotland, which are likely to prevent the inhabitants of this part of the United Kingdom from reaching the same eminence as Classical Scholars, which many of them attained two or three hundred years ago?—Certainly not.

Do you suppose that the prospect of professional promotion discourages any of the natives of this country from bestowing the same attention on their Classical studies which is bestowed in England?—I would say no, provided that Classical knowledge were once established among them. The very same impulse that carries them to the common level of attainments at present, would, if the standard were raised, carry them much higher. In fact, I think that the majority of young men, intended for the Scottish Church, have greater means of attaining Classical knowledge than the generality of English Curates. The time that elapses between their entrance at the University and their regular appointment to a benefice, is often so long, as necessarily to leave much of their time unoccupied; and, when we consider that many of them spend this time as Tutors in private families, it must be confessed that they possess great facilities for making themselves finished Scholars.

You think they have opportunities of private studies arising from leisure?—Yes; and if their studies at the University had been carried to that point, when they cease to be a labour, and begin to be an enjoyment, I have no doubt they would carry them on spontaneously, not merely as an amusement, but also as the means of improving their income. The most distinguished scholars would be sure to gain the most profitable situations in families, and the literary labours of a good scholar are not without their value. The Germans are the best scholars of the day; but there the great scholars scarcely ever turn their attention to the Church: they are mostly confined within the walls of their Universities and Gymnasia. If it were once common for the Scottish young men to be excellent Greek and Latin scholars, it would become universal, because there is no difficulty. The very same time and attention that render them good Latin scholars at present, would, if they were to apply, make them good Latin and Greek scholars simultaneously: it is not the eventual reward, but the immediate distinction, that excites the ardour and rouses the energy of youthful minds. I could state a fact, as connected with my own College: I was the fifth person who took first Honours at Baliol College; and of the five, not one of us ever derived any benefit from the University.

None of them got Fellowships or Livings from the University?—Nothing in the world. One of us is now Master of a school in the West of England; Mr. Lockhart, the Editor of the Quarterly Review, is another; Sir William Hamilton was a third; the fourth is a gentleman who now holds a country living; and it is well known, that many a man struggles hard for the honour, without even a wish to possess the reward.

Some of those you have mentioned, were not looking for any benefit from the English University?—Not the slightest. It bestows a certain distinction; and a young man who finds himself at the head of his year, regards that alone as a sufficient reward.

Do you not conceive that the new Statute for the Examinations for degrees at Oxford, which passed in 1807, and which has been in operation since that time, has produced the most beneficial effects upon the studies of that place?—I may say, that it has altered entirely the character of the English Clergy and Gentry—a change that will be more visible during the next twenty years.

Even in the case of persons who are not destined for Learned Professions, do you conceive that the mode of training most likely to be effectual for sharpening the faculties and enlarging

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the mind, and particularly for giving precision of thought, is close application to Classical study?—As far as my experience goes, it is by far the most effectual means of enlarging the understanding, and at the same time of improving the taste. I have stated the standard of examination which I should propose at first, previous to admission to the Greek class—confining them to the Elements of the Greek Grammar and the Gospels and the Acts, because any young man in the country might master those to a certain extent, without much assistance.

What Grammar do you recommend as the best Greek Grammar?—I would say, that which has been drawn up for the use of the New Academy. It is partly drawn out according to Buttman, and partly according to Matthiæ. It was compiled about a year ago.

Has the use of it been confined to your Academy, or can you state whether it has been more extensively used?—Nearly 1,100 were printed; and Scotland, independently of the Academy, took 600; London took 90; the remainder were for the use of the Academy.

Is there now a call for a new edition?—They are out of print, and a new edition is nearly ready.

Do you know to what parts of the country the Grammar went, in Scotland; was it adopted in any particular Schools?—Several Schools have adopted it.

Are the rules in English, in that Grammar?—They are.

Having had experience yourself in the other principal Grammars, and having taught some of them, you are of opinion that this is the simplest and the best?—Decidedly; and I have not the least doubt, if things go on as they are now going on, that we shall see Greek Literature flourishing as much in Scotland, as it does in Germany. What we want chiefly at present, is cheap editions of the Greek Classics.

Is it your opinion, that the making of Greek, and at all events of Latin Verses, ought to be more attended to in Schools?—No doubt of it. The making of Latin Verses is one of the most efficient ways of sharpening the intellect, and of gaining a knowledge of the language. Before a boy has produced, by great exertion, two lines, we must consider the immense number of synonyms which must have occurred to his mind, and how many modes of expressing the same idea he must have rejected: so that the very process makes him acquainted, not only with the Vocabulary, but with the idiomatic turns of the language. Latin Versification ought to be regarded as a means, not as an end. At the same time, I may state, that owing to the numbers taught by one Master in this country, I fear we shall never compete with the higher English Schools in composition.

Edinburgh, Wednesday, 7th November 1827.

The Right Honourable the LORD ADVOCATE in the Chair.

[There was not a Quorum of the Commissioners present at the two following Examinations, viz. Dr. Lorimer and Dr. Lee.—Their Evidence was reported on the 9th instant, and ordered to be printed.]

The Rev. *Robert Lorimer,* LL.D., one of the Ministers of Haddington, called in, and examined.

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Have you turned your attention to the practicability of extending the Academical Session, in consistency with the circumstances of Students from the middling and lower orders of society?—Yes.

Have you formed any decided opinion upon that subject?—I should think that no Session ought to be under six months; and that for the Junior Classes, it would be advisable to extend the period perhaps to eight months. But I should think it would be desirable that the Parochial Schoolmasters, as their salaries, it is understood, are to be increased, should be a little better qualified; and that those young men that come to College, should have higher attainments in Latin and Greek: I think it is not at all advisable for them to begin the Elements of either Latin or Greek at the University.

You do not think that the prolongation of the Session would interfere materially with any considerable proportion of the Students?—I do not think it would.

In the course of your professional life, you have had considerable opportunities of knowing the circumstances of many of the Students?—Yes.

Both since you were settled and before?—Yes; my attention has been a good deal turned to those subjects.

Did you study yourself at Glasgow, or at Edinburgh?—At both. I studied Philosophy and Divinity at Edinburgh, but Law, &c. at Glasgow.

While you were yourself at College, had you any opportunity of observing whether there was any marked difference, in point of circumstances, between the Students from the Highlands, and those from the Lowlands of Scotland?—No; I do not think there were many from the Highlands, that came here to Edinburgh. There were some poor lads, but in many instances they lived together, two in one apartment, to divide the expense of room-rent, fuel, and candle.

Do you think the difficulties with which some young men from the Lowlands have to struggle, are as great as can be gone through, in any instances, by those from any other quarter?—I should think so.

The county of East Lothian, it is presumed sends a great many to College?—I do not know that there are a great many come from East Lothian; many of the farmers' sons in East Lothian follow their fathers' profession; there are few Students sent from it to the Church.

Is the opinion you have expressed, formed with reference to the average circumstances of the bulk of the Students that come from that part of the country?—Yes.

Do you believe there was a feeling generally, among their parents and friends, that the Session was too long?—No, I do not think it was; it was only five months, and some of the Students, whose circumstances did not permit them to remain, went away earlier. Those that

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had schools, and who put young men to supply their place during their absence at College, found it convenient of course to go away soon. There was no roll called; they might have gone away at any time, and got a certificate at the end of the Session.

Have you known cases where a Certificate has been given, although there has been no regular attendance?—Most distinctly; and so late as last year, I know two instances of a ticket being taken out in one of the Philosophy classes at the beginning of the Session, and a certificate asked at the end of it, and it was got.

And the young men had not been attending?—They had not been attending; they were in families in the country. One of the young men employed a friend who attended the class, to know what were the subjects prescribed for Essays, and he wrote an essay and sent it in, which made it pass as if he had attended.

Do you suppose that cases of Students getting out their tickets for the Philosophy classes, and not attending, are not unfrequent?—I can only speak as to my own experience; but those young men told me what they had done, and they understood that it was practised by others in their circumstances. But were there two or three examinations in the week, the time and trouble of calling a roll every day would be saved, and besides other great advantages, the regular attendance of the Students would be secured.

What length of course would you recommend for Students of Divinity; how many Sessions do you think they ought to attend regularly?—Three full Sessions. It is high time that a start should be made for higher distinctions in the Sacred Literature and qualifications of the Ministers of the Church of Scotland.

Is it your opinion, supposing any change should be made, such as you now recommend, that any considerable proportion of those whom it is desirable to see enter the Church, would be excluded?—There, no doubt, would be some that would find it inconvenient, particularly at first, till they made arrangements for it, as Teachers of Schools and Tutors in families. But those that keep schools, might make some arrangements for their absence. It would be more difficult for those in families, to be sure; but were they not to go into such situations, till their own education were completed, they would be better qualified for fulfilling the important duties of a Tutor.

You do not consider that the circumstances of the Students are any serious objection to such an arrangement?—Many Students would have private teaching during the Session of the Colleges, sufficient to subsist themselves; at any rate, as there is no lack of Candidates for the Ministry, a public good should not be made to give way to a partial and temporary inconvenience. On no account ought partial, or rather non-attendance on the Lectures of the Theological Faculty, to be permitted; such a mode of education would not be tolerated in the Medical or in any liberal profession.

Do you think the inconvenience would be such as to exclude any considerable proportion?—There is such a number of Students, far more than the Church requires, that I do not think it would have any considerable effect on the proportion of Students, or unfavourable influence on the interests of the Church.

In the course of three regular and complete Sessions, would you include the teaching of any other branches, besides those which are at present thought indispensable?—I think it would be an important addition to the course of Theological Study, to have a Professorship of Biblical Criticism instituted. This seems to be the more necessary now, from the turn which Sacred Criticism has taken among the learned on the Continent of Europe (I allude to the Neologists), and which, from the increased intercourse, is likely to find its way into this country, and if not met or counteracted by sounder principles and canons of criticism, may do much mischief. Instruction is also wanted on the Geography of the East, the Antiquities of the Hebrews—their language, poetry, customs, manners, &c., which would greatly serve to illustrate the Scriptures. It would likewise be very useful to have the Students instructed in the nature, government, and discipline of the Church, and in the qualifications and duties of her Ministers. It may not be improper to remark, that as all these branches of education are embraced by the scheme of study pursued at the dissenting Theological Seminaries in this country, it were a great reproach, as well as manifest disadvantage to the Established Church, to have her Clergy worse educated and inferior in professional attainments to those who dissent from her communion; and it should be remembered, that if the minds of Students are not specially turned to such subjects in their preparations for the Ministry, it is very questionable if they will ever find leisure to prosecute them after they have entered on the multifarious duties of a parochial charge in Scotland.

Do you think that there ought to be regular Examinations in the Divinity Class?—Most assuredly, and in all the Classes twice or thrice a week; and also Essays written upon the principal subjects.

Besides the Discourses required by the Church?—I should think so. More good is to be expected from exciting, directing, and exercising the powers of the mind, than from the *quantum* of knowledge communicated. Five hours of *mere Lectures* in the week is not likely to make great proficients in any Science: a diligent Student will devote as many hours *in a day* to reading and study. By Examinations and Exercises, the Professor would be best able to give certificates of the attendance, talents, and attainments of his Students.

Are you at all acquainted with the expense of living, of the poorer class of Students attending the College?—Not exactly.

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Edinburgh, Thursday, 8th November 1827.

The Right Honourable LORD BINNING in the chair.

The Rev. *John Lee*, D.D., Minister of Lady Yester's Church, Edinburgh, was examined as follows:—

You have had occasion to be acquainted with the practice of the Universities of Scotland, both from your own studies, and from your subsequent investigations?—I have had very extensive opportunity of acquaintance, both with the ancient and modern state of the Universities.

At which of the Universities were you educated?—At the University of Edinburgh, which I attended eleven years, from 1794 to 1804 inclusive.

Is the practice of the Latin and Greek Classes nearly the same now as it was at the time you attended?—I can scarcely venture to say that it is the same, or nearly the same, not having had personal opportunities of observing the method of proceeding of late; but I rather believe, that when I attended, the Examination was much more minute than it is now—at least, to the best of my recollection, not one of the Students, in the Greek class in particular, was examined less frequently than three times in the week; no doubt, the numbers were not so great as they are now; but in other respects, I am not aware of any material difference.

Did you experience great disadvantages from the want of Examinations and imperative Exercises in the Philosophical classes?—I certainly am convinced that a great deal more would have been done, particularly by the Students of Moral and Natural Philosophy, if there had been Examinations, and if Exercises had been prescribed. From the want of these in the Moral Philosophy class, I have felt inconvenience oftener than once since I left College; for (not to mention other considerations) as the subject is one to which I was more partial than almost any other, I might have had some opportunity of becoming known to the Professor during an attendance of three complete Sessions, if there had been Examinations and Exercises. I had occasion to ask a recommendation from Mr. Stewart some years ago, when I had an appointment in view, which, in my apprehension, would have been secured by the favourable testimony of one whose name is deservedly so highly distinguished. Mr. Stewart's answer was, "I cannot presume to transmit a written testimonial in favour of one with whom I am not personally acquainted." He added, indeed, "Although, however, I have not the pleasure of knowing you personally, I am no stranger to the extent and variety of your literary attainments; and the flattering accounts I have received from some of our common friends (in whose judgment I have entire confidence) of your philosophical turn of mind, would make me happy to see you placed in a situation where you would have it in your power to prosecute your favourite studies with an undivided attention." The letter contained other expressions indicative of a favourable opinion, but I never produced it, as Mr. Stewart could not say that he knew me personally. Now, though I derived much greater benefit from Mr. Stewart's Lectures than from some other classes, in which there were frequent Examinations and numerous Exercises, I cannot help saying, that it is a very great hardship that a young man, though ever so much devoted to study, should be quite unknown to the Professor whose lectures he attends; and it is rather vexatious to think that he can obtain nothing more than such a Certificate of attendance as may be obtained by one who has been as negligent as possible, or who has not even been personally present five or six times, if at all, during the whole Session. I cannot say that it appeared to me, or that to this hour it appears to me, that the practice in the Logic class, in respect to Examinations and Exercises, was by any means deficient; inasmuch as Dr. Finlayson, besides giving most excellent Lectures, prescribed many subjects for Essays, and had Examinations two days every week. They were not imperative, however, but almost all who could conveniently attend, or in fact were not prevented by the necessity of being present at another class which met at the same hour, were examined, and pretty strictly.

Were those Examinations at a separate hour?—At a separate hour. Two additional hours were given at least every week; and during one of the two sessions when I attended, he had two other hours in the week for lectures on General Metaphysics, to which (if I am not mistaken) Students who had previously attended, had free access. The number of Exercises prescribed in the course of the winter, I think, might be about six at the utmost. A very great proportion of the Students performed those Exercises, and, I believe, in general, with very considerable care. I have reason to be partial to the system pursued in this Class, as it was the means of introducing me to the favourable notice of Dr. Finlayson, to whose good opinion I was indebted for several steps of preferment; and, indeed, I may trace all my success in life to the friendship of those Professors whose inspection of their Students was the most minute, and who required the most rigorous account of the attention paid to their instructions.

Have you occasion to know, that most of the Philosophical Classes in the College of Edinburgh met oftener than one hour a-day formerly?—I do know, for certain, that a little before the middle of the last century, some of the Philosophical classes met three hours in the day. There is an account of the University of Edinburgh in the Scots' Magazine for August 1741: and I have good reason to believe, that the account of the classes which is contained in that volume, was furnished by the individual Professors. My reason for thinking so is this: I have here, in the handwriting of Mr. Macky, the Professor of History, a paper endorsed thus, "Magazine, August 1741—Account of my Colleges." This paper contains an account of Mr. Macky's classes, which had been somewhat more extended than what appears in the Magazine; but it is reduced, by including various clauses in brackets, so as to correspond with the Magazine almost exactly; and from this circumstance I infer, that in all probability the others were furnished likewise by the Professors. There are some parts of the account

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which I will state briefly. In the first place, the Classes met for a much longer period of the year than they do now. The Humanity class began on the 1st of October, and continued till July or August; in fact, it continued just about as long as the High School does now, or within a month of the same time. With regard to the class of Logic, it appears from this statement, that it met three hours a-day, and that it began on the 10th of October and continued to the end of May, that is, nearly eight months. I have other authentic accounts of the manner of proceeding in that class, which I conceive to be of importance. I have before me a Memoir of the life of a very eminent person, who died about twenty years ago, Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk, written by himself, in which he states, that he went to the Logic class in the year 1736, "which class was taught (I quote his words) by Mr. John Stevenson, who, though he had no pretensions to superiority in point of learning and genius, yet was the most popular of all the Professors, on account of his civility and even kindness to his Students, and at the same time the most useful; for being a man of sense and industry, he had made a judicious selection from the French and English Classics, which he gave at the morning hour of eight, when he read with us Aristotle's Poetics and Longinus on the Sublime." (I may here state, that the class at that time included Rhetoric as well as Logic.) "At eleven, he read Heineccius's Logic and an Abridgment of Locke's Essay." (This was Wynne's Abridgment.) "In the afternoon, at two, he read to us a compendious History of the Ancient Philosophers, and an account of their tenets. On all these branches we were carefully examined at least three times a-week. Whether it was owing to the time of life at which we entered this class, being all about fifteen years of age or upwards, when the mind begins to open, or to the excellence of the Lectures, and the nature of some of the subjects, we could not then say; but all of us received the same impression—namely, that our minds were more enlarged, and that we received greater benefit from that class than from any other. With a due regard to the merit of the Professor, I must ascribe this impression, chiefly, to the natural effect which the subject of Criticism and of rational Logic has upon the opening mind." A similar account of this class has been given by Dr. Erskine, in an Appendix subjoined to a Sermon on the death of Principal Robertson, and also by the late Sir Henry Moncreiff, in his Life of Dr. Erskine. Mr. Stewart, in his Life of Dr. Robertson, without entering into equal detail, has stated, that to Dr. Stevenson's "valuable prelections (particularly to his illustrations of Aristotle's Poetics and Longinus on the Sublime), Dr. Robertson has been often heard to say, that he considered himself as more deeply indebted than to any other circumstance in his Academical Studies." Here I cannot help expressing some surprise at the unqualified manner in which the late venerable Professor Jardine has spoken, as if the practice of most of the Scottish Colleges had been, and still were, for the Professor of Logic to meet his Students one hour only each day, for five or six days a-week; and as if Lectures were still delivered on the Logic of Aristotle, or on some one of the Synopses or Abridgments of his system. In point of fact, the Logic of Aristotle has scarcely been a subject of Lecture in Edinburgh since the year 1730. In Aberdeen, it has been discarded since 1751, when Dr. Reid was appointed to the one College, as Dr. Beattie was soon afterwards to the other. And in St. Andrews, it has been equally neglected since the appointment of Dr. Watson as Professor of Logic, about the year 1756. In two Universities besides Glasgow, it has also been the practice of the Professor of Logic to meet oftener than one hour a-day, and to prescribe numerous Exercises, as well as to hold frequent Examinations.

Does it appear that, generally speaking, the other classes met as many hours as the Logic class did in the time of Professor Stevenson?—Some of them certainly did. I have reason to think that the classes of Languages met at least as frequently; Natural Philosophy began the 10th of October, and continued to the 1st of June. I do not know that the Moral Philosophy class met so frequently as the Language classes, or Logic; and it then continued exactly six months. Sir John Pringle was Professor at that period, and gave a very extensive Course on Pneumatology, Ethics, theoretical and practical, and the principles of Civil Government. He also prescribed to his students Discourses on important subjects, which were delivered before the Principal, and with open doors. I believe, at the time when Dr. Ferguson became Professor of Moral Philosophy, which was in the year 1764, the class met only once a-day, from the beginning of November to the middle of April, and from that period, if not sooner, the Examinations seem to have been discontinued; but written Exercises were still required, and very generally given in during his incumbency; but not, so far as I know, in the time of his successor. The number of Lectures given by Dr. Ferguson in 1766, was 102.

Were any catalogues called in your time?—No catalogues were called; but in the Greek and Latin classes, a Censor was set in a conspicuous seat, who took notice of absentees; and in the Greek class in particular, places were permanently allotted to the students in the several benches, so that the absence of one or two could very easily be marked.

Do you know when the alteration in the length of the session was introduced, and how?—I do not know when it was introduced, or how. I rather think there has just been a gradual reduction of it. I do not understand that there ever has been any authority for diminishing the length of the session in this University. I may state, perhaps, as a matter of opinion, that about the year 1740, soon after the rise of the secession from the National Church, a greater number of persons than formerly began to attend College, with a view to the study of Divinity. Those who intended to become Preachers, in connexion with the secession, were not bound by the same strict rules which had been understood to apply to students of the Established Church; and though their application, while they continued their attendance, was often very intense, it was no uncommon thing for them to withdraw earlier than others. A diminution of the numbers towards the close is supposed to have afforded a pretext for shortening the session.

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Do you understand that the length of the session was fixed by any of the former visitations, or by any acts of the Town-council?—I cannot, at this moment, state very exactly that it was fixed in this University in either of those ways; but I know that it did correspond with the length of the session in the other Universities; and in all these, about the period of the Reformation, and for more than 100 years after it, the session was not of less than ten months' duration, and in some cases, eleven months. At the commencement of the last century, about nine months was the usual length of the session; and apparently down to 1741 in this University, the session was at least eight months in most of the classes. I perceive that the Medical classes did not meet so long, but the School of Medicine, at that time, was only in its infancy. I have likewise to state, on the authority of the same Manuscript to which I formerly referred (Dr. Carlyle's Memoirs), that at that period "all that the Regents could demand for a session of the College, was one guinea from the 1st of November to the 1st of June;" probably that time might be considered as sufficient to entitle a student to receive his certificate of regular attendance. It appears quite evident, that the Humanity class, and I believe the first Greek class, were understood to meet for a much longer period. I could easily state, from the notes which I have taken from the Diet-books of some Colleges, what was the exact length of the session from the Reformation in 1559 down to the end of the last century; but it may be sufficient to refer to the period intervening between the Revolution in 1688 and the year 1745; and it must be recollected that, during the early part of that period, Scotland was considered as being in a state of great poverty. The sessions of St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, were as follows:—

From Oct. 29, 1689,	to July 20, 1690.	From Oct. 30, 1697,	to July 12, 1698.
30, 1691,	22, 1692.	31, 1698,	12, 1699.
29, 1692,	22, 1693.		
31, 1693,	14, 1694.	From Nov. 1, 1733,	to July 1, 1734.
31, 1694,	20, 1695.	1, 1735,	1, 1736.
31, 1695,	24, 1696.	Oct. 11, 1736,	to June 9, 1737.
31, 1696,	23, 1697.	10, 1739,	4, 1740.

In the year before the Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard were united, the session lasted from October 10, 1746, to June 9, 1747, exactly eight months.

In 1693-4, the session of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, lasted from the 7th of December to the 3d of June. In 1694-5, from November 28 to June 1. In 1709-10, from November 15 to April 28. In 1712-13, from November 11 to April 28.

Do you understand that there is any material difference between the circumstances of the students at present, and the circumstances of those who attended this University formerly, the general difference of the times being considered?—I scarcely think that there is any material difference. The expense of living has not much increased during my recollection; I know that the common articles of provisions, when I was a student, were fully higher in price than they are now. I am not sure whether the rents of the rooms may not have advanced somewhat—I believe they have; but in no other respect do I believe there is any difference.

The question had reference particularly to the commencement of the last century?—I can only say that at that period a great number of young persons in the lowest circumstances in life did attend the University, and many of these became very eminent in different professions. I know, however, that there was then a much greater proportion of Bursaries than there has been of late years; in particular, there was a Bursary supported by every Presbytery of the Church, and there were a good many more Bursaries which were paid by Government—from the Revolution, at least, down to about the period of the Union. These Bursaries were capable of supporting young men much longer than the same sum could do now, owing to the depreciation of money.

How do you account for the disappearance of those Bursaries?—I can account for it, I believe, very satisfactorily. I may state, first of all, that Bursaries in the gift of the Presbyteries may be traced almost from the Reformation, and they became universal in the time of the Covenanters, about the year 1641. It was then enacted by the General Assembly, that every Presbytery, consisting of twelve Ministers, shall maintain a Bursar of Divinity; and where the number is fewer than twelve, they shall be joined with those out of another Presbytery where the number exceeds.

So that, for every twelve Ministers of the Church, there was to be a Bursary maintained?—Yes; and in that way, there appear to have been at least seventy Bursars of Theology.

Were those maintained by the Clergy out of their stipends?—The maintenance was "to be taken from the Kirk penalties, according to the design of the first act for maintaining Bursars," and every Bursar of Theology was to have at least £100 Scots. There are various Acts of the Assembly, containing additional injunctions on this matter, down to the year 1701, when it was appointed, that besides the usual Presbytery Bursars, eight Bursars, having what was then called the Irish Language (that is the Gaelic), were to be maintained by the synods, and they were to receive £10 sterling at least. There are many Acts of the Assembly on this subject; but in the year 1737, an Act of Assembly was passed, setting forth, that from the multitude of Probationers in the Church, the reason of maintaining Bursars now ceasing, the obligation on Synods and Presbyteries to support Bursars as students in Divinity, is superseded, until the Assembly see fit to revive the same. Many Presbyteries, however, did continue the Bursaries; and in the year 1756, the above Act of 1737 was repealed, and some new provisions were made on the subject. I know one case of a Bursary which existed within the last ten years, which has been discontinued—a Bursary in the Presbytery of St. Andrews, amounting to about £18 sterling a-year; but it had long been misapplied—instead of being given to a student of Divinity, it had been given to a superannuated preacher, and when this person died, the Members of the Presbytery almost unanimously resolved to discontinue con-

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tributing towards it; the contribution had been made from the funds of the different Kirk-sessions. A few Bursaries of this kind still exist, but probably not one-tenth of what can be ascertained to have existed formerly. There must have been altogether above 160 Bursars of Theology at the commencement of the last century; for in addition to those who were maintained by Presbyteries, I can trace above ninety others; so that really, more than the whole number of students required for the service of the Church might have been, at that period, educated gratuitously.

Though a greater proportion may have got Bursaries formerly than do now, do you suppose there is any such change in the circumstances generally of the students, that they cannot now afford a session of eight or nine months, if they were able to afford a session of that length at the commencement of the last century?—I certainly do not think there has been any such change as to make it at all desirable to reduce the length of the session. The present system has the effect of introducing a very considerable number of inferior scholars, who are not likely to do credit, either to the Church, or to any stations to which they may be appointed. I have not the least doubt that the extension of the session would exclude some; but then I do not conceive that that would be any evil at all. And I am clearly of opinion, that the students who are not destined for any particular profession (sons of country gentlemen, for instance) could much better afford to pass a long session now, than they could have done at the beginning of the last century.

You are acquainted with the circumstances of the students, both at St. Andrews and at Aberdeen?—Very well; and likewise with the circumstances of many who study in Edinburgh.

Having been a Professor both at St. Andrews and Aberdeen?—Yes; I was eleven years a Theological Professor at St. Andrews, and I taught Logic and Moral Philosophy one session at Aberdeen.

Do you conceive there is any material difference between the circumstances of the students at Aberdeen and at Edinburgh, so as to prevent that extension of the session at Aberdeen?—I certainly do not; my conviction is, that there is a greater proportion of very poor students at Edinburgh than there is even at Aberdeen, and the reason is very obvious—a greater number study at Edinburgh, particularly when they arrive so far as to be students of Divinity, in the hope of being appointed to situations as Tutors, or obtaining private teaching. I was very well acquainted with the circumstances of many students in Edinburgh when I studied here myself; and I have not the least scruple in stating, that I believe I experienced as great difficulty myself as any individual who was a student along with me, and I well know how cheerfully students do submit to privations, who are anxious to get forward in their studies, and how much more willing they would be to have the time extended than diminished, if they had reason to believe that in this manner they would be much better qualified for the situations at which they aim.

Have you made inquiries recently, as to what may be the expense at present, at which students can attend during the session of this College?—I have made various inquiries, both of young men who have studied at Aberdeen, and of such as have studied, or are now studying at Edinburgh. When I was last at Aberdeen, I made inquiry of several students who had been in my own class, some of whom, I had reason to think, were among the least affluent of the number, and the class which I taught was the most numerous which had been known in that department of study, consisting of about fifty. I have before me some notes which I made at the time of a conversation with one of them. This young man, now a preacher, stated to me, that he did not think that students in general, even from the poorest classes, would complain of the prolongation of the session as a hardship, if a general rule were made to apply to all the Universities. He remembers the annual expense of boarding and lodging seven or eight years ago: he and another paid £2. 10*s.* a-session for lodging, £1. 5*s.* each, and he does not think more would have been charged for six months than for five; they took the room for the half-year; his whole expense, the first session, including fees, was £16, the fees being between £4 and £5; the price of a gown is £2. 2*s.* The circumstances of this student may be guessed at, when it is stated, that he bought an old gown for 7*s.*, and after using it for four years, he sold it again for 5*s.* This person had been four or five years a teacher himself, before a schoolmaster came to the parish capable of teaching Latin; this had first induced him to think of becoming a scholar. He was a full-grown man before he came to College, and probably could not live so abstemiously as I have known many youths do.

Did that £16 include lodging, board, fees, and all expenses?—All expenses whatever. I have in my hand an answer to several queries which I sent to another young man, who was one of my students, and who is the son of a schoolmaster in the north. In answer to the question, "What do you conceive might be the annual expense of living, among those of your contemporaries who were in the least easy circumstances?" he says, "Generally two students occupy one apartment; among the poorer class, frequently three lodge together, and of consequence, by this arrangement, the expense of living, &c. is lessened. I think the sessional expense for lodging, victuals, coals, and candles, may be fairly averaged at £8; hence, were the session extended an additional month, the expense thus incurred would only amount to the trifling sum of £1. 12*s.*" I have a number of other answers which I have received upon this subject.

Does the other information you have received from Aberdeen students coincide with what you have just given?—Entirely on that point.

From the means you have had of comparing the expenses at Aberdeen with those at St. Andrews, at Edinburgh, and at Glasgow, do you think that the expense is pretty much the same at all the Universities?—I think very nearly the same, but I know that many students contrive to live in Edinburgh during a longer session than that of Aberdeen, even at a smaller

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expense than any that has ever been stated to me by students either of St. Andrews, Glasgow, or Aberdeen.

Can you state some instances of that?—I shall mention the instance of a young man who is now attending in the third year of his Philosophical Course, and who, I think, promises to be a very excellent scholar. This young man states to me, that during the two preceding sessions, his expense of living averaged about 6*s.* 9*d.* a-week; this includes room-rent and fire, for which two articles he paid 3*s.* a-week; the amount for 24 weeks, at 6*s.* 9*d.* per week, is £8. 2*s.*, and as the lodging cost £3. 12*s.*, the whole expense of maintenance was £4. 10*s.* He stated, that he had occasionally supplies of butter and cheese from the country, but everything else he bought, and those supplies were to a very small extent. The mode of living in the case referred to was this: He breakfasted on porridge and milk in the morning; he had for dinner, three days a-week, broth and a little meat; on other days bread and milk, sometimes potatoes and herrings; he had tea in the afternoon, but no supper;—and this he stated to be a very general mode of living. He has known some who lived, as he expressed it, more meanly than this,—dining merely on potatoes and a little butter. He knew one young man attending College last winter, who never wore stockings, but merely gaiters; this young man and his companion lived all the winter on 5*s.* a-week each, including room-rent, fire and candles, and sometimes the expense was only 4*s.* 9*d.* This was only about £6 in the six months. I may state, that I have known some students who scarcely ever allowed themselves even candles, and who wrote their exercises, and prepared their lessons, by the light of the fire. Many others do not use fire, except in the evening, and some not even then. This young man stated further, that some of his acquaintances paid 8*s.* 6*d.* and 9*s.* a-week, without appearing to live much better, but they managed worse; in particular, they had often beef-steaks, which are an expensive article.

Have you occasion to know that that young man is a very promising scholar?—I consider him very promising, and I have recommended him repeatedly as a Teacher. I may state how I came to ascertain his merits: I had been engaged two or three days in examining Bursars who had attended College for some years, and who, in order to entitle them to the payment of their Bursaries from Heriot's Hospital, must give proof of making progress in their studies. This young man brought me a letter from the country, stating that he was very desirous of obtaining private teaching; and at the same time he produced a certificate from two Professors. I had been so much struck a few days before by the deficiency in some of the students who had very flattering certificates, that I told him plainly I could not venture to recommend him to private teaching, unless he would submit to be examined; he at that time had been only one year at College. I examined him on the same passages in a Greek author, and in one or two of the Latin classics, on which those more advanced students had been examined by a Committee of Governors of Heriot's Hospital; and I may state, that those young men were examined only on passages which they had read at College; but the appearance which this young man made, though he had never before read the passages, was so very superior to the best of them, that I said, without any hesitation, that I would recommend him to employment if it came in my way; and having recommended him accordingly, I know that he gives very great satisfaction.

Had he got any Greek before he came to College?—He had got a little at a school in one of the Royal boroughs; he had been originally at a Parochial School.

Do you apprehend that the details you have now given apply to the circumstances and means of living of a considerable proportion of the students?—To a great proportion. I believe those who find the greatest difficulty in going on in this very parsimonious way of living, are persons who, before they have become students, had begun to follow some profession, some mechanical profession perhaps, and who, while they were engaged either thus, or in rural labour, had never been accustomed to be stinted in their diet. I may state, as an instance of the inutility of carrying on young men who are not sufficiently prepared for College, and who have no peculiar aptitude for learning, the case of a shepherd from the Border, which was mentioned to me the other day by Mr. Henderson, Minister of Stockbridge Chapel. This person having accumulated a small sum, consisting partly of his own earnings and partly of the earnings of two sisters, both of whom were servants in families in that neighbourhood, thought it would be a very desirable thing for him to devote himself to the service of the Church, in connexion with what is called the Presbytery of Relief. He passed four years of attendance at the Philosophy classes, and four years afterwards at the Divinity Hall, living in such a way that his appearance, according to the representation made to me, was materially changed; he seemed to become prematurely wrinkled, and altogether unlike what he was when he began his studies. Such a person, I have reason to think, is more depressed by abstinence, especially if he has long been accustomed to animal food, than another who has never been much in the use of having regular meals, as is the case with many boys who attend country schools. This person, however, with all his self-denial, made no progress, and when he applied to the Presbytery of Relief for a Licence, they found him totally unfit for the duties which he wished to undertake, and he was obliged to return to his former occupation, much less fit for it than he had originally been, and totally unfit to become even one of the most common Schoolmasters, for he had acquired no learning at all.

At what age was he when he began?—I could not state his age exactly; he was a full-grown man; he had been several years acting as a shepherd. I remember one of my own contemporaries at College, who had been, I believe, a ploughman; then he had become a soldier, and had been many years in the ranks, and after returning to his home, was unwilling to resume the laborious occupation to which he had been bred, and became, as he thought, a scholar, by his attendance at College, and did at last, with much difficulty, obtain a Licence with one of the bodies of Seceders; but his ability was so inconsiderable, and his

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learning so defective, that he never could obtain a settlement, and, I believe, at this moment he is totally unfit even to teach a School.

Adverting to the difficulties which you mention so many students experience, do you conceive that they still would be able to afford an extension of the Session?—I am persuaded that as many of them as it is desirable to bring forward, would still be able to contrive to pass through an extended Session, if they are capable of distinguishing themselves in such a manner as to attract the favourable notice of the Professors, or other literary persons to whom they may be recommended. The probability is, that by teaching, or by some other modes of employment, they might be able to pass eight or nine months as well as they do six; and, in point of fact, all the students from the poorer classes, who, about the third or fourth year of their attendance, obtain teaching, from that moment continue to live in Edinburgh all the year round.

Taking into your consideration the circumstances that you have mentioned, do you think it would be an advantageous thing for the interests of Literature, and more particularly as connected with the Established Church of Scotland, if there were to be a very extensive establishment of Bursaries at the different Universities?—I am not friendly to Bursaries. I think I may venture to state, that of the students who complete their Course in Edinburgh, scarcely any of the poorest ever obtain Bursaries, or ever so much as think of applying for them. I never knew any young men, who laboured under difficulties, who enjoyed Bursaries at Edinburgh.

To what do you attribute that apparently extraordinary circumstance?—They are given to favourites of the individuals who hold the Patronage; and I am not persuaded, that in general it is the practice to proceed on the principle of selecting those that are the most promising, or the most needy.

If Bursaries were to be established, putting the election in the hands of the Professors, to be given to those who pass the best Examination, would that reconcile you more to the establishment of such institutions?—It might, if I was sure that even the Professors would continue, for any length of time, faithfully to apply them according to the original intention; but my experience goes to establish this very unwelcome fact, that even in those cases in which the original regulations of the Bursary were the most strict, Professors have sometimes departed so far from them, as, whenever the Bursaries were of any value, to give them to their own nearest relatives, probably to their own sons, when many other not less promising, and certainly much more indigent, young men were left without them.

Would any security be derived, if new bursaries were to be established, limited to persons in absolute want of such things, superadding always the quality of scholarship to be evinced by Examination?—Unless there were some superior controlling power over the Professors, I would have no confidence in their adherence to any rules, however strict; because I have found, in cases in which Divinity Bursaries were only to be given to Masters of Arts, and Masters of Arts who ought, by the then regulations, to have been strictly examined, yet, whenever a young man had interest to procure such a Bursary, he was, as a matter of course, made a Master of Arts; and besides this, when an Examination was necessary, it has been a very rare thing to decide by comparative trial in the case of Divinity Bursaries. Such a practice has, indeed, long prevailed at St. Andrews, with regard to the small Foundation Bursaries in the United College of St. Andrews; and a similar practice has been of late years introduced at Aberdeen, in assigning a great number of Bursaries, some of them of considerable value.

Supposing means were to be devised, either by such control of the Professors as might be found available, or by vesting the election of the Bursars in hands independent of the Professors, to prevent those abuses, is it your opinion that Bursaries would be advantageous, if given only to deserving objects?—I am decidedly averse to the establishment of Bursaries. I think it rather has a tendency to generate meanness of spirit in those who hold them, unless they are to a certainty given as the reward of merit; but I know, that in my own case, I would have had an insuperable aversion to apply for a Bursary; and in whatever difficulties any relative of mine might ever be placed, it is a thing to which I at least could not reconcile myself. I think it is not desirable that education should be given gratuitously (except the common branches, to those who cannot possibly afford to obtain them otherwise); but I think it is much more objectionable to pay any class of people for receiving the benefit of education; which is, in fact, what takes place with regard to Bursaries. This, however, does not seem to have been the opinion of former times; for I find, that not only were young men supported at College at the public expense, but it was a very common practice to pay their full expense at the Grammar Schools and Parish Schools, and even to pay for their books out of the weekly collections, or other funds of the poor.

In those periods, was there a great deficiency of numbers for supplying the Church in particular?—That has been sometimes assigned as a reason for some of those practices; but I do not think that the deficiency was nearly so great as has been commonly represented; because I know for certain, that this country furnished Professors and Ministers, not only within the bounds of Scotland, but likewise to other Protestant countries. There were a great number of Professors and Ministers in the Low Countries from Scotland—so great, indeed, as sometimes to approach nearly to the number in similar situations in this country.

Might not that happen, in some degree, from the troubles which existed at the period in Scotland?—It might in some degree, but I cannot think altogether; for the same thing had taken place before the Reformation—I mean to say that before the Reformation many Professors had been furnished to foreign Universities from Scotland.

The fact at present being, that there is no deficiency of Candidates for the Church, but rather a superabundance, are you apprehensive that the establishment of Bursaries might tend rather to increase the supply inconveniently?—I do certainly think so. Because the supply of

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Preachers was thought sufficient, so early as about the year 1707, a number of Bursaries, which had been established at the Revolution, were withdrawn: for instance, there were formerly nine Exchequer Bursaries at St. Andrews, at £15 each; and all of them were withdrawn except three, which were reduced to £10 each; and the reason assigned was, that there was by that time a sufficient supply of Preachers for the Established Church.

Do you conceive it would be a preferable system, if such Foundations were obtained by young men upon comparative trial, as a reward for their merit, at the conclusion of their studies, to be enjoyed for a certain number of years?—My objection to Bursaries would, in that case, in a great measure cease, if they were appointed in the same manner in which they were under the original foundations of some of the Universities. The persons holding Bursaries of any considerable value generally became Regents, and conducted the young men through a course of study for at least four years; and if any such measure were in contemplation, either to appoint Tutors who might teach particular branches, or rather to appoint Tutors who might assist in carrying young men forward through every stage of their Academical Course, I would think that such a destination of a portion of the public money would be highly beneficial.

But as a means of education, you think it better to leave merit to struggle with all the difficulties which it at present has to contend against, than to aid it by means that appear so questionable as you seem to think the Bursaries are?—I do, decidedly. I do not know, in all my extensive acquaintance, of any individual who ever was checked in his progress by the absolute inability of finding means for carrying on his studies, if he was capable of acquiring, even in a moderate degree, the preparation necessary for the profession to which he aspired. I may state that, in my own case, from the time when I was eighteen years of age, I bore the whole expenses of my education; and I passed through a more expensive education than ordinary, having, about that period, begun the study Medicine, after having been four previous years at College, and in that way attended many more classes than are usually attended by persons in the same condition of life, and not having entered upon the study of Divinity till the year when I finished the study of Medicine.

Then, in that way, you conceive that the expenses of your own education were considerably greater than those of most other young men?—Very much greater than the expenses of those who merely study Divinity, and who do not pay fees. The expense of the class-fees, in my own instance, was greater than the charge for living, though, during two of the years to which I refer, the expense of the most essential necessaries of life was more than double what it has been for some years past—I speak of the years 1799 and 1800. The same sum which would have supported a student five months in the winter 1799-1800, or 1800-1, should support him equally well during ten months in the present times, in so far as the mere article of provisions is taken into account.

Bearing in your mind all that you have said of the difficulties under which the students of Divinity labour, would you recommend that fees should be exacted by the Professor of Divinity?—I think it is reasonable that fees, to a certain extent, should be paid. I know that there would be resistance to such a measure at first; but I am strongly impressed with the opinion, that it would really give greater importance to the study, if it were paid for, and if regular attendance, during a certain number of years, were imperative; and I may state, that even at the time of the greatest difficulties with which I struggled, I resolved that nothing should prevent me from attending regularly. I had repeated opportunities of being appointed to very comfortable situations, when I began the study of Divinity; but (though one of them at least held out most flattering prospects) I declined accepting any of them, because they would have prevented me from passing through a regular course of study; and I have had no reason to regret my resolution; for I obtained a permanent provision long before I was prepared to do any justice to the station in which I was placed; and if I had not studied four regular Sessions, or if I had been sooner provided for, I would have been very inadequately prepared. After all, I must own that my preparation was far too slender.

Is it your opinion, that the greater proportion of the students at the Divinity Hall, in your time, who were at all qualified for the service of the Ministry, could have attended for three or four Sessions, without being excluded by the additional expense that that would have entailed?—I am very sure, at least, that a much greater number could have attended regularly than were ever likely to obtain Churches. I cannot say that my acquaintance was then so extensive as to enable me just to assert that most of them could have attended. I do not see why they should not; and I must say, that almost all of my contemporaries who have distinguished themselves much, since they obtained livings, were regular students, though some of them, I am sure, were obliged to struggle with greater difficulties than beset a number of students who contented themselves with partial attendance.

In short, from your knowledge of the circumstances of those who have come under your observation, you think that the others could not have probably been in much greater difficulties than some of those were?—Certainly, I think so.

With reference to the facilities of education in Scotland, at the commencement of the last century, do you believe that the means of obtaining a knowledge of Greek throughout the country were less at that period, than they are at present?—I do not know with regard to Greek. I believe that Latin was much more generally taught in the Parish Schools then than it is now; but as it appears then to have been the understanding, that Greek should not be taught but at the University, I do not think that there were many instances of young men coming to College about the beginning of the last century, prepared to pass over the Elementary Greek Class; but, at the period to which reference has now been made, the Parish Schools in Scotland were generally taught by persons who were licensed as Preachers of the Gospel. In the year 1690, the Schoolmasters capable of teaching Latin were reported to the

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Parliamentary Visitation. In Edinburgh and the suburbs there were twenty, including five in the High School. In fourteen of the country parishes in Mid-Lothian, there were twenty-three such teachers—two in Duddingston, two in Libberton, three in Inveresk, four in Dalkeith, two in Newton, two in Laswade, and in the parishes of Corstorphine, Currie, Mid-Calder, West Calder, Newbattle, Pennycuick, Cockpen, and Heriot, one each; and of these Teachers, the whole appear to have been Masters of Arts. In the county of Haddington there were at least twenty Schoolmasters, at that time, capable of teaching Latin. I have seen in some parish records the names of very distinguished persons, who acted as Schoolmasters before the year 1700, and I know that families of high rank sometimes sent their sons to Parochial Schools. Thus, I learn from the journal of Mr. Adam Ferguson, father of the late Professor Ferguson of Edinburgh, that in the year 1687, Lord George Murray, son of the Marquis of Athol, learned Latin, along with him, at the Parish School of Moulin. In that Highland parish, more than one Teacher, at that period, had the advantage of a College education; and the Parish School was taught by a succession of persons who became Ministers of the Church. The same remark applies to the neighbouring parish of Logierait, the records of which, from 1640 to 1680, I have lately examined—and I can state, very confidently, that in many of the Lowland parishes, the Schoolmasters were Masters of Arts, and Preachers licensed by the Established Church.

And who were therefore qualified to teach Greek?—Who ought, at least, to have been so qualified, and many of whom, I believe, were qualified.

Is it the fact that a very great proportion of the men who have been the most eminent in the Church of Scotland for Classical Literature, have been taught at the Parish Schools formerly?—I have reason to think so; or at least at Schools in the country, of a description not higher than the Parish Schools. Of the eminent men of the last century, who were educated at Parish Schools, I may mention Principal Robertson, educated at Dalkeith,—Principal Leechman, at Dolphinton,—Dr. Reed, at Kincardine,—Dr. Macknight, at Irvine—all respectable scholars, and particularly Dr. Leechman, who was educated at a very obscure country School, but who was himself, in very early life, the Tutor of several of the most elegant scholars in this country, and among the rest, Mr. Geddes, author of a learned Essay on the Composition of the Ancients. Dr. Beattie, a man of classical taste, was taught at the School of Laurencekirk, as Ruddiman, the Grammarian, had been before him. The Parish Schools, when I was a boy, had declined, I imagine, very much from what they had been formerly. I remember well, that none of the Teachers of the Parish Schools, in the neighbourhood of the place of my nativity, were capable of teaching Latin at all; but it was a very common practice at that time, for a few neighbouring farmers to join in employing a young man who had been at College for a few years, to teach their children; and this person generally bestowed very great attention upon such as began under him to study Latin. I myself attended a school of that description. It was supported by three or four small farmers, whose children, and the other children in the neighbourhood, were taught the ordinary branches of education, and some of them also Latin. Of about twenty children who attended that school, four came to College about the same time with me; two of whom are distinguished Ministers in the Secession Church; another became an Army Surgeon; and another died a Preacher in the Established Church. The Teachers of many of those Private Schools were much better qualified than most of the Parish Schoolmasters, at the time of which I speak, at least in the part of the country with which I was best acquainted. I have known several schools of this kind, and they have generally been admirably taught.

Is it your opinion, in general, that when the Parish Schoolmasters teach Latin and Greek to a proportion (probably a small proportion) of their scholars, that they are at all apt to neglect the duty of teaching the children of the poor reading and writing, and the lower branches of education?—I do not think so. In fact, in the case to which I have referred, as having fallen within my personal experience, the time occupied with hearing the lessons of the boys who were learning Latin, scarcely interfered at all with the other business of the School. We were often kept in, after the others were dismissed, to be heard our lessons; and as we were not attending to the same branches with the others, any farther than probably writing copies, we learned our lessons in the school, while the other children were going on with their tasks not less busily than if we had not been there. If any great difficulty occurred, we applied to the Master, without interrupting him more than a minute or two. I am very much convinced that such a mode of teaching has in many instances been very successful. I do not recollect that any of my companions were inferior scholars to the generality of boys educated then at the High School; and I remember very well that one of them, a relation of my own, Mr. Paterson, now a Minister at Alnwick, made incomparably the best figure as a writer of Essays, when he attended the Logic class a second year. Great justice was done to us, without any bustle, and there was no necessity for overlooking the children who were merely learning reading, writing, and arithmetic.

And you think that the increased emolument, derived from the proportion who are learning Latin and Greek, is not such an object as to lead them to neglect the other children, upon whose fees they are chiefly dependent?—Certainly not. At the time I was at School, from 1790 to 1794, the difference between the fees for Latin, and those for the other branches was so inconsiderable, that it was no object at all; 3*s*. a-quarter was all that we paid for Latin. The whole expense of my education, before I came to College, did not amount to so much as I pay for the youngest of my children now for half a-year. I may say, that so far as my experience goes, the teaching of Latin did not, in the smallest degree, interfere with the other business of the School. The known acquirements of the Teachers, too, gave them a degree of respectability in the eyes of their pupils, much greater than was possessed by men of inferior qualifications and more vulgar habits. I well remember, that for more than one of these rural

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teachers, I entertained incomparably greater deference than for any Parochial Schoolmaster of whom at that time I knew anything, or than I did for the Minister of the parish, who was a gentleman of very good education. I may state that one very eminent person was for some time assistant in the School that I attended—the late Dr. Leyden; and I could name other excellent scholars, who have acted in the same humble capacity.

Taking into your consideration the interests of the Church, and the state of preparatory education in this country, do you think it would be possible to dispense with the Elementary Classes in the learned languages in this University, without a very extensive change in that preparatory education?—I think it might be possible, in one way or another. I certainly despair of seeing the Parochial Schools, universally, so well taught, as to prepare boys for passing over the Elementary Greek class; but I cannot see, that after boys have devoted a few years to the study of Latin in the country, there would be any insuperable objection to their attendance for one year at least at a school, either in Edinburgh, or some one or other of the provincial towns, where they might all undergo something like an uniform system of training, to enable them to pass over the Elementary Greek class.

Do you think that, in that way, by one year's attendance at some school either in Edinburgh or any one of the burgh towns, young men might get as much knowledge as Mr. Williams in his examination thought would be proper, so as to read the four Gospels, and undergo a Grammatical Examination?—Yes, I think it would be quite practicable, and quite easy. For my own part, however, I would rather require an examination on one of the Greek Classics—Xenophon for instance, than on the Gospels; because many young men can make out the meaning of any passage in the New Testament, without knowing much of the structure of the original. I am confident, that, by some such system, much more substantial and accurate acquaintance with the principles of the Greek language would be obtained, than can be by attendance at the Elementary class in the College; where the examinations, if the numbers are great, must necessarily be very infrequent, and in some instances too slight.

You do not think that any great difficulty would be found in establishing, in the different provincial towns in Scotland, Schools that would answer the purpose to which you have alluded?—No, I do not. Indeed, I believe, in a good many of the towns, there are schools at this moment which would sufficiently answer that purpose; for instance, in Dumfries, Stirling, Ayr, Jedburgh, Perth, and Inverness, and in several populous villages, such as Dunkeld, Dalkeith, and Musselburgh—not to mention the Institution at Dollar, and the Parochial School of Closeburn, both of which are very amply endowed. Such Schools as these, or rather Schools of a higher order, were intended by the Reformers of the Church of Scotland to have been settled in all the chief towns. It appears, from the first book of Discipline, that it was thought "expedient, that in every notable town, and especially in the town of every Superintendent, there be erected a College, in which the arts, at least Logic and Rhetoric, *together with the tongues*, be read by sufficient masters, for whom honest stipends must be appointed." This was the view of the Reformers in 1560, and it must have been only from the want of funds that their recommendation was not carried into effect. The Church of Scotland, in 1645, required certain articles for the advancement of learning to be observed, one of which was, that "no Schoolmaster be admitted to teach a Grammar School in burghs or other considerable parishes, but such as after examination shall be found skilful in the Latin tongue, not only for prose but also for verse;" and another, though it prohibited "the teaching of the Greek language or any part of Philosophy in Grammar Schools, to young scholars, *who thereafter are to enter to any College*, unless it be for a preparation to their entry thereto," yet allowed any scholar, who after due examination was found equal to the best or most part of the class, to pass on to the next class. At that time, however, there was only one Greek class, and as it met the whole year, or nearly so, the progress made in that time might probably be double what is commonly to be expected now, at the conclusion of the first session. Another regulation was, that none was to be admitted a Student of Greek, unless after trial he was able to make a congruous theme in Latin; and another was, that those who were taught Aristotle (as they were the second year) should be able to repeat *in Greek*, and understand his whole definitions, divisions, and principal precepts. All this could not been accomplished without good Schools.

Are you of opinion that a slight degree of encouragement given to those Schools, and the establishment of a few more, would render it safe, after a certain time, to dispense with the Elementary classes in the College?—Yes, I am clearly of opinion that the thing is practicable; and I am likewise of opinion, that it would tend very much to the advancement of Literature.

You having been a Professor at King's College, Aberdeen, what is your opinion upon the question of an amalgamation of the two Colleges?—I can scarcely say that I have sufficiently considered it, or that, during the short period of my connexion with that University, I had an opportunity of knowing the circumstances of the two Colleges so minutely, as to enable me to enter into a consideration of all the points that ought to be taken into view, when that question comes to be discussed.

Do you apprehend that an Union of the Classes in the Faculty of Arts would render them so numerous, as, in itself, to constitute a sufficient objection to the Union?—The question is perhaps more difficult than may appear at first sight. It is very clear, that the inspection of the Professors over the Students would not be so very close as it is at present, if the numbers were doubled; nor would the examinations, personally conducted by the Professors, be nearly so frequent; but I am not very sure whether it may not be found that the emulation which is excited in a numerous class, has a more beneficial influence, on a considerable number at least, than even the assiduous attention of the Professor to the individual Students.

Supposing that it appeared that there were important objects to be attained in other

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respects, by an amalgamation of the Colleges, you would not consider the mere increase of numbers, in itself, such an obstacle as to render it necessary to give up the scheme?—Not of itself. At the same time, if such a plan were to be adopted, I would think it desirable that some means should be found to compensate for the loss of that vigilant attention of the Masters to the cases of the particular Students, which, at present, is found very beneficial—somewhat in the way of providing Tutors, a thing which has been suggested already.

Do you conceive that there are material benefits to be obtained, on the other hand, by the amalgamation which has been suggested?—I really think, that if I had been one of the Professors of either of those Universities, I would have been inclined to favour such a scheme; and the only thing that makes me hesitate about it, is this, that so many persons, for whose judgment I have great deference, and whose experience is much greater than mine can possibly be, appear to think the objections very strong; and I am the more moved by this circumstance, when I take into view, that they are really speaking in opposition to what is their own obvious interest; for their incomes must be very much increased by the increase of the number of their Students.

Upon the subject of Theological Education, do you conceive that the complement of Classes is sufficient in the Scotch Colleges, or are there any additional Classes that you conceive would be desirable?—In some of our Colleges, the Theological Classes are too few; and this evil must be most felt where the Students are most numerous. I think that the number of Professors of Theology in St. Andrews is quite sufficient, if their provinces were more exactly defined than they are. A certain course of study was formerly placed under the charge of every one of the four Theological Professors—indeed, it was at one time intended that there should be five. But this exact distribution of duties has long dropped out of view, in so far at least as relates to the Principal, or Primarius Professor, and the second Master of the New College, both of whom have very often, without any concert, lectured on Systematic Theology; and I do not know of any instance in which they did otherwise, for a very long period back, except in the case of the late Dr. Cook, a considerable part of whose Lectures related to some of the branches of Biblical Criticism, though I do not understand that he ever nearly overtook the whole of that very extensive province.

Is that a department which, in your opinion, ought to form the subject of a separate Class?—Yes; I think it is quite sufficient to occupy the labours of any one Professor, and I conceive it to be in some respects the most important branch of any, and one in which Students may be expected to derive greater benefit from the labour of a Professor than they can expect from the Professor of Systematic Theology. It is a very easy thing to find very good systems of Theology, which may be perused at the Student's leisure; but the kind of training which is necessary to enable a young man to become acquainted with the numerous branches of Sacred Criticism, requires very great assistance from some person who must himself have paid peculiar attention to that department of study. It is the more necessary to have Professors of this branch, as many of the books on the subject are calculated to pervert the principles of those who are not capable of judging for themselves, and who, if their attention be confined to a few such works (probably very ill selected) as they may be able to procure, may be easily led away by the specious views in which several foreign writers have indulged, without any reverence for the authority of inspiration.

Do you conceive, that if more attention was paid to the subject of Biblical Criticism, it would not only tend to raise the attainments, generally, of those intended for the Church, in the Oriental Languages, but would also tend to the greater cultivation of Classical Literature?—I think so; and that is one of the many reasons why I think it so very necessary that something of this kind should be attempted. Biblical Criticism can be but very imperfectly cultivated by any man who is not a good Classical Scholar; though a man may be a superior Classical Scholar, without having acquired much of the knowledge which is essential to the cultivation of Biblical Criticism. It is mortifying to think how much this branch has been neglected in Scotland. In Dr. Marsh's arrangement of Theological study into seven branches, the Criticism of the Bible occupies the first place, and I am sorry to say that, in some of our Universities, this part of Theological study is either omitted altogether, or so transiently noticed as to excite little or no attention; so that many Students finish their course, without so much as well knowing the meaning of the expression. Dr. Marsh's divisions are—1. The Criticism of the Bible; 2. The Interpretation of the Bible; 3. The Authenticity and Credibility of the Bible; 4. The Evidences of the Divine authority of the Religions recorded in it; 5. The Inspiration of the Bible; 6. The Doctrines of the Bible; and 7. Ecclesiastical History.

Do not the two last heads seem to exhaust what is taught generally in the Scottish Universities?—I may say that it was almost entirely so, when I attended this University; but, no doubt, there have been Professors who have paid considerable attention to some of the other subjects.

Is it your opinion that an Elementary Class upon the Evidences of Christianity, before the Dogmatic Theology is commenced, would be of importance?—Yes; it is of great importance at least that this subject should be early attended to, either by the Professor of Systematic Theology, or one or other of the Professors, and that there should be a separate hour for discussing it. I am not, however, prepared to say that I think either the Evidences of Christianity, or the Criticism of the Bible, the most proper subject for the very commencement of Theological study. Neither the one nor the other can be placed in a very advantageous light, so as to be quite intelligible by Students who are unacquainted with the early History of the Church. The Lecturer must either presuppose that his hearers are well informed on this portion of History, or he must anticipate much of the information which they ought to receive in the course of their attendance on the class of Ecclesiastical History. I have long been disposed to prefer something like the order which is followed in some of the

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Dutch Universities—namely, 1. Natural Theology; 2. Church History; 3. Principles of Biblical Exegesis; 4. Dogmatics; 5. Christian Morality; 6. Pastoral Duties. I observe, in Mr. Thomson's paper on the Dutch System of Education, that the order observed in the *Athenæa* of Holland is not nearly as good as that which is followed in the *Universities*, containing a course—1. Of Church History; 2. Of Biblical Exegesis; 3. Of Natural Theology. I do not say that I consider the order prescribed in the Dutch System the best possible; but, if it included, more distinctly than it seems to do, a course of instruction on the Evidences of Revealed Religion, I think it on the whole a very excellent one. In Germany, I believe, it has been customary to divide Theology into four branches—1. Expository Theology; 2. Systematic Theology; 3. Historical Theology; 4. Pastoral Theology. I do not know if the branches are studied commonly in this order; but, on many accounts, I would place Historical Theology first, and chiefly, because it forms a preparation for many of the researches of Biblical Criticism, as well as for the proofs of the truth of the Christian Revelation. I have long been of opinion, that instead of studying the various branches of Theology at the same time, or very much at random, according to the discretion of the Student, there ought to be a prescribed order of study. In looking over some of my Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, I find, that about thirteen years ago I suggested a scheme of this kind.

Will you have the goodness to state the nature of the scheme you proposed?—I will furnish a copy in writing, or at least an abstract; for the paper is more diffuse than is necessary for the purposes of the Commission.

"With regard to the order in which Theology ought to be taught, I am disposed to think, that considerable inconvenience results from the practice of attempting to learn all the branches of the study simultaneously, without being required to follow any expressly prescribed course, or to observe any orderly disposition of the several parts of study, other than what depends on the period at which any Student commences his attendance at the Divinity Hall, and the practicability of attending with regularity, or otherwise. It may be some relief to the mind to vary its occupations; but by disregarding method, and flitting by starts from one subject to another, we are in danger of losing all the benefit to be expected from coherent and lucid arrangement; and a great many positions must be taken for granted, to which we have not been led by any process of reasoning. It would be of incalculable advantage to be able to proceed according to some plan, which might not only lead the learner to a comprehensive knowledge of the subject in all its divisions, but which might, at every step of the progress, produce conviction, or, in other words, communicate definite and exact information, which he is not called upon to receive on the authority of the teacher, but which he is prepared either to verify or to reject. It is quite possible, and not uncommon, for a Student to be led by necessity or convenience, to hear Lectures on the Evidences of Revealed Religion, or the proofs of the genuineness and authenticity of particular portions of the Sacred Volume, while he has not the slightest knowledge of those periods of History, or those ancient writings, without discriminating inquiry into which, the determination of all questions relating to these evidences must be resolved into the judgment or credulity of the teacher, or the correctness of the view which he may have taken of such leading facts as ought to be carefully sifted before they are received, as they often are, on second or third rate authorities. In some Universities, a Student may attend regularly three or four years, and still hear only the lectures on one or two corners of the subjects of Theological inquiry, and these probably not subjects which he is well prepared for understanding. In such cases, the Professor has probably commenced his labours with the intention of giving as full a discussion of every point on which he enters, as if his hearers were to attend him 20 or 30 years. In other cases, Professors of Theology give a Course of Lectures which occupies two Sessions. When a Student enters on the study of Theology under such a system, it is quite possible that he may hear, from the Professor of Systematic Theology, the lectures on the second division of the Course, which lectures cannot probably be very intelligible to one who has not heard the preceding part, and who may never have read a word on the subject. The Student perhaps finds it convenient to intermit his regular attendance for a year; and when he returns, he hears the same lectures as before, without having even acquired the knowledge which ought to have prepared him for receiving benefit from these lectures. But, besides this, it is to be observed, that as it is not generally understood that Theological Professors, in the same University, arrange the plans of their lectures so as that one set of instructions may be obviously and directly subsidiary to the others, it is possible, that, during one Session, two or three Professors may be lecturing on subjects nearly allied to one another, but in an order so different, as to confound and bewilder, rather than instruct. If a Professor's Course of Lectures extend over four Sessions, as is very generally the case, it is only one in four of the Students who has the opportunity of beginning at the beginning. The Students of the first year may probably find, that, for their purpose, the lectures are not sufficiently elementary; and the Students of the last year, if they have made due progress, may have some reason to think that the instructions are too puerile. Even when the Professor's lectures are attended in the order in which they were prepared, it is quite possible that a majority of the Students may be destitute of the knowledge which they ought to have possessed before they entered on this part of the Course. I have already referred to the Evidences, and I may extend the remark to other branches. How preposterous is it to think, that the Criticism of the Bible, and the rules of Hermeneutics (when taught at all), can be understood, or duly estimated, without a considerable store of ancient learning, and an acquaintance (more enlarged than Students in general are entitled to claim) with the manners, customs, and opinions of early times, with the character of ancient authors, and the contents of their undisputed and most valuable writings, as well as the qualities of their style, and the peculiarities of their views, with regard to matters of belief and practice. I shall, in the sequel of this Lecture, have occasion to show, that every inquiry concerning the early reception of the Sacred Books, as Canonical, must be decided by the knowledge of Christian Antiquity. But, how fortuitous soever may be the position in which the several parts of Theological instruction are often brought under the notice of the Student, the disadvantage must not be ascribed to the original framers of the methods of study in this country, nor, in general, to those who have conducted those important branches of education. Our Church is supposed to have become more easily satisfied than formerly with the measure of systematic preparation requisite for the due discharge of the sacred office; and it is to be apprehended that a general prejudice has arisen against the ponderous erudition, with which our fathers were furnished, as if it were so

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much useless lumber. The Reformers of this Church directed that the Academical studies, essential for a Minister of the Gospel, should be carried on in a prescribed order for nine complete years at least—and that the branches of study, strictly Theological, should occupy five of these years, without any intermission. About twenty years after the Reformation, a plan of Theological instruction was established in one of the Universities, by Act of Parliament, at the suggestion of the leading men in the Church, and this plan required a close attendance of *four years* (eleven months at least every year) under five Masters, whose provinces were assigned to them, and who were to teach the various subjects in a particular arrangement, which, though it may be liable to some objections, possessed unquestionably many substantial advantages. While we are without any statute on the subject, it is to be feared that many will travel along the least laborious path; and it unhappily must be expected, that Teachers, who find that their services are underrated, and their most zealous endeavours frustrated, by the indifference of those who have the greatest need of instruction, will, in many cases, remit the labour which is so unprofitably thrown away. I despair of seeing a strict Course of Study authoritatively enjoined; and yet I cannot refrain from offering some hints for the guidance of those who are intent on their own improvement. I do not undertake to point out a method, which shall be liable to no objection; and I admit that the same object may be gained by methods which are very dissimilar. But I venture to think that the following views may be useful to those who, instead of having formed regular habits of study, are accustomed to satisfy themselves with casual and desultory fits of attention.

"After having laid the foundation of Natural Religion, by surveying the great doctrines concerning the Being of God, the responsibility of Man, the power of Conscience, the sources of Happiness, and the sanctions of Duty, to all which it is the province of Ethics to introduce the mind,—the first business of the Theological inquirer is to form a familar acquaintance with the languages of those inspired books which unfold the primary and essential articles of our most Holy Faith. The correct knowledge of these tongues is indispensably requisite to a full understanding of the Sacred Oracles. The ordinary routine of Academical instruction, though generally thought more than enough as a preparation for entering on a Course of Divinity, may have been very successfully followed out by many a one who is not yet qualified to understand the original language of the New Testament. The narratives of Matthew and Luke are written in a very different style from those of Xenophon and Plutarch. A man who understands the idiom of the classical biographers, may find many obscurities in the expressions of the Evangelists; though, upon the whole, it is impossible to name any writings more remarkable for simplicity and artlessness, and that noble perspicuity which disdains the aid of superfluous ornament. Still wider is the difference between the speculations of Plato and the Epistles of Paul, considered merely as specimens of composition. In short, the language of the New Testament is not to be acquired, without a patient and diligent perusal of the whole volume; and with respect to the language of the Old Testament, it is well known that no other book, worthy of being named, is now to be found written in it. Sacred Philology, therefore, including minute and correct grammatical knowledge, should be one of the first subjects of inquiry.

"With respect to the language of the New Testament, I may add, that it would probably be better understood than it generally is, if, instead of using the Greek Testament in schools, as the first book which is read in the language, the practice were adopted of postponing it till after an adequate knowledge has been gained of the classical models, particularly the historians. And indeed it might be attended with no small benefit, if the principles of Hebrew Grammar were learned by every Student, before he attempts the reading of the New Testament in the original. By this method several advantages might be gained. Many peculiarities of diction, which we are apt to consider as anomalies, would be found to be reducible to general rules of grammatical construction—rules which, though not frequently exemplified by authorities purely Grecian, are nevertheless perfectly consistent with the universal principles of written language, and conformable, in many particulars, to the syntax of that most ancient and venerable tongue which has transmitted to the latest ages the primitive history of man. On this subject much useful information may be derived from Vorstius de Hebraismis Novi Testamenti, and the first volume of Masclef's Hebrew Grammar, as well as from Leusden's Philologus Græcus, and Glassii Philologia Sacra. A different view of the subject may be found in Blackwall's Sacred Classics Defended. (Since this Lecture was written, Bishop Jebb's work on Sacred Literature, published in 1820, has applied the principles of Bishop Lowth, in his Lectures on Hebrew Poetry, to the interpretation of the New Testament.)

"An acquaintance with those Antiquities which afford illustration to numberless passages in the Old and New Testaments, is intimately connected with the study of the sacred tongues. The institutions, laws, and usages of the Greeks and Romans are described at great length by various authors, with whose writings every scholar is in some measure acquainted. But though no Student of Theology should be ignorant of those works, it is much more necessary to attend to the Antiquities of the Hebrews, than to those of any other nation. Almost all the books which treat of this subject, contain an undue portion of Rabbinical learning, which often confounds and misleads, while it professes to communicate instruction.

"At an early period of Theological study, it is highly important to acquire a correct knowledge of the history of the doctrines and practices of the primitive Church. The writings of the Fathers and Christian Apologists, by their numerous quotations, enable us to ascertain, with considerable precision, what were the universally received Canonical books, and what were accounted the genuine readings in those passages which have given rise to the most numerous disputations. Many other substantial advantages are gained by tracing the history of religious opinions; some of which I shall afterwards state.

"At this stage of a Student's progress, he may derive much benefit from reading the Introduction to the New Testament, by Michaelis, translated by Dr. Marsh. The works of Dr. Lardner should also be carefully studied—and it would be highly beneficial if he had the opportunity of hearing Lectures on the subjects of which these eminent authors treat; for many particulars worthy of attention may escape him, and in some he may be misled, if he has not the advantage of studying under the direction of an experienced guide.

"But without enlarging on the most eligible mode of pursuing these preliminary studies, which are by no means to be discontinued after we have reached the more advanced stages of our undertaking, I must earnestly advise every Student to dedicate the chief share of his attention to that great assemblage of revealed truths which has been unfolded in the Scriptures, and which it is the province of Theology (properly so called) to dispose and embody into a harmonious system. It must be owned,

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that much false refinement and mistaken reasoning have sometimes been employed in methodising the doctrines of Christianity. For many ages, the sound rules of logical analysis were almost entirely disregarded, and it was the great aim of every Theological writer to reduce the articles of faith to an artificial arrangement, borrowed from the practices of the ancient schools. Though, in this manner, much was occasionally done to obscure the Sacred Writings, it is not to be denied that systematic knowledge is of the highest importance, and that wherever it is wanting, perplexity and indecision will be found to prevail. It is certainly material that every one who is to teach the doctrines of Christianity, should examine, throughout all their divisions, the general received articles of belief, which have been incorporated into the standards of the National Church of which he is a member, and it is unnecessary surely to say, that it would be dishonest and deceitful to subscribe these articles, without being prepared conscientiously to defend them. In surveying this extensive and connected scheme, it is requisite to subject the arguments and authorities for every clause to the scrutiny of a sober and impartial criticism—taking care, however, not to decide on the evidence for detached portions considered disjunctively, till the whole has been patiently and carefully reviewed. Difficulties which strike us forcibly when our attention is confined to a single point, often disappear when our minds are qualified to take a more extensive range. In judging of the separate parts, we may often think that we have detected errors; and yet, when we proceed furher in our investigations, we may discover that what seemed most defective, is not only reconcileable with the general system, but is a necessary constituent, which cannot be removed without impairing its beauty and detracting from its perfection. One of the principal uses of systematic study is, to enable the learner more easily to connect in his mind those multifarious and extensive topics, which without some such help might appear only an incoherent mass.

"It is not to be disguised, that a steadily continued course of study, extending to not less than three or four full Sessions, is of the highest consequence to every one who aims at that proficiency which is not less essential to his own comfort and credit, than to the advantage of those whom it may be his lot to instruct. It is not unlikely that the fame of some of the most admired preachers of the last century has contributed to the depreciation and decline of Theological Literature. Their distinguished success in treating the principles of morals, and in describing the refinements and enjoyments of piety, and the exquisite address with which they contrived to touch the heart and to delight the imagination, by the artifices of a polished style, and the ingenious attractions of philosophical disquisition, raised up for a time a numerous tribe of imitators, who did not reflect that it is impossible for every one to attain distinction by following a line of investigation which has already been thoroughly trodden, and that when the riches of one field have been nearly exhausted, it would be wiser to attempt the cultivation of another than to waste their labour in preposterous efforts to execute what has already been sufficiently accomplished. As there has always been a diversity of gifts, it is expedient to encourage the varied operations by which different departments of learning may be most effectually improved; but much more is lost than gained, by applying all our energies to one or two subordinate branches of study. Some subjects are of such vital importance as to claim the attention of all, and it is not possible to be profoundly versed, even in a single part of any Science, without having enlarged views of the whole. It is certainly quite practicable, and by no means difficult, to deliver agreeable and elegant declamations concerning the excellence of knowledge, the dignity of truth, the beauty of virtue, the power of conscience, and the misery of guilt, without having bestowed much attention on the fundamental doctrines of the Christian Religion. But such general discussions, though they may be pleasing, and occasionally useful, are not sufficient for the purpose of bringing men to recognise the obligations and sanctions of the Divine Will in their full extent—and no moral admonition can be expected to reach the heart with due efficacy and force, so long as the understanding is not enlightened by clear and connected views of the scheme of grace and truth disclosed in the Gospel. He who has acquired the capacity of at once convincing and persuading his hearers, must have looked beyond the mere elementary outlines of Christianity, so as to be able to trace, with a discriminating hand, the inseparable intimacy between truth and righteousness, and to show how it is, that all that is most amiable in charity, as well as all that is unbending and unsullied in probity, must flow from a pure heart and a good conscience, and faith unfeigned. It is not by appeals to so fluctuating a standard as feeling or fancy, that the characters of men can be established, or their happiness secured. The only principles of good conduct are firm, decided and invariable; and without a complete knowledge of these principles, and of the extensive field of learning by which they are capable of being demonstrated and illustrated, no man can be fully prepared for the duties of a Preacher of the Gospel.

"In short, it is essential, *first* of all, That the Student should be sufficiently versed in the Greek and Hebrew Tongues; *secondly*, That he should have studied Ancient History, and particularly the history of the early Church; *thirdly*, That he should have acquired so much of the Criticism of the Bible, as may enable him to render a reason for receiving those books which are esteemed canonical, and for rejecting others; *fourthly*, That he should have learned to apply the just rules of interpretation; and *lastly*, That he should have an enlarged and systematic view of the Doctrines of Christianity. There are various other points which ought to be included in a Course of Theological instruction, such as a view of the principles of Church Government and Discipline, and, particularly, directions with regard to the mode of conducting the public services of Religion, as well as with regard to the other functions of the Ministerial office. But these hints are meant, not for such as are to teach Divinity, but only for those who may not be fully aware of all the questions to which their attention should be turned, and who may not have the advantage of giving regular attendance during such a Course of Academical instruction, as, with all its defects, is incomparably preferable to what is called partial or occasional attendance."

In what way do you think that Ecclesiastical History ought to be taught in an University Class?—It appears to me, that the most useful method is, to divide the study into a certain number of branches, any one of which can be studied independently of the others; for instance, a very important part of the subject of Ecclesiastical History relates to the ancient Dispensations of Religion, the Antediluvian State, the Patriarchal State, the Mosaic Economy, and so on. This may form a very useful subject for one Session, illustrating equally the History and the Prophecies of the Old Testament. Again, with regard to those periods of Church History which are included under the New Testament Dispensation, a very considerable proportion of one Session may be occupied in giving an account of the state of learning and of religious opinions at the period of the Advent of our Saviour, and of the most material

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facts which occurred during the lives of the Apostles and their immediate successors; but it is not nearly so important to give a minute history of external events, as to give a faithful representation of the sentiments of the leading individuals in the successive ages of the Church. But the mode of studying Church History may be best described, after giving a brief view of the principal objects which ought to be kept in view by those whose office it is to assist the studies of others in this important branch of knowledge. I can undertake to do little more at present than to state my own method, which indeed was not exactly what it would have been, if I had not considered it my duty to diffuse my instructions over four Sessions, during which period it was the practice of most of the Students of St. Mary's College to give regular attendance; and I therefore distributed my materials into four parts, any one of which might be studied, without a very minute knowledge of the others; though I would have preferred to introduce every Student, in the first place, to an acquaintance with the history of the Ancient Church, and then to communicate, in a second Session, all that can well be taught in Lectures on the Establishment of the Christian Church, and the progress of Religious Knowledge till the time of Constantine,—in a third Session, the history from the time of Constantine to the Reformation; and in a fourth, the History from the Reformation to the present time. My opinion is, however, that it would be very much better to lecture on Church History to the Students of Theology of the first and second years,—having a set of Lectures delivered to each of these two Classes every year,—and it would be no difficult matter for any man acquainted with the subject, so to conduct the Class as to relieve the Professor of Systematic Theology of a great part of the labour with which he is at present encumbered. As I have not leisure at present to prepare a well-digested scheme, I hope I shall be allowed to lay before the Commission a few notes from the introductory Lectures which I delivered in 1812 and 1813, on the advantages which may be gained by the study of the most important branches of Ecclesiastical History, and on the manner in which the study should be pursued for the purpose of securing these advantages. The paper must have a meagre appearance, as I have omitted in the transcript almost all the illustrations of my peculiar views.

Addition to the Evidence of Dr. Lee.

[Two days after the preceding Examination, Dr. Lee was unexpectedly requested to undertake the labours of the Divinity Chair in the University, during the session which was to open the following week, and which did not close till the middle of April. The occupation of his time in this undertaking, and in other professional duties, prevented the immediate fulfilment of the purpose expressed above, and owing to the same circumstance, two of the sheets of his Evidence, after having been detained a considerable time, were inadvertently printed off without having received his final corrections. The following notes have been added after a long interval, but are less full than was originally intended, as the author has other opportunities of communicating his views to the Commission.]

In my apprehension, the purposes for which Ecclesiastical History ought to be studied, have been very imperfectly considered by many Theologians, and it was scarcely to be expected that this branch of knowledge would ever be sufficiently cultivated, so long as the advantages which it is capable of yielding have not been duly appreciated. It is not enough to say, that it possesses all the advantages which are produced by the study of Civil History—the utility of which to the moralist, the lawyer, and the statesman, has been universally admitted. The uses to which the History of the Church is subservient, are still more extensive; and, in adverting to a few of them, we may be able to form a correct opinion of the most profitable method of lecturing on this too-much-neglected subject.

Among the general benefits which may be derived from the study of Ecclesiastical History, the most important appear to be the following:—1. It is calculated to enlarge our knowledge of human nature. 2. It unfolds to us a more ample view of the procedure of Divine Providence, than we are able to gather from our own limited observation. 3. It is serviceable as a guide to the explication of various obscure passages of Scripture, and particularly of the Prophetical writings. 4. It is an essential part of that liberal education which serves to introduce enlightened and unprejudiced views, and to stamp that character of ingenuousness, candour, and forbearance, which is generally most defective in those who are but partially acquainted with the dispositions and habits of men, as they are formed by the circumstances of their condition. 5. This study is necessary, not only as a branch of Theological instruction, but as it is connected with the general history of learning, science, legislation, public economy, and national aggrandizement or decline. 6. It is necessary, to enable us to complete the evidences of Divine Revelation. 7. It may be expected to assist us in establishing and applying the most prudent rules for the preservation of the peace and purity of the Church, and, in short, without this knowledge, we might often be in danger of relapsing, unconsciously, into errors, the disastrous consequences of which have long ago been demonstrated by the bitter experience of past generations.

In reference to these hints, I may observe, that in conducting the study of Ecclesiastical History in the form of Lectures, it is incumbent on the teacher to frame his instructions so as to furnish his pupils with a copious assemblage of the data from which they may be enabled to form a more extensive and correct acquaintance with the character of the human mind. The knowledge of human nature is not to be acquired by random speculation, or by resting satisfied with vague and superficial generalities, but by patient inquisition into the numberless varieties and modifications of dispositions and habits presented to our view in the living world; and still more, by attending to those faithful delineations of inward beauty and deformity, engraven on the monuments of former ages, which the ravages of time and chance have not yet been able to deface. In surveying the memorials of the past, great as are the difficulties which obstruct our researches, it is obvious that many of the sources of false judgment are removed; the cloak of dissimulation is stripped off, and neither the partiality of affection, nor the antipathy of envy and resentment, can so effectually obscure the sight, as when we form our judgments concerning those contemporaries by whom our personal interests may be affected. Moreover, in the page of authentic History we see the entire likenesses of those who have acted the more conspicuous parts—we follow them from the first dawn of their enterprises, through all the gradations either of their prosperity or their reverses, and we do not leave them, till, after having watched the springs and tendencies of their conduct, we have an opportunity of perceiving how their designs corresponded with their performances—how their professions accorded with their practice, and by what

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persuasive force of motive and of artifice they employed the instrumentality of others in accomplishing the purposes which they had at heart.

It may be observed, *secondly*, that this study ought to be conducted, so as to afford the most effectual means of advancing our knowledge of the plans of Divine Providence in the moral government of the world. It does not, indeed, enable us to fathom those deep and unsearchable ways which it would be of no advantage for us to understand; but it is not a contemptible or useless research, which furnishes us with abundant proofs of the unceasing operation of a wise and benignant Superintending Mind, which, from the beginning of days, has so arranged the course of events, and so controlled the designs and undertakings of created agents, as to bring light out of darkness, and peace out of evil. In what manner can the intricate scheme of Prophecy be evolved, except by following out the series of occurrences written in the great book of Providence, which cannot be understood in detached portions and insulated fragments, but in that continuity of narrative which displays, not only the chain of antecedents and consequences, but the joints and bands which link effect to cause, and all the collateral accompaniments which may have either quickened or retarded the more latent springs of great transactions?

It may be observed, *thirdly*, that the different dispensations of Religion, and the state of opinions, morals, and institutions in the ancient world, should be at least so far explained as to lead to the correct interpretation of those numerous passages in the Sacred Scriptures which contain historical allusions. The many casual and rash conjectures which have been started by speculative Theologians, with a view to clear up the obscurities in the text, not a few of which have been merely ideal, might convince us of the expediency and necessity of being furnished with some preliminary instruction concerning the actual state of things at the time when the Divine Revelation was committed to writing; and if we are not careful to acquire this instruction, it is not difficult to perceive that our labours will generally prove as abortive as they are hazardous and presumptuous. This observation, indeed, may be supposed to apply to but a very narrow portion of the History of the Church, and to only a few of the least perspicuous expressions in Sacred Writ; but when it is further recollected, that the Prophetical parts of Scripture, as has already been hinted, cannot be intelligible at all, unless we look forward patiently to every succeeding period in the annals of the world, anticipated by the holy men of old, who were moved of the Holy Spirit, we may be satisfied, that it is not possible to obtain that ample knowledge of the Scripture by which the man of God is made perfect, without having formed extensive acquaintance with the various occurrences both of ancient and modern times, to which the books of Revelation either immediately or more distantly refer.

It would be inexcusable to omit noticing another very obvious advantage of studying Ecclesiastical History, to which the Lecturer on this subject must direct a great share of his attention. Among the controversies which have been agitated, with respect to the Articles of Faith, as well as the usages, formularies, and regulations of discipline and internal government adopted by different Churches, it is absolutely necessary, both for fixing our own opinions, and for confuting gainsayers, to ascertain, by reference to authentic testimonies, what was the practice of the purest times, and to be able to unfold the true origin of the numerous divisions, defections, heresies, and usurpations which have harassed and embroiled the Christian world. In the strife for pre-eminence, the partisans of every denomination, however far they may have deviated from the form of sound words, insist so vehemently on the superior strength of their respective claims, that the votaries of truth may be silenced by the arrogant clamour of controversialists, if they cannot invalidate the pretensions of their antagonists, by appealing to documents admitting of no dispute, and by distinguishing the genuine remains of primitive times from the fabrications or mis-statements of later writers.

To all this it may be added, that the study ought to be so conducted, as to expand and liberalize the mind. It is to be expected that many groundless prejudices will be dispelled, by taking a faithful review of the characters and actions of men whose opinions and habits have been so greatly diversified as those whom we have occasion to contemplate, in surveying the History of the Church; while, on the one hand, we see exposed to merited scorn, the disingenuous and crooked artifices of men professing zeal, but practising all unrighteousness, and while, on the other, we are led to admire the meekness, prudence, and magnanimity of those pure spirits who, unmoved by threats and indignities and accumulated wrongs, rejoiced in tribulation, and were patient in hope, resolutely holding fast the anchor of the soul, so as to secure them against making shipwreck of faith and a good conscience. How trivial, too, must many of the causes of disunion among Christians appear to every candid and discerning mind? But, as a compensation for the mortifying feelings to which we are exposed in contemplating them, we gain no small satisfaction from reflecting that, by such sadness as this, the heart may be made better, if, availing itself of the sorrowful experience of those whose lives were embittered, and whose usefulness was impaired by discord and faction, it shall incline us to advance in the exercise of that lovely grace which suffereth long and is kind, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth—beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, and endureth all things.

Further, it must not be forgotten that, as for many ages the Christian Church was the great depository and preservative of the treasures of ancient learning, the history of Christianity, during that period of no inconsiderable extent, embraces the whole history of Literature and Science, and is accordingly so incorporated with all that is venerable and dear to a cultivated mind, that, independently of its own intrinsic excellencies, it deserves to be studied for those advantages which are merely accessary. It is pleasing to remark, that while thick darkness overshadowed the earth, and while the most grovelling superstitions oppressed and almost extinguished all intellectual energy, a precious remnant of the human race, cheered by the consolations of the Gospel, and imbibing all that was valuable in the remains of Grecian and Roman wisdom, preserved the generations which were to be born from sinking into total barbarism, and, after having secretly but stedfastly fostered the ardent spirit of discovery, transmitted to happier times that irresistible impulse which ultimately succeeded in breaking the fetters of religious despotism, and exalting prostrate nations to the possession of those immunities, civil and sacred, which we claim as our birthright and the lot of our inheritance.

It is scarcely necessary to hint at the subservience of the study of Ecclesiastical History to the more generally acceptable study connected with the rise and fall of States, and the great political concerns of civilized society. It is only incidentally that these come under the notice of the historian of the Church; but we must have frequent occasion to imprint on our minds some very affecting and momentous lessons, derived from the consideration of the ruinous consequences of an undue interference between spiritual and secular authorities, and such a preponderance of either as destroys the just balance between the powers that be.

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It may be sufficient to add, in very general terms, that whether we desire to be thoroughly supplied with all the evidences for the truth of Revelation,—or to learn the utter insufficiency of Judaism, and still more of Paganism, to perfect men in holiness,—or to discover how far many nominal Christians have formerly departed from the simplicity of the Gospel, through causes which may still be expected to operate,—or to acquire the soundest and safest maxims with respect to terms of communion and the mode of tempering zeal with charity,—or to form an enlightened judgment concerning the best means of checking the growth of error, and repressing the influence of irreligion, it is necessary that we should diligently turn our attention to the history of the Church. Though great benefit may be expected from a survey of the whole field, there are some portions of it which demand a more particular share of notice, and among these it is scarcely necessary to allude to the amazing combination of events which, after the pillars of Christianity appeared to be immovably fixed, contributed to build up the monstrous fabric of the Romish Hierarchy, and the not less marvellous train of circumstances by which, through the gracious interposition of Heaven, some highly-favoured nations were led to cast off the yoke of spiritual bondage.

For the purpose of securing advantages like these, it is not necessary for the Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History to fatigue his hearers with tedious and intricate details. It is enough for him simply to lay before them the connected order of events; and though he may be able only to present them with an epitome, it ought to assume a less meagre aspect than a mere chronicle of dates, a calendar of saints, or a register of the names of heretics and persecutors, whose memorial deserves to perish. It must be difficult to give the essence, or even the outline, of all that may be gained by a careful perusal of the most valuable authors, but it is incumbent on every Lecturer on this subject to do what he can to direct the Students of Theology to the best sources of information, and to guard them against the false inferences which negligent or prejudiced observation might be apt to draw. He ought habitually to remind them that his labours, so far from being intended to render theirs superfluous, can be of very little use, unless they are seconded by their diligent and strenuous exertions, and that the chief purpose of all public Lectures is to stimulate and encourage, to assist and guide, the private inquiries of the Student. It is too well known, however, that many, even of those who appear to be assiduous in their attendance on academical prelections, instead of expanding and following out the hints communicated by their instructors, content themselves with carrying away an abstract of what is only elementary. To dignify with the name of study this partial and passive reception of the general principles of any art or science, is not only a foolish abuse of words, but a most pernicious and flagrant species of self-deception. It is not to be expected that any truths will make a deep and profitable impression on the mind of one who does not think it worth his while to scrutinize the evidence on which they rest, and by his own active application, to add to the borrowed store, which he has contrived to reap without having previously sown.

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These are some of the general views with which the History of the Church ought to be studied. Other advantages may be represented as peculiar to a few of the separate parts. Every one who has ever thought of the subject, must be aware, how desirable it is to possess correct notions with respect to the successive Religious Dispensations, communicated to man from the origin of time to the dawn of the Gospel. We cannot easily overrate the importance of taking a deliberate survey of the primeval condition of the human race, and their defection from their Divine Lawgiver,—of the faith by which the Patriarchs obtained a good report,—of the Mosaic economy, and the influence produced by Revelation on the Gentile world, as well as the numberless aberrations of unassisted reason, and the delusions of imposture, for the purpose of enabling us to appreciate the value of the great discoveries and benignant effects of the religion of Jesus Christ. But the consideration of the *early History* of the Christian Church is still more valuable than the retrospect of the preparatory scheme. The highest benefit may be expected from an accurate knowledge of the history of the first three centuries of the Christian æra, while the newly-organized association of believers struggled with persecution, multiplying and growing the more in proportion to the violence with which its progress was opposed; and the succeeding period, when the enlarged family of professing Christians began to number among its inmates the mightiest of princes, and when the faith of Jesus Christ was received as the public religion of the Roman empire, without, however, having completely abolished all the incongruous doctrines and institutions of heathenism, or having maintained such purity as it had exhibited in the disastrous periods when it wrestled with the principalities and powers of the world, and when theological opinions had not begun to be blended with the perplexities of scholastic science, the ravings of the later Platonists, or the subtilties of the Aristotelian dialectics.

The first object, then, to which the early history of the Christian Church ought to be made subservient, is this,—To supply us with materials for ascertaining the authenticity of the Sacred Writings, and particularly for determining with precision the genuineness of the commonly-received canon of the New Testament. From a comparison of the Sacred Text with the writings of the primitive Fathers, and with a number of those profane authorities, on which, when they accord with each other, we can seldom avoid relying, we may deduce the most unquestionable evidence, that the leading facts related in the New Testament are well founded—that the books of the New Testament are the production of the writers whose names they bear—that they were admitted, as possessing Divine authority, in the very first age of the Christian æra—that no other books were ever universally acknowledged, as deriving their origin from Divine inspiration—that the accounts which they deliver concerning the state of both the Jews and Gentiles, are confirmed by the unambiguous testimony of contemporaries—and that owing to the controversies which have ever been maintained, on almost every article of belief, the greatest care has been employed to preserve the Code of Scripture unadulterated, equally secure from being mutilated, or interpolated, or intentionally altered. If we acquiesce in the proofs of the authenticity and inspiration of the New Testament, we must at the same time admit the authenticity of the Old. The law was not destroyed, but completed, by the coming of Christ. All the Old Testament Scriptures are said, in the New, to testify of Christ. Moses and the Prophets are quoted in the New Testament as Divine messengers, whose testimony extended to all the facts relating to the mission, the sufferings, and glory of the Redeemer, insomuch that the Apostle Paul declared (Acts xxvi. 22), that during the long space of twenty-eight years preceding his defence before King Agrippa, he had continued witnessing "none other things, to small and great, than "those which the Prophets and Moses did say should come." Many particulars in the history of the Old Testament are repeated in the New, in very nearly the same words; and the New, in various passages, expressly asserts the infallibility of the Ancient Oracles; and, if we admit the veracity of the one, we cannot reasonably question the inspiration of the other.

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As connected with these considerations, we must not omit the advantage which the Theological Student derives from the early history of Christianity, in enabling him to form a just estimate of the various modes of interpreting the Scriptures. It would obviously be desirable that we should be acquainted both with the earliest method of educating the public teachers, and with the most approved forms of expounding the doctrines of Religion. Though human learning occupied only a subordinate share of attention, it was not disregarded in the days of the primitive Church. We are not to draw our conclusions on this subject from the case of inspired Apostles, furnished with supernatural endowments; but even in their peculiar circumstances, though they often caution the converts against relying on the knowledge which puffeth up, and against that *false philosophy* which is apt to mislead men from the simplicity of the Gospel, their reasonings are so conducted, as to approve themselves chiefly to the understandings of those who must have been more than novices; and they frequently allude to particulars, which could be intelligible only to those who had given all diligence to add to their faith every attainable branch of useful knowledge. In the subsequent age, we must expect to discover a train of discipline modified by the change of circumstances. When the gift of tongues had ceased, and supernatural knowledge vanished away, those who were dedicated to the service of the Church, pursued the study of human literature in the Sacred Schools or Gymnasia, such as are said to have been established at Alexandria, and at Ephesus, so early as the lifetime of the Evangelists Mark and John. In subserviency to the knowledge of the Scriptures, the learned languages were studied with care; and all those branches of secular instruction were prosecuted which were necessary to qualify the future Teachers to engage in controversy with the Pagans. Both in the Alexandrian School, and in other similar foundations, the profane sciences were introduced at a very early period; and they were soon encouraged to a degree which had nearly proved fatal to Christianity, by deforming its doctrines, and almost annihilating its spirit. The Eclectics, by attempting to combine their views of Platonism with the principles of the Gospel, were but too successful in contaminating the faith; and by their influence a tone was communicated to the style of didactic eloquence, which, both in respect of the matter and the manner, must be regarded as an egregious departure from the primitive models. Other systems, not more pure, soon succeeded; and to this day their effects are not completely removed.

Attention to these particulars is necessary, not only for the purpose of enabling us to give an intelligible account of the rise and progress of the different systems professedly established on the basis of Revelation, but also as affording practical lessons of first-rate utility. When we review the fatal consequences of that inexcusable facility with which many early Christians consented to accommodate some of their tenets and observances to the sentiments prevalent in the most celebrated philosophical sects, and to the solemnities of heathen worship, we cannot resolve too earnestly to watch against every innovation, not only in religious opinion, but even in the use of religious language. Those of the first Christians, who adopted the phraseology either of the Platonists or Peripatetics, little imagined that they were thus paving the way for the reception of the most corrupt and antichristian doctrines, and those who first conformed to the use of certain ornamental and apparently innocent formalities, which had incidentally been connected with the Pagan ceremonies, were far from anticipating the adoration of relics, the veneration for images, the prayers for the dead, the multiplicity of festivals, and the invocation of saints, with numberless other unscriptural deviations from the spirituality of Christian worship. Perhaps one of the most valuable counsels which can be drawn from the survey of those times, is that which impresses on us the risk which we run by showing too great deference either for illustrious names, or for what is called public opinion,—particularly when they would tempt us to indulge in rash and novel speculations with respect to divine things. Some men, of the highest intellectual eminence, in the early ages of the Church, were among the least safe of all the guides whom their less accomplished brethren could have followed; and some of the worst heresies took their rise from the daring reasonings of ingenious men of a metaphysical turn, who, not content with exercising their faculties in the field of practicable discovery, adventured to soar into those inscrutable regions which the imperfect powers of the human intellect can never hope to reach.

Another object which we should have in view in consulting the annals of the primitive Church, is to collect such facts, with respect to the first propagators of Christianity, as tend to illustrate their writing, and confirm their credibility. It is not enough to say, that the characters of men and the representations of events, exhibited in the pages of the sacred volume, correspond with the pictures drawn by every ancient author of good reputation. It must never be forgotten, that the eye-witnesses and ministers of the word who have delivered to us the things revealed by the Spirit, passed through a severe ordeal in verification of their claims to be recognised as honest chroniclers of what they had seen and heard, and faithful messengers of the Divine Will. Every one of them proved, by his self-denial, by his steadfast obedience, by his magnanimous contempt of secular distinctions, by his patience, his temperance, his rectitude, and his charity, that he was actuated by the spirit of power, of love, and of a sound mind. Many of them, after enduring contradiction, ignominy, and torment, sealed their testimony with their blood. Their constancy was not like the frenzy of the enthusiast, braving danger and defying pain. It was a rational principle, sober and steady in its operation, and uniformly indicating the heavenly source from which it flowed. It was a principle incompatible with pride, or vain glory, the fear of censure, or the desire of applause. It was an impulse incomparably more dignified than the apathy of the stoic or the fool-hardiness of the savage. It was an energy, calm, gentle, and peaceable in its fruits, breathing neither ferocity nor defiance, but overcoming evil with good. It was a sublime emotion, which neither the menaces nor the enticements of sinners could suppress, and which neither force nor artifice could extinguish. Its influence over the thoughts and actions of the persecuted followers of the cross, proves incontrovertibly that they were fully persuaded of the truths which they promulgated,—that they were supported by the testimony of a good conscience,—that they were exempted from the prevalence of selfishness, ambition, and vanity, and that they were cheered by the certain hope of a glorious recompence. On facts like these may be constructed an argument of no trivial importance in favour of the truth of Christianity.

An additional object to be pursued in the examination of the primitive Church, and the lives of the early Christians, is the exhibition of such an attractive picture of pure and undefiled religion, as cannot be traced in any other model, except that of the Divine Author and Finisher of our Faith. Some have considered it as almost the only purpose of Church History, to delineate the characters of those distinguished votaries of the truth, who have most eminently adorned the doctrine of their Saviour, by an example of all that is pure and amiable, generous and excellent, in the human character. But, without thus limiting the province of Historical Theology, we must surely admit that this is a view which is by no means to be overlooked.

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A further purpose must be attempted to be promoted by the Historian of the early Church, in rendering the information which he conveys, subservient to the elucidation of such passages in the New Testament as are most puzzling to the unlearned. Some very minute references, which to superficial readers appear to be nugatory, and almost unmeaning, are found, on examination, to be highly significant. Such particulars occur frequently in the Epistles, and would be quite unintelligible, unless we knew where to obtain additional information. It is requisite also, that we should bring down our inquiries beyond the conclusion of the Sacred Record, if we wish to understand how justly the new dispensation is always represented in the Scripture as a progressive scheme, which, rising from a beginning which attracted little observation, was gradually matured and strengthened, till it gained the ascendency which it was destined to maintain. The Gospels and Epistles show us what benefits Christianity promised to confer. The History of the Church shows us what benefits were actually conferred on those who received it, and what fruits it yielded, even to those who derided its forms, and were strangers to its power, but who yet became indirectly partakers of its temporal advantages.

The early history of Christianity ought also to be so studied, as to enable us to judge, what is the purest model of an Ecclesiastical Constitution. This is a subject which has occasioned many controversies, and its importance may have sometimes been overrated. But it is material to the peace and order of the community, that the laws of Ecclesiastical Polity should be established in conformity with the wise regulations prescribed by the Divine Head of the Church; and though some of the mmay, to a certain extent, admit of modifications, suited to the different states of society, it can never be regarded as a matter of indifference, that their spirit should be maintained inviolate, and the administration of them guarded against the innovating humour of designing men. For this reason, it is essential that we should be correctly informed with regard to the rules of government and modes of discipline practised in the primitive Church.

On these matters I may observe, finally, that though it is indispensable that the Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History should store up a large induction of facts, as the basis of the general conclusions which he draws, it is not enough to be possessed of a vast mass of undigested information. This can really be of very little avail, especially if it refer as much to immaterial circumstances as to those great truths which are of primary moment. There are many particulars in the history of the Church, a minute knowledge of which can neither be pleasing nor profitable; and, therefore, it is necessary, in all our researches on such a subject, to select that kind of information which promises to be of solid use, without aspiring at the empty distinction of being profoundly skilled in points which, though explored with the utmost industry, may fail to impart any additional wisdom.

These general views, though very imperfectly, or scarcely at all, illustrated, are intended merely to show, what are the portions of Church History on which it is most necessary to dwell, and what are the applications of historical knowledge which it is most essential to bring under the notice of students of Theology.

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With regard to the most advantageous Theological Course, my deliberate opinion is this:—Every student should attend regularly a course of four Sessions, each Session occupying six months, or five at the least.

1*st Year*, Hebrew, Ecclesiastical History, and a Junior Class of Theology, comprehending a general and methodical view of all the doctrines of Revelation, with an account of the books which may be most profitably consulted on every distinct branch.

2*d Year*, Hebrew, Ecclesiastical History (including Polemics), and one-half of the detailed Course of Systematic Theology.

3*d Year*, Biblical Criticism, Evidences of Revealed Religion, and another half of Systematic Theology.

4*th Year*, Biblical Criticism, and Hermeneutics—Pastoral Theology—and that branch of Ecclesiastical History which relates to the government and laws of the Church.

One Discourse or Exercise, at the least, to be required from every student in every class, during the Session—the subjects to be prescribed methodically, on the branches of instruction pursued in that Session, and the discourses to be delivered in the order previously fixed by the Professor.

By this plan, the Principal is understood to Lecture two Sessions,—2d and 4th, or 3d and 4th—the former Session on the Evidences, and the latter on Pastoral Duties. The former Class may be attended by all students; the latter only by students of Divinity.

The Professor of Hebrew to teach the students of Theology two years,—it being understood that he has another Class for Oriental Languages.

The Professor of Systematic Theology to lecture three Sessions, and to enrol the students a fourth, during which every one must deliver a Discourse. Four Discourses in all to be delivered before this Professor.

The Professor of Biblical Criticism to lecture two Sessions, and to hear at least two Discourses, one an Exercise on the Old Testament, and another on the New.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History to lecture three Sessions, and to hear at least three Discourses, one of them being an Exegesis on a controverted head in Divinity.

The Principal, and other Professors above enumerated, to be considered equally as Professors of Theology, and to sit in Church Courts as Ministers, in virtue of their several offices.

In Universities, not nearly so numerously attended as Edinburgh and Glasgow (as the Examinations of Classes, the revision of written Exercises, and the hearing and criticising of Discourses, can be overtaken in less time), it may be practicable to distribute the several departments of study in such a manner as to have them all sufficiently discussed by four Professors.

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In my opinion, it would be an advantage, to unite the two Colleges of St. Andrews under one Principal, whose accumulated duties would not be more laborious than those of the other Principals in the Universities of Scotland.

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Edinburgh, Friday, 9th November 1827.

University of Edinburgh.

Professor Jameson.

9 November 1827.

Taken before Sir J. W. Moncrieff, Bart., Dean of Faculty, and the Solicitor-General, as a Committee on the State of the Museum.]

Robert Jameson, Esq., Regius Professor of Natural History, called in and examined.

You stated formerly to the Commissioners that there were certain questions which might be raised, as to the *property* of the different articles in the Museum. There is, first, a question which applies to a very considerable part of the Collection, which, you have stated to the Committee, might arise from the manner in which it was purchased: will you be so good as to explain that?—That collection was purchased at Paris and London by the Professors, for £3,000; that money was borrowed from the Banks, and half-a-dozen or a dozen of the Senatus Academicus put their names to the bond; they are answerable for this money—the interest of it is paid annually from the money collected at the Museum door.

Do you conceive that there is no doubt that that is the property of those individual Professors?—I should conceive it is their property, and that they are entitled to remove it from the Museum to-morrow, and sell it if they should be so disposed.

On what footing did the Banks advance that money?—I think it was understood that the late General Reid had left a large sum of money to the Principal and Professors, and it was represented that General Reid's donation would fall in due course, and that then the principal would be paid.

Was not the loan advanced by the Bank for the public object, of it being a benefit to the University, and in reliance upon that succession of General Reid's legacy?—It is so long since the arrangement was entered into, that I cannot recollect the particular details.

Are you aware that a Memorial was prepared and transmitted to the Banks, stating the object to be a public object, and that the loan was asked for, solely in reliance upon that fund, to which the University had a right?—I have no distinct recollection of the Memorial in question.

Do you recollect who prepared the Memorial that was sent to the Banks?—I have no recollection of the Memorial.

Did not Sir Henry Jardine take charge of obtaining that loan?—I forget the history of the mode in which the money was obtained; it is likely that it was transacted by the Principal and the Secretary.*

Are those articles which were so purchased with the £3,000, included in the Catalogues returned to the Exchequer?—I think they are.

Did those articles, when imported, pass the Customs without duty?—Yes; Lord Melville was so good as to order a King's cutter to proceed to France for the Collection, and bring it to Leith.

Do you think that a King's cutter was sent to bring the importation of those articles for the individual Professors?—That was the understanding at the time, I believe.

Was that understanding on the part of the Professors, that the Collection was not for the Museum, but private property, communicated to the Government?—I cannot say what species of communication was made, but that was the understanding. What was done actually, I do not recollect.

Was a special representation made to the Treasury, in order to obtain facilities for the importation of that Collection?—I have no recollection of it; but I dare say it must have been done.

Would any copy be kept, by any person connected with the University, of such a representation, if it was sent?—It may be engrossed in the records of the University, or it may be among my papers.

Then there were other articles purchased with the surplus of that loan besides the French Collection?—Yes.

Do you understand that those articles also are the property of the individual Professors?—I should think they are upon the same footing as the others.

Are those articles contained in the Catalogue returned to the Exchequer?—I should think they are.

A certain number of articles have been purchased by means of the half-crowns collected at the door; in what situation do you conceive them to stand?—I do not know; I am at a loss to say to whom they belong.

Between what parties do you think the doubt lies?—Whether those specimens belong to the Crown or to the Town.

Or to the Professors?—Yes. They may say that a considerable portion of the money is obtained by the showing of *their collection*, and that, on this ground, they may have a claim to a portion of it, in order to pay the expenses attendant upon the preservation of their Cabinet.

That is to say, that in consequence of that addition to the University Museum, the individual Professors may maintain, that part of the money which is collected, is obtained in consequence of the desire to see that Collection?—They may possibly maintain such an opinion, as they naturally consider that a principal object of attraction, at present, is their Collection of Birds.

Are the £100 from the Exchequer, and the half-crown fund, mixed together?—Generally.

Then, when anything is purchased out of that fund, you cannot exactly tell whether it comes from the half-crowns or from the £100?—Sometimes I have made a distinction, and at other times not.

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* *Note on revising.*—"N. B. I now recollect that Sir H. Jardine took charge of obtaining the loan of money from banks.—R. JAMESON."

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To what purposes is the £100 allowed by the Exchequer applied?—It is applied for the general purposes of the Museum, as stated in the detail of expenses I gave in.

Will you state to the Commissioners the various ways in which Donations are made to the Museum?—Sometimes donations reach us addressed for the *College Museum*, others again are sent to the *Regius* or *Royal Museum*. Collections are also sent, addressed to *me as Professor of Natural History*, and the Collections so addressed, in general, have been from my private pupils and friends, who have promised, on leaving the University, to send home Collections. It sometimes happens, that young gentlemen attending the Lectures, have brought to Edinburgh with them specimens of various articles, and they have made me a present of those: that is another style of donation. Then again, packages sometimes come addressed, "*The Edinburgh Museum—care of Professor Jameson.*" I may remark, that it has sometimes happened that Collections have arrived under these addresses, and I never have been able to ascertain who sent them, there being no accompanying letters. Sometimes there have been catalogues, but no means of enabling me to judge who were the donors.

Have you, upon any occasions, when packages arrived, addressed to the College Museum, or to the Professor of Natural History, or to the Keeper of the Museum, applied to the persons, to know for whom they precisely intended them?—I may have done it, but I generally knew by the letters what was intended to be the destination.

Have you received any donations upon your own application?—Yes; I consider most of those that come from my pupils, as the result of my personal application to them. Generally, before my pupils leave Edinburgh, I request them to collect specimens of Natural History for me, and often furnish them with particular instructions for collecting and transmitting collections of Natural History. Further, my influence as Professor of Natural History in this University may also have its share in increasing the number of donations.

Have you specially applied to particular Bodies, such as the East India Company, to send donations to this Museum?—Yes; that was a case in which I used my personal influence, in the first instance, to get that accomplished.

On what footing does the property in those articles stand?—Of course, coming from a Public Body, to the University, or to the Royal Museum, I should think to the Royal Museum. Coming from a Public Body, I should say that no individual can have any distinct claim to the property.

Sometimes you make journeys, for which an allowance is made, in which you obtain specimens; in what manner are those disposed of?—They are deposited in the rooms, and entered in the Catalogue.

Do you mean that you deposit all that you collect upon those journeys?—The journeys sometimes occupy me two or three months, so that the £25 goes but a short way. In regard to the specimens collected, I used formerly, occasionally, to retain a few duplicates. Now, as I have no Museum at home, the specimens of every description are carried to the Museum.

Those, it is presumed, you consider as belonging to the Royal Museum?—I should think a part belongs to the Royal Museum, as £25 is granted by the King to assist in defraying the expenses of the journeys.

There is a certain portion of the Collection that was left by the former Professor of Natural History?—Yes.

That is a very small Collection, is it not?—There is scarcely anything left; it is almost all thrown out. A few things were kept for a year or two; they gradually gave way, in consequence of having been badly prepared, and scarcely anything remains of that Collection. There are some pieces of rock, and articles of Indian dress, which still remain, and probably those are the only articles left of any consequence.

The articles being in all those varied situations, with regard to property, are all those various classes exhibited?—Every variety of property is exhibited, more or less extensively.

The Commissioners understand that you have not room to put up everything you would wish to exhibit?—It is so.

And that is the case with respect to the Huttonian Collection, particularly?—Yes; the Huttonian Collection, owing to want of accommodation, is not exhibited.

Are any articles exhibited in the Museum, besides that French Collection, and the other purchases made by means of the loan, which you consider to be private property?—The donations I mentioned as having been presented to me by my pupils, are exhibited, and those I might consider as private property.

Do you now hold them to be given over to the Museum?—I intend to make them over.

But you do not now consider them as the property of the Museum?—I should think not legally; I have not made them over.

Is there any list or record kept, either by yourself or by your Assistant, of the donations, from whatever quarter they come, and the address under which they come, or of the objects of the donor?—I have been in the practice, for my own satisfaction, of keeping a record of that kind, in which all the business of the Museum is detailed, both public and private business, and the articles sent are regularly entered; the addresses on the cases are generally copied off and inserted into the Report-Book.

What proportion, do you conceive, of the Museum, independently of the French Collection, may be claimable on that footing by yourself?—I could not specify that particularly, as many things are packed up, and must remain so till the *lower room* is finished. Until the whole collection is unpacked and arranged, it is quite impossible to give anything like a satisfactory answer to that question.

Are there any other individuals whom you conceive to have, or who could state themselves to have, any right of property in any articles exhibited in the Museum?—No. A species of property may be mentioned, which, however, I presume, is public: it is the collection left by

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the late Dr. Thompson, of Naples—a collection of rocks and other curiosities of that description, and £1,500, which he bequeathed for the improvement of the collection. The collection came here, plundered and destroyed, but such as it is, it is in the rooms. That collection is now under the charge of the Lord Provost and Dr. Hope, and some other individuals, and it stands in the catalogue under the title of the Thompsonian Collection.

Was that for the purposes of the College Museum, or for the purpose of taking care of Dr. Thompson's Collection?—It was with a view of preserving and improving the Thompsonian Collection, and also as a salary to the Lecturer on Mineralogy, who is at present Professor of Natural History.

Do you understand that any private individuals have any right of property in that collection?—No; it is to be considered as public.

Are there any other individuals, besides yourself, who you think can state any right of property in any part of the Museum?—There is one case which occurs to me: Mr. Professor Russell, a few years ago, deposited in the lower room of the Museum, the skull of the Asiatic elephant; he said he would allow it to remain there, till he would make up his mind as to its ultimate destination. He is entitled to withdraw that specimen when he chooses.

Are there any other articles upon that footing?—At this moment I do not recollect any other article; but there may be some other articles upon the same footing.

The Commissioners have before them the Exchequer Catalogues: will you be so good as to state whether those Exchequer Catalogues include all the articles which are exhibited in the Museum?—I should think the Catalogues include nearly the whole, but in a very general way.

Is there any other Catalogue, besides the Exchequer Catalogue?—I mentioned before that a Catalogue is in progress; but that Catalogue cannot be finished, till the lower room of the Museum is fitted up; because, as soon as that room is fitted up, the whole arrangement of the Collection will be changed to a certain extent; and if the Catalogue should be printed before that arrangement is accomplished, it would require to be rewritten and reprinted.

Is there any other Catalogue besides this—that is, the Exchequer Catalogue—of the acquisitions and donations, without any minute description of each individual article?—There is the Catalogue in the private note-book I mentioned.

Does this Catalogue contain everything which is in that memorandum-book of your own?—I think it does.

Does this Catalogue contain every donation, or is it intended to contain every donation, made to the Museum, or to the Keeper of the Museum, whether the address, under which it comes, be—"College Museum," or "Royal Museum," or "Edinburgh Museum," or "Museum, care of Professor Jameson?"—I should think it contains a list of everything that has been sent, as far as I can recollect.

In making this annual Report to the Exchequer, in order to be entitled to the annual allowance upon the Treasury Warrant, do you, upon any notion of distinction as to property, designedly leave out of this Catalogue any sort of articles contained in the Museum, as not falling within its object?—No; I consider that the order I had from the Barons of the Exchequer, commanded me to give an account of every article presented to the Museum, or contained in the Museum rooms; and on that principle I have, in this book, inserted everything.

Then, in framing this Catalogue, you do not proceed upon the principle that there is any portion of what is exhibited in the Museum, to which the order of the Barons does not apply?—I should think not. In short, this Catalogue was intended as a general Catalogue, framed in conformity with that general order of the Barons of the Exchequer, that they should know every year what has been added to the Museum.

Does it contain all the purchases made out of the half-crown fund?—It only contains the purchases to the extent of the £100.

It contains no purchases, except in so far as the proportion of the £100 will cover them?—I think so.

Is there any separate Catalogue made of those purchases?—For some years I separated the articles purchased with the £50; afterwards, in conformity with a form given me from the office, I did not: the whole went as a general sum for the expenses of the Museum.

Does this Catalogue contain all the articles presented to yourself by name, or to the Professor of Natural History, from former pupils, and from any other quarters, which are exhibited in the Museum?—I think it does.

Does it contain the articles which were purchased from the half-crown fund, which are exhibited?—I think it does.

Does it contain more of the purchases of the Museum than corresponds to the proportion of the Exchequer allowance?—I think so.

Is there any separate or distinct list kept of the articles which come to you under the Custom-House regulations, and by the facilities afforded by the Government?—When they arrive in that form, they are regularly mentioned in the Report-book, also in the Catalogue; but the channels of conveyance are not mentioned in that Catalogue.

Can you state positively that this Catalogue contains everything which passes through the Custom-House by the benefit of the facilities that the Government has afforded?—I should think everything of this description is engrossed in that book.

Do you conceive that any claim exists, on the part of any individuals or set of individuals, to the property of any articles which were imported under the benefit of those facilities?—I should think nobody is entitled to claim them.

You conceive that they belong to the Royal Museum?—Yes.

What distinction subsists between those importations generally, and the French Collection?

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—The French Collection was purchased by the Professors; although coming under the seals of office, it was considered as a particular case.

Does not Lord Londonderry's letter expressly direct, that all articles obtaining the benefit of those regulations, should be considered to be the property of the University, under the charge of the Regius Keeper of the Museum?—I think application was made for the remission of the duties, by the Principal and the Professors; any private individual may obtain a remission of the duties. Now, the Principal and the Professors, as far as I recollect, applied for the remission of the duties upon this Collection.

Did they apply upon the ground that that Collection remained private property?—They, as far as I recollect at the moment, applied, as any private individual would apply, for the remission of the duties upon such articles.—[*Professor Jameson now exhibited a Catalogue of the Mineral Cabinet, laid out under glass in the Great Room of the Museum.*]

Are the Specimens in this Catalogue included in the Report to the Exchequer?—They are included generally,

But they are not described so minutely as they are here?—No, they are not minutely designated.—[*Professor Jameson next laid before the Committee different Catalogues of the Birds, and of the Insects and Shells and Corals of the Dufresne Cabinet.*]

Are these Catalogues included in the Report-book?—They are mentioned in the book in a general way.—[*Professor Jameson now laid the Report-book, which is in four volumes quarto, before the Committee, when it was inspected.*]

Is this book reported to the Exchequer?—No; it is kept principally for my own satisfaction.

Is the Report to the Exchequer intended to include everything that is contained in this weekly Report?—Yes, only in less detail. In this book, in addition to the Catalogue, there are the names of the Visitors, and the business that has been done during the week,

Are these Visitors the persons that pay the half-crowns?—Yes.

Then, in short, making allowances for accidental omissions, the Exchequer Catalogue comprises everything received as well as everything exhibited?—Yes, pretty nearly.

This book being entitled, "A Report of the Proceedings at the Museum," it should seem that everything entered as received, is held to belong to the University Museum, and to be under your charge as Keeper thereof?—Yes, generally so.

Are the purchases mentioned in this book?—Yes, every transaction during the week; also the state of the Museum, the temperature of the rooms; in short, everything connected with the condition of the Collection is engrossed in it.

At present, half-a-crown is taken from every person, however often he may go to the Museum; do you think it is not possible to lower that sum, without materially injuring the income derived from it?—I should think it cannot be done with safety. The claimants for frequent admission are very few indeed; that I know from the circumstance of so few annual tickets being demanded. It was thought, when annual tickets were granted for ladies, that there would be a great rush; but I was aware that this would not happen. There have been sold not more than ten or fifteen tickets of this description during the year, although the price of the ticket is not more than 10*s.* 6*d.* I should think, if the admission-money were lowered to 1*s.*, or 2*s.*, there would be a great falling off of the income from this source.

Are you aware that at the Hunterian Museum, at Glasgow, where the sum was originally 2*s.* 6*d.*, they lowered it to 1*s.*, and did not lose money by it?—Yes; it is different at Glasgow. For many years no entrance-money was demanded; then 2*s.*, or 2*s.* 6*d.* The citizens, being unaccustomed to pay, refused to visit the Museum. It was then lowered to 1*s.*, when, for a time, there was a demand for admission. But, independent of this, the Glasgow Museum is small; if a sight of it is worth 1*s.*, the Edinburgh Museum is surely worth 2*s.* 6*d.* The sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* as admission-money was fixed after corresponding with and consulting the Keepers of Collections of every kind. Their opinion was, that 2*s.* 6*d.* was the lowest sum that could be demanded under the circumstances of the case, the University Museum being an *Academical Collection.*

In fixing the sum, were you regulated solely by a view to obtain the largest revenue that you could obtain, or were you also regulated by the notion, that in such an establishment as that Museum, it might be advantageous to exclude a certain portion of people, by fixing it at 2*s.* 6*d.*?—The arrangement was made with the view of obtaining the largest sum, consistent with the nature of the Museum,—it being *Academical,* and not intended for the purpose of mere popular exhibition.

It was not solely fixed upon the notion that 2*s.* 6*d.* was the sum that would bring the largest revenue, but it had reference to the propriety of only admitting those who would not mind paying 2*s.* 6*d.*?—It was intended, on the principle already stated, that such an admission would answer all the purposes of Science, and produce the largest revenue.

Suppose you were to continue the charge of 2*s.* 6*d.* for the first admission, and were to make a rule that any person that had once paid the 2*s.* 6*d.* should be admitted afterwards for 1*s.*, do you think that would be a beneficial regulation?—That never occurred to me. I may state that it is a practice, when any gentleman has been *frequently* in the rooms, no further admission-money is demanded, or a gratis annual ticket is given to him; but such cases are of rare occurrence.

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Income and Expenditure of the Natural History Museum, in the University of Edinburgh.

University of Edinburgh.

Professor Jameson.

9 November 1827.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE, from 1812 to 1820.

Income.—Annual grant of £100, by the Exchequer to the Museum, from July 1812, when first granted, to July 1820		£800	0 0
Expenditure, from July 1812 to July 1820, as detailed in the books of Exchequer		£800	0 0

INCOME.

I. Money collected from Visitors.

1821.	Including the last week of 1820	£14	12 6		
	First half-year	382	5 0		
	Second half	512	15 0		
				£909	12 6
1822.	First half	£225	15 0		
	Second half	300	0 0		
				525	15 0
1823.	First half	£264	10 0		
	Second half	381	12 0		
				646	2 0
1824.	First half	£269	18 6		
	Second half	387	10 6		
				657	9 0
1825.	First half	£252	10 0		
	Second half	299	12 6		
				552	2 6
1826.	First half	£214	17 6		
				214	17 6
				£3,505	18 6

II. An annual grant of £100, made by the Exchequer to the Museum, for 5½ years 550 0 0

£4,055 18 6

EXPENDITURE.

Consisting of—

1. Interest on Money borrowed for purchasing M. Dufresne's Collection;
2. Purchases of Articles of Natural History;
3. Wages of Servants;
4. Money paid for preparing Objects of Natural History;
5. For Articles required in preparing such objects;
6. Freight and Carriage;
7. Postage;
8. Additional Expenses for cleaning;
9. Fuel;
10. Printing;
11. Books and Stationery Ware;
12. Furniture;
13. Miscellaneous and incidental Expenses.

1821.	First half-year	£345	10 0		
	Second half	451	3 6		
				£796	13 6
1822.	First half	£374	6 0		
	Second half	483	16 2½		
				858	2 2½
1823.	First half	£245	0 9½		
	Second half	641	11 1		
				886	11 10½
1824.	First half	£344	7 5		
	Second half	619	5 8½		
				963	13 1½
1825.	First half	£167	8 1½		
	Second half	390	6 4½		
				557	14 6
1826.	First half	£511	0 0		
				511	0 0
				£4,573	15 2½
	To the above account of Expenditure, are to be added the expenses from 1st July to 20th September 1826, amounting to	£264	13 3½		
				264	13 3½
	Amount of Expenditure			£4,838	8 6

BALANCING.

Expenditure from 25th December 1820 to 20th September 1826, being 5½ years		£4,838	8 6
Income during the same period		4,055	18 6
		£782	10 0

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REMARK.

The foregoing statement contains a view of the Amount and Expenditure of the Museum Establishment, from 1812 to 1826. The details of Expenditure, if required, can be furnished from the records of the Museum, and the books of the Exchequer. The amount of monies granted by the Town, for the support of the Museum, from 1804 to 1820, has not yet been furnished by the Town-Council.

Edinburgh, Monday, January 25, 1830.

[*Taken before Lord Corehouse, Lord Moncrieff, the Solicitor-General, and Dr. Lee, as a Committee on the state of the Edinburgh Museum.*]

The Honourable LORD MONCRIEFF in the Chair.

Sir *George S. Mackenzie* of Coul, Baronet, was called in, and examined as follows:

Sir George S. Mackenzie.

25 January 1830.

The Commissioners understand, from a letter written by you to one of the Members of the Commission, that you have some important information to communicate relative to the Museum of the University of Edinburgh?—I have some such information. I have something to state with respect to the property of the Royal Society, and I have some papers connected with that subject along with me. And I have also to say for myself, that in the year 1810 I visited Iceland, with a view to examine the Geology and Mineralogy of that country; and I brought home with me a very large Collection of Specimens, which every body considered interesting and valuable. On my return, I separated the greatest part of my specimens into two collections,—one of which I presented to the Royal Society, and the other I sent to the College Museum. At that time I was a good deal hurried, and was busy in writing my account of Iceland, and sent the specimens with marks which would enable me at any future time to label them. I thought that Professor Jameson would be anxious that I should do so as soon as possible. And I may mention, that at that time I never got thanks from any person for the donation.

When you sent the collection of specimens, which you selected for the College Museum,—to whom did you address them?—I sent them in boxes, with a note to Professor Jameson. I suppose there must have been 200 or 300 specimens.

With what view?—With a view to form part of the College Museum.

That was stated to him?—Yes.

We want to understand whether you intended these specimens for the benefit of the public, or of Professor Jameson?—Certainly for the public. I repeatedly met Professor Jameson in the course of my visiting the classes in the College, and spoke to him very often about them, and at last said that, as I was going to the country, I wished to put labels on these specimens before I went; but he always answered that some engagement, or something else, prevented him allowing me to go into the Museum, for the purpose of labelling the specimens; and to this day I have never seen the specimens since I packed them up. And I am not sure that now, without a great deal of trouble, and without comparing them with their fellows in the Royal Society's Cabinet, which have proper labels put upon them, I can make anything of them, and so the collection may be said to be almost useless or lost.

How long is it since you sent them to him?—I sent them some time in winter 1810-11; that is, 19 years ago.

Did you understand that they were exhibited in the Museum?— I never saw them, and never heard that any one else saw them; and, in truth, I was so often denied admission for the purpose of arranging and labelling them, that I was completely disgusted, and never thought any more about them.

We understand he never refused to allow you?—Never positively, but always put me off from time to time. His motive seemed to me evident.

Supposing that you or any scientific person wished to illustrate any particular views or theories, was the Collection referred to such as to enable you to do so?—Yes. It certainly did exhibit facts directly opposed to the theoretical views that Professor Jameson then held; and did illustrate the Huttonian Theory. And it was with the view to ascertain the origin of the trap-formation of rocks, and which was disputed between the Huttonians and Wernerians, that I went to explore Iceland.

Then are we to understand that you have not gone through the Museum at all lately?—I have been in it occasionally with strangers who have come from England and from abroad, but I have not gone alone.

But you could not discover whether any of your own specimens were there?—It was quite impossible.

When the donation was received by Professor Jameson, did he make any statement as to its value?—He received it without any remark whatever; he never said that I, or we, or any body, was at all obliged to me, or that he even had received them; if I had not known by subsequent conversation that he had got them, I might never have understood that they were there at all.

But you never understood that the donation was not exhibited, on account of its not being of sufficient value or interest?—Never. Many Scientific men having gone to the Royal Society's Collection, said that it was valuable. I remember going over it with the celebrated Geologist Von Buch, who expressed very great interest in the collection, which in reality exhibited the whole Geology of Iceland. The collection in the cabinet of the Royal Society, filling ten or twelve drawers, contains but a few specimens more than that which I sent to the College Museum.

Do you happen to know that there are any such specimens in the Huttonian Collection?—There might have been some specimens of the same kind, but not many. There are many

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University of Edinburgh.

Sir George S. Mackenzie.

25 January 1830.

valuable and rare specimens in that which I sent—at least they were rare at the time, and some were new to Mineralogists.

Upon what footing did you send the Specimens to the Museum?—As a gift to the Public Museum from myself.

How often did you apply for admission?—I cannot say that I now recollect the particular occasions, or particular object in the Museum which I may have wished to see; but at any time I wished to see any particular object, I was put off for some reason or other. I have sometimes got in, by favour of a servant. I have heard a multitude of persons complain that they never could get access.

But they could get in upon paying half-a-crown?—True; but they could see nothing on these occasions but those things exposed to view in the glass-cases.

Was that the general complaint of Scientific men?—Yes. I heard many complaints while I resided in Edinburgh; and I have heard the matter talked of since I came to Edinburgh last October; and I have read complaints in the newspapers, and heard the state of the Museum, in regard to difficulty of access for Scientific purposes, commented on in public.

Do you suppose that the ordinary Mineralogical Specimens would be much injured if occasionally examined by Scientific persons?—I certainly think that, in using a Mineralogical collection of general Specimens, if they are to be indiscriminately handled by every one, they will be injured; but, if shown only to Scientific persons, they would not injure them, either in examining them, or in making any drawings for illustrating particular points. I have not the least doubt, that indiscriminate examination would injure them, for there are some delicate Mineralogical Specimens that would be extremely injured by the moisture of the hand in touching them, and other Specimens of Natural History in the same way; but any person who has a value for these things, and examines them for Scientific purposes, would not injure them. At the same time, it would be right that some person, belonging to the Museum, should be present when the Specimens are examined.

Then the occasional examination of Scientific individuals, say six, eight, or ten times in the course of a year, would not, in your opinion, tend to injure the Collection?—Not in the least.

Would the number of such applications be considerably diminished, if an individual publishing a work on Natural History was allowed to give a correct description of the Specimens deposited in the Museum?—Certainly. At the same time I must observe, that such publication may excite an interest to see those individual Specimens that are described.

But merely to look at them once or so?—Yes.

If no doubt is raised as to the accuracy of the description, the applications would not be more frequently made by Scientific men, in consequence of publications descriptive of the contents of the Museum?—Seldom or never.

Since the Museum of this University has been formed, which has chiefly, I believe, been in your recollection, there has neither been periodically, nor at intervals, any account given to the public of the Specimens deposited there?—I never heard of any officially given. There have been several Scientific Journals published in Edinburgh, and all of them contain accounts of objects of Natural History; but I believe that the Journal published by Professor Jameson, and the Wernerian Society Transactions (a Society instituted by him, which held, and perhaps still holds, its meetings in the Museum), are the only sources from which any information respecting novelties sent to, or obtained for, the Museum appears, which are always first shown to the Wernerian Society. I understand there is a Mr. Cheek, who has published a statement this winter of his having been prevented from examining some Specimens he wished to describe, illustrative of the subject on which he was writing.

I suppose you know the general nature of the Huttonian Collection?—I recollect seeing it more than once, while the trustees named by Dr. Black were preparing to arrange it. I have here a Minute that speaks of it.

Before you go to that, I wish to ask a question relative to it. I suppose you are aware it was not exhibited in the Museum?—I have not seen it there.

We can inform you; it has not been opened. It was shown to the Commissioners in the boxes. Do you consider that defect in the Museum a drawback on the progress of Science, if that Collection is not there?—I consider it so: because it was a Collection formed by Dr. Hutton, a very celebrated man, whose theory of a particular class of Rocks is now universally admitted, and which was illustrated in a work by the celebrated Professor Playfair. On that account, I do not think it would be proper to separate it, and class the Specimens with others of the same kind in the Museum; but that it ought to be kept entire. It is so long since I have seen it, that I cannot say anything about its intrinsic value as a Collection of Mineral Specimens; but at the time it was given to the Royal Society, it was considered a very valuable and curious Collection.

You had better state to us what you were going to mention?—I have here a Minute-book of the General and Council Meetings of the Royal Society, kept by Mr. Playfair; this is in his own handwriting. It is his own Memoranda, apart from that inserted in the Minute-book. The date is 25th June 1804, and the following is an extract from these Memoranda:—

"The Vice-President informed the Meeting that it was called in consequence of a note from the Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Jameson, requesting to be informed, whether it was intended that the Huttonian Collection of Fossils was to be deposited in the Museum of the University, under the charge of the Professor of Natural History.

"The Council having then considered Dr. Black's Letter of the 2d of December 1797, and the conditions therein annexed to his donation, and also the Minutes of the General Meeting of the Royal Society, of the 21st of December 1797, at which the said donation was accepted, requested that the Committee then appointed for the arrangement of Dr. Hutton's Collection, previous to its being put under the Trustees described in Dr. Black's letter, should report the state in which it now is; when Mr. Playfair, for Sir James Hall, Dr. Hope, and himself, gave in the following statement:—That the

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Huttonian Collection is at present deposited in a room of the new buildings; and that, though a good deal has been done in separating the useless specimens from the rest, and reducing the whole under certain classes, yet a great deal is wanting to bring the Collection into that state of order and arrangement which is necessary to fit it for public exhibition: that a good deal of time will still be requisite to enable the Trustees, just named, to bring the Cabinet into this condition, which they would endeavour to do by arranging it, as much as they are able, conformably to the mind of the Collector, and to the views suggested by his System of Geology; and that they are the more willing to adopt this arrangement, as they have no doubt that the Royal Society considers the Collection as valuable, not only as a Cabinet of Natural History, but as a monument and memorial of two illustrious and worthy Members of the Society. The time necessary for accomplishing the proposed arrangement, they think, cannot be much less than a year, reckoned from the present date.

"They have therefore to propose, that the appointment by which the Cabinet was committed solely to their charge till it is arranged, shall continue for the term of one year, to be counted from the present time, against the expiration of which they engage to lay before the Society an arranged Catalogue of the Specimens in the Collection, to place the Specimens in proper Cabinets, (to be provided at the expense of the Royal Society,) and to deliver the keys of them to the Royal Society.

"The Council was pleased to approve of the above Report, and to agree to the prolongation of the time as proposed in it, during which the Collection should be exclusively under the charge and direction of the three Trustees above named.

"The Council then directed that the Secretary should inform Mr. Jameson that it had taken his note into consideration, and had taken such steps as appeared proper for putting the Collection of Dr. Hutton into order—which, however, must necessarily require some considerable time, after which it will be disposed of agreeably to the conditions of Dr. Black's donation."

Do you understand whether the Huttonian Collection was arranged?—I do not recollect whether the arrangement was completed.

But suppose the Collection had been arranged according to the undertaking of the Trustees, they would have reported to the Royal Society?—I would have thought so; but I have not been able to discover any such report. After Mr. Playfair's death there were several Minutes missing, and there are some referred to in this Minute that cannot be found. With respect to the rest of the property belonging to the Royal Society in the Museum, I have here a copy of the Report of a Committee, of which I happened to be Convener, which was appointed in 1804. It is, perhaps, rather long, and would occupy too much the time of the Commissioners by reading it; but if you instruct the Secretary to take care of it, I will leave it; and if you read it, you will find a good deal of information relative to the property of the Royal Society in the Museum.

Can you describe the kind of property belonging to the Royal Society?—There are a great variety of objects of Natural History, and Curiosities from the South Sea Islands and other parts of the world. There is a regular Catalogue of them printed in the different volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society.

On what footing were they passed into the Museum?—By the directions of the original Charter to the Royal Society.

We have a claim from the Royal Society before us?—They got a new charter. There is a short extract here from the old charter, which I will read, if you please—

"Et nos ordinamus ut cunctæ Res Antiquæ, Tabulæ Publicæ, Librique Manuscripti quos acquisiverit dicta Societas, deponantur in Bibliothecâ Facultatis Juridicæ, atque ut universa corpora quæ ad Historiam Naturalem pertinent, quæque eadem Societas acquisiverit, deponantur in Musæo Academiæ Edinensis, ita ut utraque Collectio aperta sit Sociis, et e republicâ sit, quantum fieri potest."

It was under this direction of the first charter that all subjects of Natural History were to be deposited in the Museum. Dr. Walker was Secretary of the Society, and he and the other Professors, members of the Society, were anxious that the Museum should be augmented as much as possible; and the Society agreed that they would concede that all objects of Natural History acquired by the Society should be deposited in the Museum.

Was any facility given to the admission of the Members of the Royal Society to visit the Museum of the College on that account?—None since Dr. Walker's death. By perusing the Report of the Committee, you will see how obstacles were thrown in the way of access.

Then no member of that Society can obtain admission but on payment of 2*s.* 6*d.*?—I never heard that any member of that Society could get access to it upon any other terms; and even this payment does not enable them to see their own property, which is not distinguished. The result of the attempt of the Royal Society to see and to arrange its property in the Museum, is in the Memorandum, which I wrote to the end of this Report in 1804:—

"The Committee was afterwards admitted into the Museum, when the Keeper showed them some chests or boxes lying under the seats of the Class-room, which he said he *believed* contained some things that belonged to the Royal Society; and he added that it was impossible to find room for displaying everything,—that many things had been lost during the time when Dr. Walker was Professor of Natural History,—and, in short, the prospect of executing the directions of the Society appeared so hopeless, that the Committee suffered the business to drop. Now, however, that everything has been moved into the new rooms, it is proper that the Society should claim, not only their right of admission, but the express right given by the Charter, and arrange every part of the property belonging to it, in whatever order they may please to place it."

Can you state whether the intention on the part of the Royal Society, in forming a Museum of their own, arose in not obtaining the use of the Museum of the University of Edinburgh?—The new Charter was obtained on account of the inconvenience of having to refer to the Professor of Natural History; but, if I remember well, it was particularly desired by the Royal Society to possess a Geological Collection in their own custody, having been obliged to send the Huttonian Collection to the College. At that time the disputations between the Huttonians and Wernerians ran high, and most of the Members were Huttonians. I am not certain

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of the date of the present Professor's appointment, who was the leader of the Wernerians; but it was understood, sometime before Dr. Walker's death, that he was to be appointed his successor, and this may have had some influence. I knew this from the circumstance of a friend of mine, who died in 1803, having been an unsuccessful applicant for the succession to Dr. Walker. The warrant for the new Charter was not obtained till December 1808; and long before that time Professor Jameson had been appointed to the Natural History Chair. Sir James Hall was the individual who moved for a new Charter. Here is the Minute, dated 26th January 1801:—

"Sir James Hall moved, that it be recommended to the Council to consider of certain clauses in the Charter, respecting the manner of disposing of such specimens of Natural History as may be presented to the Society, and of the inconveniences that may arise from them, as well of the means to be adopted for remedying the same. The Royal Society did accordingly recommend it to the Council, to consider the circumstances just stated, and to report their opinion concerning them to the next General Meeting of the Society."

Can you state to us that the access, referred to in the foregoing Minute, related to the obstruction thrown in the way of admission?—Certainly it did, to some inconvenience or obstruction, but not to the obstructions since thrown in the way by the present Professor; unless he was appointed previous to the date of the Minute.

That was before the building for the new Museum?—Yes, many years.

Certainly before the appointment of Professor Jameson?—I am at this moment uncertain: but the present Professor lectured many years in the old Museum.

Do you conceive it would be more advantageous in general to the interest of Science, and more likely to be a proper, complete, and more extensively useful Collection, if there had been one general Museum in Edinburgh—supposing that full facility was afforded to inspect it?—I think so. The vast utility of the British Museum in London is proof of that; a great central Museum is certainly the most useful.

Do you understand that the Collection in the present Museum of the University of Edinburgh has been exhibited, with reference to the illustration of any particular views of Natural History; or that there is any complaint generally that the Specimens were not fully or impartially exhibited?—I have not heard of any Exhibition by the Professor, except to the students of the Natural History Class, and to the Wernerian Society. The Wernerian Geological System has always been taught by the Professor.

The question relates to whether the Specimens in favour of the Huttonian System were generally or at all exhibited to the public?—I never heard that they were. I have attended Professor Jameson's Lectures myself, and never heard him allude to Dr. Hutton's Theory or Collection.

Are we to understand generally from you, as a person long devoted to Science, that, in order to render a Museum useful and valuable, some different system should be adopted as to the access to and use of the Museum?—Certainly. It appears to me, in order to make this Museum valuable for the purposes of Science, that some person should be appointed as its Keeper, different from the Professor of Natural History. I beg to explain, that I make no particular allusion to Professor Jameson: but I give this as my opinion, whoever may be Professor. I consider that the functions of a Professor exclude him from this office. It would be impossible to expect that a Professor could attend upon all occasions, when access may be demanded for particular purposes. I would also propose that the Keeper, if appointed, shall be bound to prepare for the Professor such Specimens as he requires for the illustration of his Lectures, taking care that they shall be returned to the presses after the Lecture. I would likewise propose, that all the students of Natural History shall be obliged to exhibit their tickets to some Members of the Town-council, who are Patrons, to be endorsed; and such endorsation to authorize the Keeper to admit the students with such tickets, but only while attending the Lectures on Natural History. I state this, as I wish that the Town-council could be induced to take some interest in the Museum, which is of importance, they being the Patrons of the University of Edinburgh. I would also suggest, that any other Professors, wishing their pupils to see anything illustrative of their Lectures, might give orders of admission to pupils only. And with respect to the admission of the public, I would propose that it should be as unrestricted as possible; but as it appears that a Keeper is necessary, the Fees of admission may be regulated to form a fund, out of which the Keeper may be paid. Persons wishing to have access at all times, might have it on paying a fee of £1. 1*s.* per annum; individuals may be charged 1*s.* 6*d.*, and parties 1*s.* each person. I have very often heard great complaints of the 2*s.* 6*d.* In order to regulate the admission of the public, and excite attention in the parties, public notice should be given by the Patrons to all persons desirous to see the Museum at the College, to insert their names in a book at the Council-Chamber, and there receive a cheque, and on presenting this at the College, and paying the fee, that admission is to be given. I would also suggest that a catalogue, or record, of all donations should be kept at the Council-Chamber, and that they should be directed to be sent there previously to being deposited in the Museum, and that an engraved letter of thanks should be prepared, to be sent to the donors. Owing to the neglect of such things hitherto, it may be difficult to distinguish public property from that of the Professor, who ought not to be allowed to keep a single article of his own in the Museum. Every person who wishes to see or draw anything, ought to be admitted gratis, on the recommendation of any Professor, or the Secretary of the Royal Society. And with respect to the property of that Society, deposited in the Museum, it is very desirable that some arrangement be made; and I propose that the General Secretary of this Society, or, in his absence, any of the Ordinary Secretaries, shall have power to give tickets of admission to Members desiring to see the Collection generally, or any particular object specified in the ticket. The Huttonian Collection should be set apart by itself, and be accessible to

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the Members of the Society producing orders from the Secretary. I may venture to state, as an opinion merely, that if access be given to the Members in the way proposed, the Royal Society may have it in their power to contribute largely to the Museum,—for in the building occupied by the Society there is scarcely any room for a Museum; and I have little doubt that the Society would be glad to see what they possess properly secured and accessible in the College Museum. I have no authority for saying this, but I think it not unlikely to be the opinion of the Society.

When you propose that there should be a Keeper, not the Professor of Natural History, and that there should be tickets issued from the Secretary of the Royal Society, the Patrons, or other Professors, do you think the inconvenience attending the present system would be obviated by an Assistant-Keeper being appointed, having those powers?—I think so, certainly. I meant to say an Assistant-Keeper. I did not mean that the Professor should be altogether excluded from his interest in the Museum—I should have said, an Assistant-Keeper with those powers.

When you propose the interference of the Town-council, and a record to be kept by them, have you any special object in view, seeing that the Museum is no part of the property of the Town?—My reason for that is two-fold. It would excite some feeling of interest in the Patrons, the Town-council, which I fear has not been hitherto felt towards the College Museum; and also it might tend to excite some attention in the students, when they know that a record will be kept of those who are desirous of cultivating Natural History. In this way I think some good may be derived from what I propose. Besides, it is well known that a little formality being required in such matters, everything is better attended to.

Have you any other facts to state, or suggestions to make, relative to the College Museum?—None; except that it would be of importance to have the lower room properly fitted up, in order that everything contained in the Museum might be exhibited with facility. If properly regulated, the Museum will soon require additional accommodation, on account of donations that will be sent to it from all quarters.

Addition made on revising Evidence.

I beg leave to add, in regard to the Huttonian Collection, that I remember some very large Specimens belonging to it, which were too unwieldy to be placed in a cabinet; but, no doubt, the Committee of the Royal Society, or the Trustees named by Dr. Black, have made some provision respecting them. Such Specimens and others may not now possess so much interest as at the time they were collected.

Dr. *Samuel Hibbert*, F.R.S. Ed. &c., Edinburgh, was called in and examined as follows:—

Dr. Hibbert.

We understand you have some communications you are desirous of making to the Commission, relative to the Museum of the University?—It was not from my own suggestion that I appear before the Commission, but at the instance of Sir George Mackenzie; who, without my knowledge at the time, mentioned that I had the means of making some communication in this inquiry. But, perhaps, you might have fixed upon some person who could have given more information than me, as I have been two or three years out of the country, on the continent of Europe.

Have you resided in Edinburgh lately?—Not for two years and a half.

But previously?—Yes, about twelve or fifteen years.

And I believe were connected with some Literary and Philosophical Societies in Edinburgh?—Nearly all, Sir.

Do you hold any official situations in them?—Not at present. I was one of the Council of the Royal Society, and the Secretary of the Antiquarian Society; I also held offices in some other Societies, before I went abroad.

Then will you be so good as to state any facts of importance known to you, relative to the Museum?—The facts I have to state are extremely few. They relate chiefly to the great difficulty of access to the Museum. But, as it was an opinion, rather than evidence, which was required from me in the notice which I received, I have accordingly prepared beforehand a written statement of what I have to offer on this subject, in order that the time of the Commission may be economized. This I beg leave to read, and I shall give any detailed explanation that may be required afterwards:—

"Having been requested by the Honourable the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities of Scotland, to give my opinion on the subject of the Museum which is attached to the University of Edinburgh, I beg leave, for the sake of economizing the time of the Board, to deliver my sentiments as concisely as possible in writing.

"I shall therefore premise, as a sort of truism, that as Botany requires to be studied with the aid of a Botanic Garden, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, or Mineralogy, demand the equal assistance from an extensive Museum.

"*Secondly*, That a Museum, in order to be truly useful, must be easy of access. This was shown when a liberal policy of this kind was first adopted on the Continent, which gave an unprecedented impulse to the acquirement of the different branches of Natural History, and in which England became a successful competitor, when this conduct was imitated in the more free admission granted to its National Museum.

"Upon the policy, therefore, adopted in the Scotch Metropolis, I shall venture to say a few words.

"By the present system, the Museum is intended for little more than to be subservient to the use of the Natural History class of the College. A simple question, however, may be asked;—Why are the doors of the Museum less accessible to a Naturalist, after he has *completed* his required Course in the University? or can it be rationally supposed that he is then enabled to successfully pursue the study of Natural History, without the aid of any Museum whatever? Those who have completed their course of education at the College, are surely entitled to ask from their Alma Mater the boon, that the same facility for research which they enjoyed as students, may be continued to them, as the means whence

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they may be stimulated to such new inquiries as are calculated to reflect lustre upon the University in which they have derived their first rudiments of Natural Science.

"But, according to the regulation now in force, the price of 2*s.* 6*d.* is demanded from every one, unless he is actually in attendance at the Natural History class, for every occasion of admission to the Museum. As far, therefore, as regards the public in general, the exorbitance of these terms virtually closes the door against the frequent requisitions of the Naturalist, and the Museum is only useful as a spectacle for the transient stranger in Edinburgh, who pays his fee of admission as he would to any other place of public show.

"How far this measure is in justice due to the numerous donations which from time to time have been sent to the Museum, on the presumption that its doors were freely opened to the public, I will not pretend to determine. That it is not of advantage to the Museum may be confidently stated. For when a donor finds that its doors are closed, except on terms that few can afford to pay, he naturally looks with less complacency upon an establishment which is prejudicial to the cause of Natural Science, inasmuch as it intercepts and conceals from investigation the objects which have been bestowed to promote it.

"Such is my opinion on the policy of the present regulation adopted by the College. The only question, therefore, which remains, is, what different system ought to be adopted, so as to best serve the interests of Science?

"With regard to a free admission, I am not aware that it has ever yet been found prejudicial to a Museum; and for this reason, that it is not the lower class of society which feels any interest in the objects of it. Indeed, the experiment of a pretty general admission, where cautious restrictions only have been adopted relative to the preservation of the property, has been long tried, and without ill effect, in the British Museum of London, in the Gallery of Natural History at Florence, and elsewhere.

"But if the funds of the College do not authorize a free admission, I am of opinion, that to the price of 1*s.* each time for admission, no reasonable objection can lie, or for a distribution of annual tickets of admission at the price of one guinea each; the actual students of Natural History in the College, and those who have received their full education in it, being exempted from the charge.

"I should also be disposed to recommend that some individual in connexion with the Museum may receive such a compensation as will induce him to give his constant attendance in the rooms, in order that the consultations of scientific men may meet with no unnecessary obstacle whatever.

"And *lastly*, That every facility be given for artists desirous of sketching objects of Natural History. This is a point of extreme importance, as through this means Science is diffused, and the loss which must occasionally arise from the decay of specimens greatly obviated.

"This is the opinion which I would give, and what I offer with humility and all due deference to the superior judgment of the Royal Commissioners.

(Signed) "Samuel Hibbert."

Have you ever contributed any specimens to the Museum?—Yes.

To any considerable extent?—To some little extent. I scarcely remember the various specimens which I have given, with the exception of a series of minerals, illustrative of the Geology of the Shetland Islands.

You have published a History of Shetland, I believe?—Yes.

Have you continued to contribute of late years to the Edinburgh Museum?—Decidedly not. I had resolved not to give to the Museum again.

On what ground?—Owing to there not being a free admission.

Was that feeling common to others as well as to yourself?—I am certain that it was.

Did you continue to make a Collection, subsequently, of your own, of such things as came in your way?—Yes. Having devoted a great deal of time and study to Natural History, and not having free access to the Edinburgh Museum, I formed a Collection of my own.

And which you would not have formed for yourself, had you got access to the Museum?—Not to the same extent. I am now independent, in a great measure, of any public Museum.

Before you formed that collection of your own, had you personally applied for access to the Museum?—I remember Professor Jameson once mentioned to me, though very indistinctly, of my being allowed to go there; but very shortly after that time, I was obliged to pay half-a-crown for admission; and this demand being continued, I gave up going there entirely.

Then I don't understand you to say that you applied directly to Professor Jameson, and was refused access as an individual?—I was led to suppose that I could go there; but money being demanded from me several times on my application, I presumed no one would be allowed free admission; especially when there were gentlemen of still more intimate habits with Professor Jameson than I was, who were also obliged to pay half-a-crown each time.

You mentioned that you had some explanations which you could give, relative to some of your statements. We shall be glad to hear them?—I think they are chiefly comprised in what I have already mentioned, respecting the subject of donations and admission. You will bear in mind that I have been a long time absent from the country, and you will, no doubt, receive more particular information from the gentlemen in waiting.

Are you aware whether any account has been published, either periodically or progressively, of the Collection formed of the objects of Natural History in the Edinburgh Museum?—I am not aware that any such account has been published.

Have you any other explanations to give?—I might mention that I recollect another reason that prevented me sending anything to the Museum; which was, that being a Member of the Wernerian Society, I observed that all the objects of Natural History sent to it were obliged to go to the College Museum; and that the Members of that Society were not allowed free access to them. For surely, if the rooms of the Museum are appointed the places of deposit for donations sent to the Wernerian Society, the free privilege to see them ought not to be denied its members.

You are a Member of the Wernerian Society?—Yes.

Do you conceive that the objects sent to it continue the property of the Wernerian Society, or are they transferred to the Museum entirely?—I do not know;—that must depend on the

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fundamental rules of the Society. I have heard that one of the rules of the Society is, to deposit them in the Museum of the University; yet I think that the Museum has no right to attach them exclusively to itself.

Do you understand that the feeling you yourself have expressed on the subject of the College Museum, is generally entertained among the scientific gentlemen in Edinburgh?—I do conceive it.

And that the state of the mismanagement of the Museum is therefore a subject of general complaint?—I think it is.

Do you conceive that any great injury to the specimens is likely to result from the examination of them by Scientific individuals?—This examination must always be conducted with caution; but it is the duty of the Curator to take care that no injury be done to objects intrusted to him.

But birds, and other subjects of Natural History, may be drawn, without necessarily suffering injury?—Decidedly. Birds may be drawn while they are secured in a glass case; there is no occasion to touch them at all.

Do you understand that such a liberty was allowed in the Museums to which you have alluded, and to which the public had free access?—I never heard that it was forbidden; but I would rather not be too sanguine that the privilege is universal—there are so many Museums.

Do you know what precautions are taken in the Museums to which you have alluded, in showing to persons of science what they wish to study?—I have seen no precaution adopted, except, occasionally, a person belonging to the Museum remaining in the room with the individual who might wish to examine any object out of the drawers or cases. And I presume that there are none entitled to such examinations, except those who know what injury objects will receive, if not taken care of. But there is generally a proper servant that goes along with visitors to attend to that. I have also seen persons allowed to sit down and write a description of some article.

Has this privilege ever been forbidden in the Museums to which you allude?—I have never heard of this privilege having been forbidden at all; nor can conceive that it would be forbidden.

Are you aware that it is forbidden in the College Museum?—There is a case in point. Dr. Brewster acquainted me (if this information can be received in evidence), that he was obliged to send to the Continent for some specimens of Mineralogy, although similar specimens were absolutely in the Collection of the University.

Dr. Brewster mentioned that. Have you anything farther to communicate?—No.

We are obliged to you for this attendance.

Robert Kay Greville, Esq., LL.D., F.L.S., F.R.S.E., &c. Edinburgh, was called in and examined as follows:—

Dr. Greville.

There was a letter some time ago transmitted to a Member of the Commission by Mr. Horner, written by you to him?—There was, I believe.

[*The letter was afterwards produced, and the following is that part of it which regards the Museum:*]

1, *Wharton Place*, 25 *December* 1826.

"Dear Sir,—When we were conversing together a few days ago, I alluded to some circumstances connected with the Museum, which you requested me to put upon paper. As some of them are not generally known, the Commission may not have directed its attention towards them. I therefore comply with your wishes, and can have no objection whatever to the Commissioners seeing this letter.

"There are three means of obtaining admission to the Museum.

"1. Any person may enter by paying half-a-crown.

"2. Students actually attending the Natural History Class, are admitted *gratis*, once or twice a-week. This privilege has created universal discontent among the other students, on the ground that they have all an equal right to be admitted *gratis*, since Professor Jameson is not necessarily the Keeper of the Museum, because he is the Professor of Natural History.

"3. Annual Guinea Tickets of admission may be procured under a certain condition; namely, the applicant must have attended the Natural History Class two sessions. It has been observed, that this rule reduces a great public Collection to an appendage to the Chair of Natural History, and seems to sacrifice its general utility, in order to secure a greater emolument to the Professor. The fact that any lady may purchase an annual ticket, appears to confirm this.

"The evil effects of the above system are these:—Those persons who are least likely to make real scientific use of the Museum, are most freely admitted—students engaged with the *elements* of Science. They will doubtless make a good use of it, but it will be only in an elementary point of view.

"2*dly*. A scientific individual, who wishes to consult the Collection frequently, if he has not attended the class, has no means of obtaining admission, except by paying 2*s*. 6*d*. every time,—a very serious obstacle. Even signed orders would do very little towards removing this evil.

"3*dly*. The whole arrangement is brought too much under the control of one individual. As a great part of the Collections is out of sight, it should be so managed, that any of these might be seen and consulted under proper restriction, without application to the Head-keeper. There are in this country, as in others, first-rate Philosophers, who, in consequence of unfortunate personal opposition, would never make such application, and yet be glad to refer to such a repository. Some regulations in respect to these matters should be printed; for reports are unfortunately in circulation, that the Museum is chiefly for show, and that it is only by favour it can be practically consulted."

And among some other subjects, there is some information relative to the Museum of the University, particularly in regard to the system of access to it. We understand you have some information now to give us?—I forget at present the exact contents of that letter; but I be-

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lieve the access to the Museum, at the present moment, to be the same as it was then; and am of opinion that some alteration is necessary. Is it expected that I should detail my reasons?

Yes.—The mode of access appears to me to exclude individuals in a very effectual manner from making any scientific use of the Collection. In making this and the following observations, I beg that I may be understood to speak only of the Museum Establishment, and without any motive beyond the benefit of Science. I am upon friendly terms with Professor Jameson; and I wish to bear witness to his exertions. When he was nominated to the Chair, it may be said that there was no Museum at all, except a few stuffed birds, some shells, fossil horns, and a small number of other articles, partly the remains of Sir Robert Sibbald's Collection. He devoted himself unremittingly for two or three years, prior to his first Course of Lectures, to the formation of a Collection; and was at very considerable private expense in improving it; and without him the present Museum would never have existed. But to return to the subject in hand. It is very impolitic to arrange the admission in such a way, that a person who wishes to enter for Scientific purposes, shall be taxed in the same manner with those who merely seek an agreeable lounge. Your Lordship is aware that a gentleman cannot obtain an annual guinea ticket, without having previously attended two Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professor of Natural History, the fees for which amount to about nine guineas. Ladies, who of course cannot attend these lectures, procure annual tickets at will—a mode of arrangement which certainly gives the fair sex an advantage over the gentlemen—a fact scarcely to be credited, when we are speaking of a Scientific Institution. I offer my remarks under the presumption that the Museum Collection is a public one, although I am ignorant how far it may be considered in that light. I know that Professor Jameson has a pretty large Collection, chiefly minerals, his own private property, deposited there. The Collection of the Wernerian Society is also there deposited, according to one of the laws of the Society, for the use of the Members. But Dr. Gillies found, upon application at the door of the Museum, that there was no regulation for the admittance of the Members. Some articles in the Museum belong, I believe, to the Town-council, others to the University. A large proportion is unquestionably (I should think) public property, viz. the articles brought home by Scientific Expeditions, by Captain Parry, Captain Franklin, &c., and presented by Government—also the vast number of articles contributed by individuals. It will be recollected that many years ago Professor Jameson published circulars, on the part of the Museum, and that Collections directed to the Museum were allowed, by a special order, to pass the custom-house duty free. Every thing thus obtained is surely public property. It is much to be desired that the several properties above-mentioned should be identified; and that if private property continue to be deposited in the Museum, it should not interfere with the right of access which the public have to what in one sense belongs to them. The Collection already suffers from this cause—that is, individuals have begun to decline communicating additional specimens, on account of the closeness of the system of management. In this place I may also mention that, in consequence of donations not being acknowledged, persons abroad have little encouragement to exert themselves. In warm climates it requires some energy, patriotism, or love of Science, setting aside expense, to prepare and send home specimens in Natural History; and if no acknowledgment be returned, a good correspondent is lost, and the Museum seriously injured. I do not know to whom this duty falls; but it is one that should be punctually discharged. From some cause or other, or rather from a combination of causes, I regret to say that the College Museum is very lightly esteemed on the Continent. Being interested in everything connected with Natural History, and having been for some years a resident in Edinburgh, I have often been made sensible of this, and candour has compelled me to condemn, when I would gladly have found cause to defend. I beg to add that, to the public at large, a fine room filled with showy objects fulfils one of the intentions of a Museum; but that it is those only who are directly or indirectly connected with Science, who can appreciate its higher and full value. *That* value, however, rests upon freedom of access; and, on this account, the Museum of the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris, and the German Collections, deserve the high encomiums universally bestowed upon them. The British Museum in London is free, as far as concerns admission at the door.

Are you aware of any instance of persons withholding contributions on the ground of mismanagement?—Various instances have come to my knowledge; one in particular occurs to me at this moment, in which a lady of some rank told me she would send nothing more. It was for neglect of what had been previously sent. My friend Dr. Gillies, who is in the next room, affords a stronger example, as he will be able himself to demonstrate to your Lordship. There is another Collection which forms an integral part of a General Museum of Natural History, concerning which, with your Lordship's permission, I will say a few words. I allude to the Herbarium of the University. Upon this subject I have derived much of my information from Mr. Neill, within a few hours. For thirty years, boxes and packages of preserved specimens of plants lay unopened in the Old College Library. Some were from Dr. Roxburgh, author of a splendid work on the Plants of Coromandel, and therefore extremely valuable; others were said to be from Mr. Forster, who accompanied Captain Cook in his last voyage. As it was highly desirable that these Collections should be put into some order, Dr. Rutherford, the then Professor of Botany, applied to the Magistrates for funds to enable him to do so, but without success. When the internal arrangements of the New College were made, the Commissioners acquiesced in the necessity of setting apart, and fitting up a room for the reception of an Herbarium—and this has been done in a very complete and perfect manner; but still there are no funds, and all the packages remain piled upon each other, and their contents useless, or a prey to insects. Two years ago, Dr. Graham, the present Professor of Botany, made an application to the Town-council for a salary to enable him to appoint a Keeper of the Herbarium, and for an additional sum to purchase paper, &c., in

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order to arrange the specimens; but the Magistrates had no funds at their disposal, and the application was unattended to. The known condition of this part of the Natural History Collections has apparently been the occasion of a great loss to the University. When the East India Company's Botanist, Dr. Wallich, arrived from the East Indies, with the most extensive and valuable Collection ever brought together by one individual—the whole amounting to 25 tons weight—he addressed a communication, by order of the Company, to the University, through Dr. Graham, making it an offer of a share of the Vegetable treasures in their possession, to the amount of 2,000 species, or more. Upon the receipt of this letter, Dr. Graham again applied to the Magistrates for a grant of a salary of £40 or £50 to a Keeper of Herbarium, without which, he observed, it would be useless to accept the munificent offer of the East India Company. The Town-council, however, at the suggestion of Mr. Neill, then a member of Council, accepted the Collection, and a letter of thanks, signed by Lord Provost Brown, was communicated by Mr. Neill, at the request of the Council, to Dr. Wallich. To this letter a favourable communication was returned by Dr. Wallich, on the part of the Directors of the East India Company. In the mean time a Committee, consisting of Dr. Maclagan, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Neill, to whom the matter had been remitted, reported that a small sum of money should be granted for the purpose of keeping the Collection from farther injury, which was agreed to by the Lord Provost, but which, I believe, has not been acted on. No parcel, however, has been received from the Company by the University, although I, a private individual, have already had three, and I fear this neglect must be attributed to the cause I have already assigned.

How long ago was it when the matter was spoken of in the Town-council—was it a year? —In the spring of last year. I may observe farther, on the subject of Collections of this description, that they are become of great importance, since Botany has assumed a more philosophical aspect, and the greatest Governments are evincing an anxiety to form them. The only remedy, to rescue our own University from the disgrace into which it has fallen in this matter, is to appoint an officer, with a moderate salary, to keep the Collection in order. In the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris, this duty is even performed by a female. The Museum department, generally, is in the same situation as was the Botanic Garden a short time ago. Government removed the latter to its present situation; but its original funds were totally inadequate to meet the necessarily increased expenditure, and at length £300 or £400 a-year additional were granted to it. The extended establishment of the Museum likewise demands some increase of funds to keep it up with due credit. Indeed, without some increase, I apprehend it would be impossible to do it common justice.

Have you had free access to the Museum when you desired it?—I have never had free access. Having attended two Courses of Natural History, I obtained an annual guinea-ticket for one season—ever since, I have always paid my 2*s*. 6*d*. But if your Lordship means free access to the articles in the Collection, I must say I never sought access to them, except in one instance, and that was, I think, about a twelvemonth after the Museum was first opened. I wished to make some drawings for publication of some new things, and was refused, on the plea that the University itself intended to publish the Novelties in a work of its own, similar to the French *Mémoires du Museum*. It is sufficiently well known that there is no access to the articles, except by favour of the Keeper of the Museum; and I can bring forward one fact to prove that a change in the present management is necessary. Your Lordship probably knows that Dr. Brewster and the Keeper of the Museum are unfortunately not upon good terms, and are Editors of rival Journals. Dr. Brewster was occupied some time ago in preparing for the press a History of Mineralogy, in which his peculiar discoveries in Crystallography were to be illustrated. He obtained materials from all quarters, but confessed to me that access to the Collection in the College Museum would be of the most essential use to him, but that, as he could only see it by favour of the Keeper, he would not subject himself to a refusal. If I may be permitted to express my own private opinion in regard to the alterations requisite in the present management, I would submit—

1. That the general admission-money should be reduced to 1*s*. I believe that a larger sum would thus be taken in the course of the year; and, being the usual demand in London and elsewhere for most exhibitions, the public would have no reason to complain. The annual guinea-tickets I would do away with.

2. All Foreigners should be admitted free, Professors in Universities, the Members of the Royal Antiquarian and Wernerian Societies of Edinburgh, and individuals seeking access to specimens for scientific purposes. Contributors to the Collections (whose names should be registered) should possess a special ticket of free admission, to be procured from the sub-keeper.

3. The students of the Natural History class should retain their present privilege of free admission twice a-week. The other students, at least those occupied with Physical Science, should have free admission once a-week.

4. Access to articles should be freely given for scientific purposes. The sooner new subjects are published, the better for science, and surely the better for the Museum. But if there be a work especially devoted to illustrate the Museum, by all means give it the preference. The very handsome publication from the pen and pencil of Mr. James Wilson, is the only work into which the objects of the Museum find their way; and even Mr. James Wilson does not draw his materials from the Museum so much as from other sources. Articles should not, without express permission from the Head-keeper, be removed from the Museum; but every facility should be afforded for making descriptions and drawings. I remember the Principal of the University telling me repeatedly, while the arrangements for the Museum were in progress, that accommodations were to be provided for those who wished to make drawings of specimens. Access should be had, through the sub-keeper, for all ordinary purposes, and he should be always in attendance.

5. Donations should be punctually acknowledged by the Keeper or Sub-keeper; and the name of the Donor, if possible, should be attached to the gift. Annual Reports should be published, as much for the sake of gratifying contributors as for methodising the acquisitions.

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6. A Synopsis of the contents of the Museum should be published, similar to that of the British Museum, which has reached a twenty-fifth edition. This would induce people to repeat their visits.

7. A respectable Sub-keeper should be appointed; but to accomplish these useful purposes, additional funds would be necessary.

Is there anything else you have to mention to us?—Nothing more occurs to me at this moment.

Will you allow me to ask, as partly connected with the subject, is the admission to the Botanic Garden on the same footing?—No. Individuals gain access with the greatest ease.

But have they tickets from Professor Graham?—That is the regular mode, and the tickets are freely granted; but a respectable person, presenting himself at the door, is generally admitted in the most liberal way. The new plants, as they come into flower, are described and published by the Professor of Botany; and therefore access to the plants in the Garden, for the purpose of publication, cannot of course be had, without express permission from the Professor.

You do not understand that any injury is done to the plants and articles, or anything?—No. Even when Dr. Graham delivered popular Lectures in the Garden, Mr. M'Nab only complained that the time of his men was taken up with keeping a general watchfulness over the Garden.

And you are not afraid of evil consequences on their being permitted to attend the Museum for 1*s.*?—Not in the least. But if any check were required, an order might be rendered necessary, as is practised in the Zoological Society of London. The person who obtains the order, pays 1*s.* at the gate of the Garden and Menagerie. In this way the Zoological Society obtained some thousand pounds last year. All the resident Members of the Medical Faculty —of the Learned Societies, &c. &c., might be empowered to give orders to the Museum, subject to the payment of 1*s.* at the door, which would be a kind of security for the respectability of the applicant. But I am sure this would not be necessary. In the British Museum, where people are admitted without any payment at all, there is no complaint; and the simple form of admission there would do for the Museum here.

Dr. *Gillies*, late of Mendoza, in South America, was called in and examined as follows:—

Dr. Gillies.

We understand you have been prosecuting scientific subjects for some time, and that you have some communications which you could make to us relative to the Museum of the University of Edinburgh?—I have had very little direct communication with the College Museum during a number of years, having been principally resident abroad; but have, on former occasions, been a contributor to the Museum, and my evidence will principally tend to point out those inducements held out to our countrymen and others, resident in our own or foreign countries, to exert themselves in contributing towards the increase and value of that Collection.

Did you formerly contribute to the Museum?—I always endeavoured, until a certain period, to contribute to the Museum to the best of my abilities; and, besides other things, on my return from the Mediterranean in 1816, I gave some Minerals, which I brought from the famed iron-mines in the island of Elba.

In what manner did you transmit them?—I brought them with me to the Museum, on my return to Edinburgh.

Did you give them to Professor Jameson?—They were delivered to Professor Jameson, in the impression that they were to belong to the Museum—not having been aware, until lately, of any separate interest which that gentleman had in forming a Collection distinct from that of the College Museum, of which he was the Regius Keeper. I at that time, and long afterwards, believed that the exertions of Professor Jameson were wholly directed to the care and augmentation of the public Collection.

Have you been abroad since that time?—I went abroad again, about ten years ago, to South America; and resided nearly nine years in that country.

Did you make any collections there?—When I left this country, I was impressed with the desire of doing everything in my power to obtain for the College Museum whatever objects of Natural History might seem to me most acceptable, as I viewed that Establishment, to which I always previously had free access, as one of such national interest, that it was the duty of every Scotchman, and more especially those who were at all fond of Natural History, to contribute all in their power towards its increase and importance. Accordingly, on my arrival at Buenos Ayres, where, owing to the disturbed state of the country, I was detained nearly six months, I endeavoured, as far as my health permitted me, to procure specimens of Birds for the Museum; and all that I obtained, were transmitted to Professor Jameson, along with specimens of Rocks, &c., from New South Shetland, which had been discovered only a few months before. For these last specimens I was indebted to the kindness of Admiral, then Commodore, Sir Thomas Hardy, from whom I requested them expressly for the Museum, and who conferred on me the additional favour of sending the box free of expense through the Admiralty. On its reaching the Museum, owing, as I have been informed, to the absence and subsequent indisposition of Professor Jameson, it remained a considerable time without being opened, on which it was found that some insects had gained admittance to the interior, and had rendered the skins of the Birds useless. On my proceeding into the interior of the country, and afterwards becoming resident at Mendoza, I obtained possession of a variety of objects of Natural History; but was prevented sending them to the College Museum, as I had intended, by the contents of a letter written to me by a friend in Edinburgh, giving me an account of the new regulations observed at the Museum, stating, that it had been rendered so

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inaccessible to the public, and to men of Science, as to have become comparatively useless; and that there was a general complaint among such persons as had contributed to the Collection, that no distinction was made between them and the public in general, in consequence of which they had resolved to exert themselves no farther in aid of the Museum. On this occasion, my friend, aware of my previous intention, recommended me in the strongest terms neither to make any farther personal exertions, nor incur any additional expense, in getting anything for the Museum. From that time I ceased to preserve any object of Natural History for that Establishment; and, notwithstanding the numerous opportunities which I enjoyed during a long residence in that country, and various journeys which I made, of procuring Animals, Birds, and other interesting natural productions, I was induced to preserve comparatively very few of them, and such as I gave away, were otherwise disposed of. Among these I may mention a specimen of an exceedingly rare animal, the *Chlamyphorus truncatus;* of which I knew there existed only one imperfect specimen in Philadelphia, and which had never been seen by any Naturalist in Europe. This specimen was, at my desire, presented by the British Consul-General at Buenos Ayres to the Zoological Society of London, in whose Museum it is now to be seen. This very interesting Specimen would certainly have been sent in preference to the College Museum, had not every inducement ceased to exist, which could so influence an individual circumstanced as I then was. I had likewise, at different times, in my possession, various live Birds and Animals, some of them very rare, which would have been preserved and sent, but for the causes already mentioned. On returning to Great Britain, I brought with me everything in my possession at all likely to be interesting to men of science, none of which I have any intention to send to the Museum, while regulated as at present. Last winter I presented the Wernerian Society, of which I am a member, with some specimens of birds and animals, which I understand have since been placed in the College Museum, agreeable to a law of whose existence I was then ignorant, and which is as follows:—

"That all specimens of objects of Natural History presented to the Society be deposited in the "Museum of the University, the members of the Society retaining the right of inspecting them at "proper times."—*Laws of Wernerian Society.*

Do you know whether any other persons have been prevented from sending donations to the Museum?—A variety of occurrences connected with that establishment have come to my knowledge, which have satisfied me that, with scientific men, as well as others favourably situated, and disposed to contribute, there exists a general feeling, that they have no inducements, either public or private, to send donations of objects of Natural History to the College Museum; that establishment having been rendered so inaccessible to the public, as well as to scientific men, and because they are aware that, on their visiting Edinburgh, they would enjoy no further privilege in visiting the Museum than that possessed by the public generally. Although I have not recently had any communication with any of the individuals alluded to, yet I have from authorities which I cannot doubt, that, exclusive of such as are abroad, there is one gentleman now in Edinburgh, and several others in Orkney, who have liberally contributed to the College Museum, but who, for the reasons already stated, have no inclination to do so again.

Were these articles which you presented to the Wernerian Society, not intended to be given for the use of the Museum?—When I presented them to the Wernerian Society, I did not know of the existence of a law of the Society obliging it to deposit them in the Museum. They were not intended, on my part, as a present to the Museum, but to the Society, in whose possession they might be rendered useful to the public.

Was your unwillingness to contribute them to the Museum, owing to their not being acknowledged, or to your being denied free access?—My principal motive in contributing having been, from the commencement, the hope of being useful to science and to the public, I feel unwilling to give anything more to an institution which I considered as having ceased to be useful. I never received any acknowledgment for what was sent from Buenos Ayres, such as I have received on such occasions from similar institutions. I have recently, however, been informed, that to the inquiries made by a near relative, whether it had been received, a reply was sent in the affirmative. As an individual who had contributed, and also as a Member of the Wernerian Society, I have felt it as a grievance, that I had no freer access to the Museum than the public generally, and took an opportunity of stating such to be my feeling to the Secretary of the Society, who expressed his surprise that I had not been admitted. I never, however, made any direct application to Professor Jameson for admission, although I have expressed to him my opinion in favour of a more liberal system of admission, citing at the same time the Zoological Society of London, as an example of a Society whose prosperity was mainly to be attributed to the greater accessibility to their collections. I have, however, very recently gone to the Museum door, and inquired of the door-keeper whether, as a member of the Wernerian Society, I was permitted to visit the Museum on any other footing than that enjoyed by the public generally; and in reply was informed, that he had no orders to admit any one, except such as paid half-a-crown, or had an annual ticket, or a special order for admission from Professor Jameson.

Is it long since you returned to Scotland?—I returned to Edinburgh from abroad in September 1828.

Is it matter of complaint that no account has been published of the articles sent to the Museum?—It is certainly a subject of complaint with those who have contributed to the Museum, that no public acknowledgement is made of such Donations, and that, except in some few instances, the names of the Donors are not attached to the specimens presented, as is customary in other similar institutions. I do not even know that there is any correct register

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kept of Donations, and have been informed, on good authority, that no one, excepting Professor Jameson, can point out what does actually belong to the Museum, from those things which are the private property of that gentleman; the whole being so intermixed, that, in the event of the Professor's decease, his heirs might, with seeming justice, lay claim to many articles which are public property. As a contrast to the present system of the College Museum, I may state what my own experience has pointed out to me, of the maxims which regulate the proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, and to which, in my opinion, is greatly owing the unexampled increase and prosperity of the Museum and other establishments of that Society. Any member of that Society can personally introduce at any time one of his friends, free of expense, to the Museum and Menagerie, and can give an order of admission in writing to any others, who are admitted on the payment of 1*s.* each to every one of these two establishments. Donors and benefactors to the Society are, to a certain extent, and according to circumstances, permitted to enjoy the privilege of free admission to the Museum and Menagerie, as I myself experienced while in London, in return for my having presented the Society with one preserved animal, and one live Parroquet, both of which were acknowledged to me in name of the Society by the Secretary. Before offering such suggestions as have occurred to me, as to the most eligible mode of regulating the College Museum, so as to render it not only highly prosperous, but useful and honourable to the country, I may be permitted to mention that, in what I have stated on this subject, I have not been influenced in the slightest degree by any feeling of hostility to Professor Jameson; on the contrary, I have always felt grateful to him for favours which he formerly conferred upon me; and, on this occasion, it would be injustice to him on my part did I withhold my testimony to his great and unweared exertions in forming the Museum, and placing it in its present efficient condition as such. I cannot, however, form any correct opinion as to the part which Professor Jameson may have had in the formation and promotion of those maxims which at present regulate the Museum in its relations with the public. The arrangements which appear to me the most likely to ensure the prosperity of the Museum, and the satisfaction of scientific men and the public, are as follows:—The admission of all who apply, on the payment of 1*s.*, and of children, under a certain age, at half that sum. That all students of the University shall, at the time of matriculation, be enabled to purchase at a moderate rate (perhaps 5*s.*) an annual ticket, which will entitle them to free admission to the Museum at certain hours; and that not even the students, attending the Natural History class, be admitted, without possessing such ticket of admission. That the members of such learned societies as are in the habit of contributing to the Museum, such as the Royal, Wernerian, and perhaps Antiquarian Societies, should have free access to the Museum, on the annual payment of a moderate sum to the funds of the Museum. That a similar privilege be granted to such persons as require free admission for the prosecution of scientific inquiries; and that a discretionary power be exercised towards donors and other benefactors to the Museum, granting to such, according to the extent of their donations, a certain number of free admission-tickets for themselves and friends. That a properly-qualified person be employed, on whom will devolve the immediate care and responsibility of the Museum, and the charge of all its interior details, the necessary correspondence and acknowledgment of donations, a list of which he will keep in a register, to be published annually, under the auspices and direction of the Regius Keeper of the Museum, aided by a Commission, formed, by the annual nomination of one or more of their members, from those public bodies most directly interested in the prosperity and usefulness of the Museum, such as the Senatus Academicus, the Town-council of Edinburgh, the Royal and Wernerian Societies.

Mr. *Henry Hulme Cheek*, Gardner's Crescent, Edinburgh, was called in and examined as follows:—

Mr. H. H. Cheek.

The Commissioners have received a Petition from you, which has been sent to this Committee: we wish to know whether you have anything farther to state to us relative to that subject?—I have little to add to the facts which I have stated in my Petition, and in the Strictures on the College Museum, which I published in the Fourth Number of the Edinburgh Journal of Natural and Geographical Science, as the additional information I have obtained will have been communicated to you by the Gentlemen who have already been before you. But there is one fact of importance to which I am desirous of calling the particular attention of the Committee. Though there is a general feeling against the mode in which the affairs of the Museum are at present conducted, and a conviction of its inadequacy for the purposes of Science, every one is aware, that under the present system it cannot be improved. To render the Collection useful to scientific men, it would be necessary that there should be some responsible person in the capacity of Under-Keeper, to take immediate charge of the Specimens, and whose duties should be exclusively confined to the Museum, and independent of the private interests of the Regius Keeper. I am led to suggest this restriction, in consequence of having understood that the late Under-Keeper, though his salary was paid out of the funds of the Museum, had a variety of duties imposed upon him, in his agreement with the Regius Keeper, which were totally unconnected with the affairs of the Museum. To be explicit, I allude principally to the time which was occupied in making translations, &c., for Mr. Jameson's publications. It would be necessary that an Under-Keeper should be appointed, with an express salary and stated duties, by the same authorities as have the appointment of the Regius Keeper; or, if appointed by the Regius Keeper, that his services should be confined to the Museum, and that he should not also stand in the capacity of "Private Secretary" of the Regius Keeper (a title which I believe Mr. Jameson applied to the late Assistant), or be in any other respect under his control. Eight hours daily would

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probably be sufficient for the mere actual labour which the Museum requires; and, from what I am able to learn, an individual sufficiently acquainted with Natural History, and with the management of a Museum, might be engaged at a salary of within £100 a-year. And I am convinced that, if Government would appropriate that sum to this purpose, the Edinburgh College Museum, other contingent regulations being adopted, would acquire an usefulness and a character which it does not now possess, and a lasting benefit would be conferred on Natural Science. The duties of such an office would be, generally speaking, constant examination and care of the Specimens,—registration of Donations in the catalogue, with the names of the Donors,—acknowledgment of the receipt of Presents,—naming and arranging additions to the Collection,—keeping the accounts, and conducting the general correspondence of the establishment, under the superintendence and direction of the Regius Keeper. And further, if it be thought proper to permit scientific men to make such use of the Museum as would be necessary for the purposes of publication, the Under-Keeper would have to give out Specimens to be conveyed to a room set apart for that use, on a plan analogous to that of the Reading-room in the College Library, and to take care that they are not injuriously treated.

Then you don't think that even men of Science should be admitted to have indiscriminate use of the Specimens, without superintendence?—Certainly not. Precautions would be necessary with Scientific men as well as with other individuals. For instance, when any one is desirous of receiving an object for examination, a ticket should be delivered to the Under-Keeper, with the name of the Specimen inscribed, and its general condition should be observed before it is given out, to avoid misunderstanding with respect to any injuries which it might appear to have received. There is not, however, at present any person in the Museum to undertake these duties, the late Assistant having a short time ago resigned, from his inability to perform the numerous duties which were appended to his office, and from the inadequacy of his salary to the time employed. One consequence of this circumstance is, that many specimens (particularly of Birds), which were infected before he left the Museum, are now falling to decay. It cannot be expected that the Regius Keeper can either devote the time, or undertake the labour, necessary for their preservation.

Are you acquainted with the regulations or the terms of admission of any of the Museums on the Continent?—I have not been abroad, but have visited several Museums in Britain, though not with an express scientific object. I have always met with the greatest facility of admission, none of them having required so high a fee as the Edinburgh College Museum. To the Hunterian Museum of Glasgow, entrance is obtained by the payment of one shilling, and I have on all occasions found great numbers of visitors, during those days on which the public are admitted. The charge made at Bullock's Museum was one shilling, though it is stated that the exaction of half-a-crown is imposed on visitors to the Edinburgh College Museum at Mr. Bullock's recommendation. If this method were likely to produce the greatest revenue, why did he not himself pursue it? And, lastly, the Zoological Society of London have followed the same liberal plan, whence, during the year 1828-9 (according to the report of the Council) there resulted £4017. 16*s.* for admissions to the Garden alone. Moreover, I am convinced that, if the entrance-money to the College Museum were reduced to one shilling, the sum collected would infinitely exceed the present revenue from that source, were it only on account of the favourable disposition which would be excited in the public mind. I need not mention to you that to the British Museum the public have *free* admission on appointed days, and in Dublin, Manchester, &c., it is only necessary to obtain a ticket from one of the subscribers.

Where there are such numbers resorting (as in the British Museum), is there no hinderance nor inconvenience arising in the examination of the Specimens?—I have only been at the British Museum on public days, without any special order for the Examination of the Specimens, so that I cannot judge of their accessibility. But the number of scientific men frequenting a Museum for such purposes (specially in this city) would never be so great as to cause inconvenience.

You state, in your petition, that Professor Jameson said that the College Collection was his private property; did he state any reasons?—No: he merely made the remark, and turned away. The circumstances were these:—the answers the Professor made to my frequent requests for admission to see a particular specimen which I mentioned to him, gave me the impression, that he meant to be in personal attendance, whilst I made the necessary Examination. Aware that his avocations would not permit of my detaining him for this purpose, I inquired, whether it was not possible for me to see the Specimen, without giving him the trouble to attend; when he replied, "No Sir! it is not; it is my private property;" and made use of other uncourteous language, which might have been avoided. If the Professor had not promised me admission, at the time I took out the ticket to his class, I should not have been so much disappointed at his refusal; but at the above period I had been induced to commence printing a paper, in consequence of the expectations which he had previously given me reason to entertain, the publication of which I should not otherwise have undertaken,—and I was then undergoing pecuniary loss, by reason of the delay in procuring admeasurements of the Skeleton, which I was about to describe.

And have you been able to publish the measurement of that Skeleton at all?—No, I have not.

Was it ever published by any other person?—No. I may mention that Dr. Knox, who lately read a paper on this subject before the Royal Society, was desirous of examining the Skeleton, and wrote a note, which was delivered into the hands of Professor Jameson, requesting permission to see it; but I am informed that he has never received any answer.

What sort of an animal is it?—It is a Dugong—a marine animal of the whale tribe.

And the same difficulty has been experienced by other gentlemen possessing tickets to the

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Mr. H. H. Cheek.

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class of Natural History?—Yes. But it is so generally known that obstructions are placed in the way of the scientific student, that few requests of this nature are made. Any one would rather pay the half-crown than submit to the certainty of a refusal; and thus none but those who have immediate objects, would be led to request admission.

But in getting access by the half-crown, can you see this Skeleton?—No. It forms part of a considerable collection of Skeletons, Birds, &c., which is deposited in a suite of rooms over the porch of the College, called the New Museum, and which is closed to the public. The reason at first given to me by the Professor for refusing me admission to these apartments, was, that "the Commissioners had not yet authorized him to throw them open."

Once before, about two years ago, being then a pupil in the class of Natural History, I requested permission to visit this room, for the purpose of seeing some preparations of animals from the Firth of Forth, presented by Dr. Grant. The Professor several times told me that I should see them at some future period, and, after long delay, at last refused me admission, remarking, that I had better go to the shores and study the animals in nature, which would make much more impression on my mind. I observed that, in this case, the advantages of a Museum were not very apparent.

It would appear that tickets are sometimes given gratuitously to certain individuals: have you occasion to know that any gentlemen are so admitted?—Yes; I believe that a gentleman of the name of Adams has free admission at pleasure, even to the New Museum; and I have learned that, since this subject has been canvassed in the public papers, the Professor has given a gratis ticket to Mr. Maclaren (understood to be an Editor of one of those newspapers), the first which this gentleman ever received. Mr. James Wilson, author of the "Illustrations of Zoology," a publication which appears as the organ of the Museum, has also free admission. Sir William Jardine and Mr. Selby have likewise a sort of nominal free entry, but all as a matter of favour and obligation. These gentlemen, with the Professors, the Town-council, and foreign Professors who visit this University, are the only individuals to whom (as far as I know) free admission is granted. I am aware that those gentlemen who have made donations to the Museum, cannot obtain admission to see them, without the payment of the customary exaction. And I may here add that, even when they have purchased admission, they may not be able to recognise the Specimens they have presented, as, excepting in a few instances, the donor's name is not attached, and thus a great inducement to present Specimens is lost. It is further remarkable, with respect to free admission, that though, by a law in the code of the Wernerian Society, all Specimens presented to the Society shall be deposited in the College Museum, *for the use of the Members*, these gentlemen, on applying at the door of the Museum, are informed, that they cannot be admitted, as there is no particular order to that effect.

Did we understand you rightly in stating, with reference to the Journal of which you are one of the conductors, that you undertook it, partly in the expectation of publishing the Specimens in the Museum?—I did not directly say so. It certainly was not undertaken with that object; yet the conviction existed in my mind, that the Natural History department of such a work could not be effectually conducted in a town where there was not an accessible Museum. London would have better accorded with such an undertaking, if the splendid Collection in this city could not be made of public utility.

Had you acquainted Professor Jameson that you were engaged in that work at the time that you made the application to him?—I had previously sent him a copy of the work.

Have you attended the Class of Natural History previously to the present Session?—Yes; I attended the Class of Natural History the Winter before last.

Addition made on revising Evidence.

February 1, 1830.

On revising my Evidence, and referring to the observations contained in the strictures on the condition of the College Museum, to which I have alluded (*Edin. Journ. of Nat. and Geog. Science*, No. IV. p. 269), I find little alteration or addition necessary.

It may, however, be worth remarking that, during the course of last week, Professor Jameson considered it expedient to extend to his pupils another day of admission to the Museum,—on Mondays, as well as Wednesdays and Saturdays, the public rooms are now open to the class of Natural History. Though the fact is of little importance, it is pleasing to see any allowance of the impropriety of the old system.

With respect also to the admission of all matriculated Students and of Scientific men, I feel assured that, as the funds of the Museum are so limited, there would not be a murmur raised by a single individual against the demand of a reasonable annual subscription, analogous to the matriculation fee for the Library, say of five or ten shillings; and from this source, with the shilling admissions of the public, a superabundant revenue would, I doubt not, result. The only difference which would exist between the Student and the man of Science (using this term for those who have an express Scientific object) would be, that the former would merely require admission to the public rooms of exhibition, whilst the latter would have need of unreserved access to the whole Collection.

It was suggested, in the remarks above referred to, that two or three Under-assistants would be required to carry into effect the proposed improvements; but, from inquiry, I learn that one individual, properly acquainted with his duties, and devoting his undivided attention to the Museum for eight hours daily, would amply suffice.

Finally, I only feel it necessary to request those Members of the Committee, who may have occasion to peruse the strictures I have published, to take into consideration the circumstances by which they were called forth, and to make allowance for any superfluous harshness with which they may not be able to sympathize, from not having met with similar treatment. (Signed) HENRY H. CHEEK.

In reference to the Fee charged for admission to the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, Mr. Cheek produced a Certificate by Mr. Couper, Keeper of that Museum—of which the following is a copy:—

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Mr. H. H. Cheek.

25 January 1830.

"*To Dr. Gillies,*

"I hereby certify to you that the sums collected, during the seven last years that the Ticket of admission to Hunter's Museum was at *Two Shillings*, were—

"For the year 1817,	£160	0	0	For the year 1821,	£130	0	0
" —18,	210	0	0	" —22,	180	0	0
" —19,	210	0	0	" —23,	200	0	0
" —20,	180	0	0				

Ticket, One Shilling.

"For the year 1825,	£240	0	0	For the year 1828,	£215	0	0
" —26,	195	0	0	" —29,	200	0	0
" —27,	190	0	0				

"I consider it but fair to state that, whilst the price of a purchased Ticket amounted to two shillings, 14 Professors had the privilege of granting fifteen gratuitous Tickets each. This was abolished when the price was fixed at one shilling.—In great haste,

(Signed) "Wm. Couper."

Mr. William Ainsworth, M. R. C. S. E., was called in, and examined as follows:

Mr. W. Ainsworth.

We understand you are one of the conductors of the Edinburgh Journal of Science?—Yes.

And that you can give us some information on the Museum?—I was attending the class of Natural History in Edinburgh about three years ago, and was at that time on all possible occasions in the Museum.

Did you, on one occasion, apply to see some Skulls, and meet with a refusal?—Yes. My first application was postponed, and my second refused. Applications to examine some *marbles* and *insects* met with a similar reception.

And you were at this time a Student in the Natural History class?—Yes.

Were these specimens in a private room?—I believe not.—If I may be allowed to make some observations, I shall do so. The difficulties which are met with in studying Natural History, as a branch of the Liberal Sciences indispensable to the medical man, and of importance to every well-educated gentleman, are so great in this city, that many are entirely deterred from its pursuit, and a continuation of the same circumstances might lead to an almost entire neglect of this interesting subject. The system pursued with respect to the Museum of this University offers a fearful contrast to the liberal manner in which other Museums are thrown open to the Student in London and in Paris. Since I left Edinburgh, I have prosecuted my studies in the latter city, and met with every encouragement. I was for a year and a half the only English Student in the School of *Mines*. The Museum, the Laboratory, and the Library, were open to me every day. Even drawing-paper and boards were supplied without expense. In the Garden of Plants, the Botanical Garden was open every day, and the Museum three times a-week to the Students, and twice to the public, making five days out of the seven. It is quite impossible to prosecute the study of Natural History with success without a Museum. A general knowledge may undoubtedly be gained from books, but a minute knowledge of Species, more especially in the mineral kingdom, cannot be gained, unless the eye is well acquainted with appearances, which it is often impossible for the Naturalist himself to describe.

Have you lately applied for access to the Museum?—No. I have only attended one course, and to become perpetual it would require to attend two, which would put me to additional expense, without offering much real benefit from the course of lectures delivered by the Professor.

Did you ever make any application that was favourably received?—Since I came back, from consciousness of the inutility, I have made no application.

Then, accoring to your experience, there is a decided contrast between this School of Natural History and the School of Mines at Paris?—Decided. On writing to the Minister of the Interior for admission into that School, my letter was immediately answered, and I was admitted in the most friendly manner; and, though a stranger, met with as much, if not more, encouragement than the French pupils.

Are you aware of any injury occurring to the specimens in this Museum?—No.

Edinburgh, Saturday, 6th February 1830.

The Right Honourable the LORD JUSTICE-CLERK in the Chair.

Robert Jameson, Esq., Regius Professor of Natural History, and Keeper of the Museum in the University of Edinburgh, was called in and examined as follows:

Professor Jameson.

6 February 1830.

In reference to the subject of the Museum, we wish to know from you, if you would have any difficulty in pointing out to the Commissioners what are the subjects that belong to the Museum, and which you declare are not private property?—This could be done, but not correctly, without consulting the various MS. documents; and these documents, as mentioned during a former examination, have been furnished to the different authorities, viz. Town-council, Exchequer, and Senatus Academicus.

Are we to understand distinctly from you, that any part of the articles presented by individuals residing abroad, addressed to you as Keeper of the Museum, and brought to the Museum, whether exhibited or not, are your private property?—No. I believe the principle is, that all property within the walls of the Museum is considered, as long as it is exhibited there, public property.

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Professor Jameson.

6 February 1830.

Are you in a condition to distinguish between the articles purchased and those sent to the Museum as presents?—Yes.

In depositing the articles which you purchased, and which you still consider your private property, did you put no mark upon them, or keep no list of them?—I have done this sometimes, but not always.

Then that list will again show your private property?—The labels, lists, and other documents, will do so in part.

Your list shows your property?—There is as yet no complete catalogue, because, owing to the unfinished state of the Museum, want of time, and particularly of assistance, the various arrangements necessary for this purpose have not been completed. But it is not my present intention to withdraw from the Museum any articles which may be proved to be my private property: on the contrary, I feel disposed to allow everything of this kind to remain for the good of the University.

It is your understanding, therefore, that in the event of your death, your representatives can claim part of the Museum as your property?—They might claim certain articles as my property, providing these could be proved as such, by catalogues and other authentic documents.

In reference to the specimens, do you understand any part of the articles in the Museum, which came to the College duty-free, as your own property?—There is a difference of opinion on this point. I am disposed to think such specimens, so protected by the Crown, although sent as presents from private friends, become, in these circumstances, public property. Another opinion maintains, that all specimens sent to me as Professor of Natural History, as presents from private friends, although thus protected, are to be considered as my private property.

In what light do you view articles sent as presents to the Museum by individuals, whether in this country or abroad?—Decidedly public property, in every instance; but whether that property will be found to belong to the Town or to the Crown, that I do not know.

Are there any other articles in the Museum which you consider as the private property of other individuals?—None.

Do the articles sent you from private friends, &c., come duty-free?—These reach me through private, not public, channels.

Do they pay duty?—Formerly duty used to be paid on all articles of Natural History imported into this country: for some years the law has been abolished, or not acted on.

But suppose that such articles as these were sent—"131 birds in four packages, from Tobago, as a present to Professor Jameson, and by him to the Museum,"—do you name that as a present to Professor Jameson?—In this case I do. The gentleman who sent them was a former pupil of mine, and promised, as a return for attention shown to him, to send me specimens. A collection of birds was sent, which I gave to the Museum.

But in sending these articles, did he, for instance, state any expectation that they were to be placed in the Museum?—As far as I recollect, they were intended for me—if my memory does not fail me. In his letter accompanying the specimens he says, "to be placed in your collection," or some expression of the same description.

We understand, as to the Assistant-keeper, that you have been obliged to dispense with him of late?—Yes; our funds are exhausted.

Now, in the Returns to the Exchequer of the accounts of the Museum, £100 is entered in the last year, "for procuring subjects, &c;" what is the general nature of this expense?—I really cannot recollect at the moment. I used to give in a detailed account of these, but I believe it is not necessary to go into very minute details, as these lead to nothing. Thus, in the account for preparing a sea-horse, for example, we simply state the sum—do not enumerate the different small sums for the different articles, &c., required, as expense of preserving powder, tow and cotton, iron, wood, tanning, artificial body, eyes, stand, &c.; but the individual accounts are rendered to the Exchequer, and retained there.

What do you mean by the expense of collecting, curing, and preserving the subjects in the Museum, as stated in the Exchequer Books?—I mean the carriage of specimens, collecting of specimens, preparing such as require it, agency, &c. &c.

Therefore, are there any articles added to the Museum to which this account of expenses applies?—I think there must be, or it must have a reference to some former year.

What were the alterations that were made in the Exchequer as to the mode of accounting; and when were they made?—I do not recollect: some two or three years ago.

Formerly they used to be more particular?—Yes, in the manner already mentioned.

With regard to the articles of Natural History presented to the Wernerian Society, do the laws of that Society order them to be deposited in the Museum of the University; are we to understand that these articles, if so deposited, become public property?—I should think so. The Wernerian Society has a charter, or seal of cause, as I think it is called, from the Patrons of the University, in which charter, as well as I can recollect, there are some clauses in regard to the arrangement just mentioned.

Does that seal of cause authorize them to meet in the College?—I cannot recollect whether it is so or not. The old Natural History Society assembled there, under an old charter or seal of cause, and we understood were entitled to a room in the Museum, or to meet in the Museum itself.

Now, does this Society retain no right of property in these articles?—No; it is understood that these articles become public property.

Is there any record kept of any article that is transmitted to the Museum, and deposited there, whether purchased by you or presented to it by others?—All these things are stated in the account I formerly gave in.

Was there any record kept by yourself?—Yes, and that record was given in to Exchequer

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Was there any record kept of the articles which you received for yourself?—No; I don't think that necessary. I have letters to show this from my private friends.

Then there is no general Catalogue kept, whether they are sent there for you, or whether others have a share in them as well as yourself?—There was no complete catalogue; the only complete genuine one consists of a series of private letters and other written documents.

Then what was the list that you sent to the Exchequer made up from?—From these letters and written documents. I have often much trouble in ascertaining the donors: at times, cases and specimens remain for years before the donor appears, either personally or by letter, or through some private friend or friends.

Did you preserve a duplicate of that list (the Exchequer list)?—I think not. I furnished the Exchequer every year with two copies of each of these lists.

Then, in point of fact, there is no catalogue of the Museum at all?—The Exchequer catalogues—the several quarto volumes of catalogues of the Professorial collection—the six volumes quarto of Museum Reports, formerly laid before the Royal Commissioners—and the various private letters and other MS. documents, are the only catalogues we have at this moment,—which, by the bye, although not written out in a regular continued form, may be considered as forming a good record of the collections in the Museum. During a former examination, I stated the reasons why a regular systematic catalogue of the whole collection had not been made out,—one of these reasons, and a principal one, was the unfinished state of the Museum, which prevented the arrangement of the articles, and consequently the drawing out of a systematic catalogue. I, at that time, also used the liberty of urging strongly the propriety, even the necessity, not only of finishing the present rooms, but of providing additional ones.

Do not these volumes, or report-books contain lists of public as well as of private property?—You will find in these books or volumes a distinct account of the various articles whether private or public, sent to the Museum.

As far as I recollect your minute or report-books, they do not contain such accounts or description of the cases sent, as will allow of their being traced out?—The cases are regularly entered in the report-books—the address or addresses on them accurately copied into the report-book. The contents of the cases, as to condition, number, name, &c., also recorded in the report-book; so that, with such documents, there can be no difficulty whatever in tracing out any case, or collection of cases or packages, sent to the Museum.

When you receive a parcel of minerals or other specimens, by way of donation to the Museum, do you acknowledge the receipt of them to the person that sends them?—I ought to do so; and in general it is the practice to return some answer. There is an official form printed, which I despatch to those who present specimens or collections to the Museum.

Do you remember the minerals that were presented by Sir George Mackenzie, when he returned from Iceland?—I remember of a collection of pieces of rock from Iceland having been sent.

Are they not exhibited in the Museum?—They are somewhere in the Museum.

I suppose they were put in by Sir George for the benefit of the public?—Sir George's specimens, as I have already said, are pieces of rock. For these, and all similar articles, there is no accommodation at present.

Could not they be arranged, so as to show what the rock is. The whole of that collection is, we understand, quite out of sight to the public?—No; there is want of room. To display our rock collection to the public, would require at least a room 100 feet long, with glass-cases.

In your recent communications to the Commissioners, you state, in reference to Mr. Cheek's petition, that, although you did not state that the collection of skeletons was your private property, you might have done so with propriety?—I did make this statement, and felt myself entitled to make it, as, with a few exceptions, these specimens have been purchased, but not paid for.

Are you aware of the particular specimen that Mr. Cheek wished to examine?—I suspect it was a skeleton that I had been preparing; the skeleton of a dugong.

There was one received from Sir Stamford Raffles, I believe?—I believe there was, though I cannot remember at the moment. There were some articles sent by him; a good many of them very interesting.

Do you consider them to belong to the Museum or to you?—Not to me; they are public property.

Was there not a dugong among them?—I cannot at this moment say; probably there might.

Do we understand that you can make out a list of the articles in the Museum that you consider to be your private property?—I can.

Have you any idea what proportion that may form of the Museum?—It is impossible to say, without a very careful examination of the catalogues, and various MS. records contained in the Museum. I could not give the proportion off hand.

Has the Museum been in such a situation as to receive much of your private property?—Yes, but it is principally deposited in drawers and boxes, and lumber-rooms or apartments.

How is the money collected at the door of the Museum disposed of?—For the various expenses attending the Museum, as stated in the documents formerly given in to the Royal Commission.

Then I apprehend that in all the expenses of cleaning and repairing the articles, stuffing, &c. (which are part of the purposes to which the income of the Museum is applied), there is no distinction made between your private property and the public property in the Museum—

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the expenses are applied indiscriminately to both?—The whole of the expenses are correctly stated in the accounts.

But after the articles are exhibited in the Museum, all the expenses of the Museum, applicable to the whole articles without distinction, are stated, without distinguishing between the expense for those articles which you say are your property and those that belong to the public?—Yes. But the articles of private property exhibited, being principally minerals and other objects of the same description, entail no expense.

There is an expense in articles preserved from being destroyed, for stuffing and repairing birds?—Yes.

The wages of servants, the expense connected with birds, and repairing of cases in which they are exhibited, and various other articles of that description; are these all applicable to the whole specimens exhibited in the Museum, without reference to what you claim as your own, but the public?—Entirely applicable to the public collection.

Are not those which you consider to be your own exhibited to the public along with them?—No; my specimens, generally speaking, are in close cases and boxes, and therefore are not exhibited.

Are none of the articles exhibited among those which you consider as your own?—The skeletons can be seen privately, and are not shown to the public. Those articles of mine, such as skins not prepared, are not seen, being kept in boxes. Skins, prepared from the public funds, become public property, if I do not pay the public for the preparation thereof; if, however, as has been frequently the case, I employ my own domestics in preparing skins, &c., sent to me, these I would hold as my property, although placed in the public Museum.

That is just the point that we wish to come to. That is quite distinct. Then every article now exhibited in the Museum you consider to be the property of the public?—No, certainly not; a very large portion of the collection belongs to the Professors.

That is an opinion?—Not an opinion, but a fact.

That, you say, is Dufresne's collection, which the Professors consider as their property?—Yes.

Upon what principle did you apply to the Town-council for permission to open the Museum to the public?—In order to obtain means for defraying the various expenses attending the establishment, and also the payment of the annual interest on the £3,000 borrowed for the purchase of the Professors' collection.

Was that in your petition to the Town-council?—There was no petition that I recollect of.

In your application, did you state that the Professors were to retain the right of property in this collection?—I do not recollect.

When they authorized a fee to be levied, was there any minute made out or signed?—They never signed any minute that I saw.

I imagine you were present at the meeting of the Members authorizing that fee to be taken?—So far as I understand the meeting, it was of this description:—It consisted of representatives from the Exchequer, and Town-council, and the University. The whole of these concurred in authorizing me to levy 2*s*. 6*d*. of fee from each individual visiting the Museum, with a view, as already stated, of paying the annual interest of the £3,000, and all the other expenses connected with the Museum establishment. A minute of this proceeding was taken by Sir Henry Jardine; but what became of it, I do not know—I cannot find it.

And were the Barons present?—I think Baron Clerk Rattray was present.

Was the application to Government and the Admiralty for a cutter to bring home Dufresne's collection made on the part of the Professors?—I think it was done in this way:—The Town-council, as Patrons of the University, conceiving that it would be for the benefit of the University to get the collection to Edinburgh, applied for the cutter.

But, with the exception of Dufresne's collection, is there any other part of the articles exhibited to the public that is not the property of the Professors?—So far as I recollect, there are some articles which stand in a very peculiar way: there is a collection of Dr. Hutton's.

I am only speaking to the articles exhibited: with the exception of Dufresne's, are there any other articles there not public?—There are articles placed here and there, which I cannot recollect at the moment.

No articles of your own?—Yes, there are, as formerly stated.

Is your reason for saying that Dufresne's collection is the property of the Professors, merely because they signed the obligation for £3,000?—Yes.

Was not that done by arrangements with the Exchequer?—Not with the Exchequer, but with the public banks—Sir William Forbes', and other banks.

Did the officers of Exchequer use their influence with Sir William Forbes?—I think the influence of the Professors was sufficient for that purpose.

Did Sir H. Jardine take any part in these arrangements?—Yes, he was particularly active, and most useful, more so than any other individual.

And the interest was paid out of the funds collected at the doors of the Museum?—Yes. In short, that was the express purpose for opening the Museum: otherwise, it might have remained shut, as it was at the beginning. But, my Lord, you must be aware that I cannot recollect every minute circumstance connected with a management which I have carried on now 20 or 30 years. I was not bound by my commission to keep any accounts, or make any catalogues, or indeed make any arrangements whatever—my commission from the King simply commanding me to preserve the collection. No duty was imposed upon me, and where no duty was imposed upon me by the Crown I was not bound to undertake any. I was merely ordered to preserve the collections, and keep them, as before, under lock and key. My predecessors used to allow no one to go there but the members of the University, and that rarely.

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Professor Jameson.

6 February 1836.

Does your commission bear that no one should come there?—My commission, I think, merely says that I shall preserve the collection. Dr. Walker and Dr. Ramsay, the two other Professors of Natural History before me, kept the key in their pockets. Dr. Walker used to say, that he would not open it to any one. His commission from the King, he said, did not command him to open it to any one, nor to the public.

And do you conceive that your commission entitles you to allow individuals to deposit private property in the Museum?—I cannot say how this may be. I should think, if this privilege is allowable, it should only be granted to the Regius Keeper and Professor of Natural History.

You are to preserve or conserve the articles there deposited?—Yes; a copy of the charter was laid before the Commissioners, when they examined it.

Dr. Walker got a charter, and Dr. Ramsay the same?—Yes.

When you say that the Collection of Dufresne belongs to the Professors, is it personally or individually, or to the Professors as Professors?—As Professors. The Collection belongs to those Professors who signed the bond. All the Professors did not sign the bond; therefore all the members of the College are not liable.

Are you aware that the Bank undertook to advance the money, upon the condition of the renewal of the bond and bills, the principal to be paid out of General Reid's fund, without having claim against the Professors individually for repayment?—I think these were the terms.

Then, if they should be paid out of General Reid's fund, do you still consider the Collection the property of the Professors?—That money is alleged to be the property of the Professors.

Well then, do you think that the Professors could at this moment withdraw that Collection from the Museum?—Those that have put their name to this paper may withdraw it.

And should they propose such a thing, do you think yourself entitled to comply with it as Keeper of the Museum?—As far as I understand the nature of the property, and the terms on which it was placed in the College, I rather am disposed to think that, as Keeper of the Museum, before parting with it, advice would be required; although, as Professor, I could not well see how it could be retained.

Do you suppose that the University has no claim over it, in consequence of interest having been paid on the sum now for nine years, wholly out of public funds, or the fees collected from the public, under authority supposed to be competent to authorize the exaction of such fees?—I really cannot say.

The object of the question is to ascertain the understanding and opinion of the Professors, who consider that they have a personal right in those articles, yourself being one of the three?—It is a difficult legal point; I cannot venture on an answer.

But we understand that it is your opinion that this property is quite distinct from the property of the Museum —Yes, that is the opinion of the Professors who signed the bond.

And, of course, if they withdraw the Collection, they will feel themselves bound to pay the interest that has hitherto been paid?—I cannot well say; it is again a nice point. It may be said, on the part of the Professors, "The public and the University have profited by this exhi-"bition: therefore, we Professors are entitled, if we choose, to withdraw the Collection with-"out the penalty of paying the nine years' interest—that interest being the price paid by the "public and the University for the amusement and instruction derived from the study and "examination of this Museum."

That Collection is kept quite distinct and separate from the other articles in the Museum?—Yes.

Did a Natural History Society formerly hold their meetings within the walls of the College?—Yes; within the walls of the Museum.

When was the Society dissolved?—Probably eight or ten years ago.

Did they possess a collection of Books or Manuscripts?—They had a collection of both, but a strange set got in amongst them; and one set ran away with the books, and another set ran away with the manuscripts, and the whole property disappeared.

Are we to understand from you that, with the exception of that part of the contents of the Museum which you consider as your private property, and which is chiefly in cases and under the qualification of that part of the contents of the Museum which you was speaking of, every person, *quoad* the rest, has regular access to it on payment of the regular fees?—Yes.

And you as Keeper have no right to restrain them from inspection?—No.

And that access is denied to those parts of the collection that are in cases, merely from the want of proper accommodation?—Yes.

Are any of the articles (I think some in the rooms over the gateway) in additional rooms exhibited in cases?—Yes, they are, in order to preserve them.

Is any person admitted to these rooms?—The Students are admitted twice a-year.

But not the public?—I have sometimes individuals there who assist me in drawing and making preparations, and writing out lists, &c.

Suppose you had an Assistant properly qualified, with an adequate remuneration for his trouble, would there be any risk in giving Visitors access to any part of it?—At present such accommodation could not be granted, owing to the want of room. The rooms over the gateway, just mentioned, could not be opened to strangers, as not only the cases are filled, but the floors are covered with cases and specimens of various descriptions. It is said that many of these packages might be removed to cellars (by the bye, we have no such accommodation as cellars), and thus the rooms will be cleared for strangers. This remark is founded on ignorance of the nature of the articles. Only the other day I ordered some boxes, which I had caused to be nailed up, to be re-opened, and found the labels of the different articles, on which their value very much depended, gnawed away by the mice; so that thus a valuable

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University of Edinburgh.

Professor Jameson.

6 February 1830.

Collection sent down by Lord Melville, from one of the late expeditions, suffered considerably. In short, in a Museum no perishable article can be placed out of sight.

Then are we to understand that one great desideratum is the want of additional accommodation and room?—Yes.

Do you think the 2*s.* 6*d.* a proper sum to be demanded at the door, or is it desirable to reduce that sum?—Before proposing that sum, I corresponded with all the Museum-keepers of character in this country, particularly the late Mr. Bullock, who ranked highest in that department, and he gave it as his opinion, in which he was supported by other people of the same profession, that, taking into consideration the whole circumstances of the case, 2*s.* 6*d.* was the sum which would yield the largest and longest-continued income.

You still entertain that opinion?—Yes. The Museum income is not from Edinburgh, as all the curious in Edinburgh have been already gratified, but from strangers, who would as readily give 5*s.* as 2*s.* 6*d.* for admission to the Museum. I was told, some years ago, that many would come to the door and march off again, on hearing the admission fee was 2*s.* 6*d.* To ascertain the truth of this opinion, I instructed the porter to keep a list of all those who refused to pay the 2*s.* 6*d.* The list was continued for several years—three or four years. The result was that, during that long period, not more than from fifteen to twenty refused to pay the 2*s.* 6*d.*

Are you aware that the fee of admission to the Hunterian Museum is only 1*s.*?—Yes. I may mention, that, to meet the necessary expenses of the Museum of the University of Edinburgh, not less than £1000 a-year is necessary.

Additional?—No, £1000 sterling of income. Those who are not acquainted with the details of a Museum, may think this a large sum of money, but it is not more than necessary for the purposes of the Museum.

Will you have the goodness to send to the Commissioners the returns after the first half-year of 1826, and the receipts from the admissions?—Yes.

Do you think it would be an objectionable thing to allow Medical Students access to the Museum, on paying 5*s.* of a matriculation fee?—I think it would be objectionable. I think it would do no good. It would fill the rooms with a number of idle mischievous boys; and at present it could not be done; we have not servants to watch them. If that arrangement is adopted at a future time, it will require a servant to each room. At present, the whole Museum establishment has only an old woman for cleaning and dusting, and a man as door-keeper and stove-keeper. And, suppose the Students were admitted to the rooms, it would require three additional servants at 18*s.* per week.

Are we to understand from you that there are within the walls of the College, about that part of it where the Museum is established, apartments that might be fitted up for your accommodation?—No apartments that I know of. Every space is already completely occupied. There was a plan before the Commissioners of the College Buildings for purchasing ground toward the westward; for there is no unoccupied space within the grounds of the College.

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APPENDIX.

RETURNS

Ordered to be made to the Royal Commissioners by all the Universities and Colleges of Scotland.

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Returns ordered.

1. Copies of all the Charters of Erection or Foundation of the College of , whether granted by the Crown or by Bishops, by Corporations or by private Individuals.

2. Copies of all the Rules and Regulations or Acts of Visitation of the College of ; whether made and prescribed by the Crown, or any Visitors or Commissioners appointed by the Crown or Parliament, or by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or any Commissioners appointed thereby, or by any Bishops or Corporations, or by any Body or Individuals claiming Authority to make and prescribe the same.

3. Copies of all Regulations enacted by the Senatus Academicus of the College of or any Office-bearer belonging thereto, by which the discipline, government, and course of teaching in the said College are in any way directed or prescribed.

4. A Return of the manner in which the Senatus Academicus, in the College of , is composed, and the constituent Members thereof.

5. A Return of the Office-bearers in the College of : *e. g.* Chancellor, Rector, &c., and of the Persons or Electors by whom such Office-bearers are nominated or elected, and of the Manner in which such Nomination or Election is made.

6. A Return of the Manner in which the Professors are appointed; in what hands the power of Inquiry and Correction, Suspension or Deprivation is vested, or by whom it is claimed.

7. A Return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors; specifying the amount of each, and the funds whence derived; by what authority the amount is fixed; and, if by the Senatus Academicus, whether under any, and what control.

8. A Return of all the Fees payable, either by Students on attending classes, or by Candidates for Graduation, at their examination or on receiving Degrees; whether to Professors or to the Libraries, or to any of the Institutions or Funds of the College; of the Authority by which the same are fixed; and whether under any, and what control.

8*. A Statement of the whole Expense which must be incurred by every Student in the College of , passing through the Course of Study preparatory to the Degree of Master of Arts, including Class-fees, price of Books, Library-money, Dues of Graduation, and all other necessary Charges. Ordered 27th October 1827.

9. A full and specific Return of the whole Rentals, Funds, Revenues, and Estate of the College of during the last 50 years; distinguishing the several sources from which the same may be drawn, as well as all occasional payments during the same period.

10. A full and specific Return of the whole Expenditure of the College of ; specifying in detail the mode in which their Revenue is employed, and the purposes and objects to which the annual Revenue or occasional Receipts have been, for the last 50 years, and are applied; and all the Persons or Office-bearers receiving regular or occasional salaries, payments, gratuities, or fees therefrom;—specifying, separately, the amount of the public burdens, taxations, or deductions, of whatever sort, borne by the revenues of the said College.

11. A Statement by whom are the estates of the College of managed, and their funds and revenues administered; and the application and expenditure thereof regulated; and if, whether under any, and what control.

12. A Return of the number of Bursaries at each College, by whom founded, and in whom is the right of presentation; of the funds attached to the same, and the annual allowance to each Bursar; and what certificates are required from Bursars previous to admission.

13. What is the commencement and duration of the Session at the College of ; by what authority has the same been fixed; and, if any alterations have taken place therein, when did the same take place?

14. A Return of the number of the different Faculties established in the College of ; and by what authority, and when instituted.

15. A Return of the number of Professorships, and of classes in the College of ; specifying the date of the institution of each, the Faculty to which each class belongs, the subjects of the course of study, and whether the classes are carried on for more than one Session, and for how many.

16. A Return of the Professorships in the College of , under which no duty is performed, and no Lectures delivered; of the salary or emoluments, if any, attached thereto; and the period when the duty of the class was discontinued.

17. Is there any, and what general course of study, or order, for the attendance of classes, prescribed for Students entering at the College of ?

18. A Return of the hours of teaching of each Professor in the College of ; of the manner in which his class is taught, whether by lectures or by examinations; and, if partly by both, whether the examinations take place during the same or extra hours.

19. Are any of the examinations of the Students in the different classes public examinations? Do

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Returns ordered.

any such examinations take place before all the Professors, or the Principal, or before the whole University?

20. Is there any public general examination of the Students at the commencement of each Session of the classes of Greek, Latin, Philosophy, and of the Theological classes in the College of ? and if so, are such examinations had in the presence of the Principal, and all the Professors?

21. Is any examination required by the Charters, Rules, Statutes, or Laws of the College of of the Candidates for Bursaries, or any of them at the said College? Who are appointed Examiners? and, if any such examination is prescribed, is it in practice observed?

22. Have any classes been transferred from one Faculty to another, and the objects and subjectof the course of study of any of the classes changed? and if so, by what authority?

23. At what period was each Professor limited to one particular department? and when was the practice of each Professor or Regent carrying forward one class for the whole period of the course of study, through all the sciences, discontinued?

24. Are there any prizes in the different classes of the College, or any prizes open to competition to all the Students at the University? and by whom are the subjects prescribed? and by whom, and in what manner are such prizes awarded and conferred?

25. Have the Students any voice in the appropriation of the prizes? and if so, on what authority is that regulation founded?

26. Have any funds been mortified or otherwise appropriated for prizes, and in what manner are the same managed and distributed?

27. Are any Students admitted to attendance at any of the classes in the College of , without paying fees? and if so, is such exemption matter of right, or of indulgence by the Professors individually?

28. Is there any regulation requiring the Professors, as a body, or with their respective classes, to attend Divine Service on Sunday, in any Church or Chapel connected with the College, or in any particular place of worship, and is the same in observance; or, if not, how long has it been in non-observance? And is there any accommodation appropriated for the use of the Students generally, or of any particular Students in any particular place of worship; and is there any regulation applicable to Students not of the Established Church?

29. A Return of the number of Students matriculated at the College of , for the last 50 years; specifying the numbers for each year, and of the numbers entered for the different Faculties respectively.

30. A Return of the proportion of Medical Students at the College of during the same period; distinguishing the number from the different parts of the United Kingdom and those from Foreign countries.

31. A Return of the number of Students at each class during each Session during the same period.

31*. A Return of the number of Students at the Divinity-Halls of the different Colleges of Scotland, for the last twenty-five years; distinguishing the number of those who attended regularly from those whose attendance was irregular.

32. In what Faculties are degrees conferred? and by whom are the same conferred?

33. What are the qualifications required of candidates for degrees in regard to attendance, and course of study or curriculum, at the College of ? And at what period and by what authority were the same fixed?

34. By whom are candidates for degrees examined, and what is the form and course of examination? Are any of the examinations for degrees public, and do the same take place in presence of the whole University? And if examinations in public have been discontinued, at what period were they so discontinued?

35. Are any degrees conferred by the University of without the examination or attendance of the persons on whom such degrees are conferred? Is this the case, or has it been the case within the last 50 years, in regard to graduation in the Faculty of Medicine; and, if there has been any alteration in this respect, when did the same take place?

36. Are any of the degrees conferred by the University of honorary degrees? and if so, in what Faculties?

37. A Return of all the persons who have graduated at the College of , during the last 50 years; distinguishing the number obtaining degrees in the different Faculties, and, in the Faculty of Medicine, specifying the number (if any) who have obtained medical degrees, during the same period, who had not attended any classes in the University or were not personally examined at the time of graduation; the number who had carried on part of their medical education at other Universities; and also the number of medical graduates from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from Foreign countries.

38. What offices or situations, exclusive of Church livings, are in the gift or appointment of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Principal, or any particular Professors *ex officio?* And what are the duties, perquisites, and emoluments of the same?

39. Have the members of the Senatus Academicus any, and what power, privileges, or immunities in the towns, in which the College is situated, either in regard to burghal taxations or burdens, or as to exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Magistrates within the same?

40. Have the Professors individually, or the Senatus Academicus collectively, or any of the Office-bearers, in the College, any jurisdiction as Magistrates, within the City, in which the College is situated, either over the inhabitants thereof generally, or over the Students of the said College?

41. In what manner are disorders, or delinquencies, or breaches of the peace, or improper conduct, on the part of the Students, brought before the Senatus Academicus? and by whom, and in what manner, are the same punished?

42. In whom is the power of expulsion of Students vested? and by whom is it exercised, and on what authority is such power or claim founded?

43. Are Students, who have been expelled from other Colleges, excluded by any regulation from admission, matriculation, or graduation, at the College of ? and if so, by what authority, was such regulation introduced?

44. Are Students, on entering at the College of , if they have previously studied at any other, required to produce any certificates of good conduct from such other College?

45. Are Graduates of other Universities admitted *ad eundem* at the College of ?

46. What are the qualifications necessary for the office of Principal of the College of May a Layman hold the office?

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47. Does the Principal of the College of visit and examine the Students of any of the classes? and how often do such visitations take place?

48. Does the Principal of the College of teach any class, or give any course of Lectures? and, if such duty has ever been performed, when, and by what authority was it discontinued?

49. Does the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, Rector, or Dean of Faculty of the University, exercise any and what authority or jurisdiction over the Principal, Professors, or Students thereof? and from what source is such authority or jurisdiction derived?

50. Are there any controversies, pleas, or disputes, now subsisting in the University of , in regard to the jurisdiction, powers, privileges of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, Professors, or any Office-bearers in the said University? and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

51. Are there any controversies, pleas, or disputes, now subsisting in the University of in regard to the members composing the Senatus Academicus, or the several Faculties, or Professions, belonging to the Senatus Academicus, or as to the rights, and privileges, and powers of the Senatus Academicus over individual Professors, or, as to the classes belonging to the different Faculties? and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

52. Are there any controversies, pleas, or disputes now subsisting in the University of as to the rules for granting degrees, or as to the curriculum or course of study necessary for Students graduating, at the said University? and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

53. Is there any Authority or corporate Body, Office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting new Faculties or Professorships in the College of ? and if so, what are the rights and Academical privileges and immunities belonging to the same so instituted?

54. Are the Professors of such new classes admitted Members of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Faculties in the College, with the subjects and department of which such classes are connected?

55. Do the Students, or any of them, live within the buildings or the precincts of the College of , or in any manner under the inspection and observation of the Professors?

56. Is there any Academical dress prescribed in the College of ?

57. Were any buildings in the College of , at any time appropriated for the residence of students, and any funds destined or employed in the repair and maintenance thereof? and, if such buildings are not so occupied, when did such change take place,—under what authority,—and how are the funds now employed which were destined or formerly employed in the repair or maintenance of such buildings?

58. Do any of the Professors of the College of reside in any houses, or buildings, within the precincts of the said College, and by what authority were the buildings so occupied and appropriated? from what funds are the same repaired and maintained? by what authority were such funds appropriated to that object, and by whom is the expenditure of the same regulated and applied?

59. Were any funds, at any time, and by what authority, mortified, or in practice employed in the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the fabric and buildings of the College of ?

60. Are such funds so employed at the present time, and by what authority, and by whom is the expenditure of the same authorized, regulated, and applied; and, if not so employed, to what purposes, and by what authority, have such funds been diverted?

61. Is there any Museum, or are there any instruments, or apparatus for philosophical experiments, or collections of specimens, or of preparations belonging to the College of , or any of the classes thereof? from what fund have the same been purchased and kept in repair, and under whose management are the same and the said funds?

62. Is there any Astronomical Observatory belonging to the College of , and any fund applied or destined to the maintenance of the same? and by whom is such fund managed and applied?

63. When was the Library of the College of instituted; by what fund is it maintained; by whom is the application of those funds superintended; and what are the rules and regulations for the custody and management of the Library, and under which it is open to the Professors, students, or the public?

63*. A Return of all Books entered in the Receipt-book of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, prior to the date of this order, as borrowed out by the Professors respectively specifying the titles of the books, and the number of volumes of the same, the year when such borrowing took place, the name of the borrower, and distinguishing such as may appear in the receipt-books to have been borrowed by any Professor for the use of other persons, together with a list of the books which may have been returned to the Library by the Professors respectively, at the date of the Return thus ordered. Ordered 11th—17th October 1827.

63**. A Return of the number of Students who have availed themselves of the use of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland during session 1826–7, with the number of Volumes taken out by each during that period. Ordered 9th—27th October 1827.

63***. Return of the total number of Books at present amissing from the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland; distinguishing the number amissing as at the 1st of January 1826. Ordered 1827.

64. Are any meetings of Graduates held at the University of , and on what occasions, and for what purposes; or do any of the University meetings include the Graduates, and what are their privileges?

65. Is a Representative annually returned from the University of to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and of whom is the meeting, in which such Representative is chosen, composed?

66. Are there any complaints, applications, or petitions now before the Principal and Professors, or other authority of the University of , from the Students, or any of them, praying for the alteration of any Academical rules and regulations, or complaining of any alleged grievances at the said College? and if so, transmit copies of the same, and state the procedure thereon.

67. Are the Principal, Professors, Masters, and others bearing office in the College of before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions, required to acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the Confession of Faith, and Formula of the Church of Scotland, as approved and fixed by Act of Parliament, and to swear and subscribe the oath of allegiance to His Majesty? and on what occasion, and before whom, is such acknowledgment and subscription made, and such oath taken?

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Returns ordered.

68. Is there any common table kept in the College of for any Professors, Fellows, Bursars, Poor Scholars, or Students? if so, from what fund is the expense thereof paid, and by whom is such expense regulated and allowed; and are any of the Professors required to preside at the same, and is such duty performed?

69. Are any private buildings erected, and on what authority or title, within the precincts, belonging to the College of ?

70. Is it the practice in the College of to appoint, during the lifetime of a Professor, an Assistant and Successor to such Professor? How many such appointments have occurred during the last 100 years? And in these cases specify the names of the Incumbents, and of the persons appointed Assistants and Successors, and of the parties or body by whom such appointments have been made; and state what allowance and salaries have been given to such Assistants and Successors.

71. Are the qualifications required by the Charters, Statutes, or Laws of the College of , as a condition of the nomination of Professors, invariably observed in practice?

72. Has any person been appointed Professor in the College of under 21 years of age?

73. Are any lands, or other estate, and revenues attached to any Professorship in the College of ? Is there any house attached to the office of Principal, or any Professorship; and is the same inspected, and its state of repair examined, from time to time? or, if any lands or house were formerly granted and mortified for the use of the Principal or any Professor, when and for what purposes, and by what authority or transaction have the same been diverted?

74. Are the provisions of the Charters, Statutes, or Acts of Visitation, with respect to the residence and attendance of the Professors, duly observed? and in what manner is leave of absence granted, or in what manner, and by what authority, is non-attendance noticed and corrected?

75. Are there any rights of patronage of parish churches, or other church endowment vested in, and attached to, the University or College of ? and by whom, and in what manner, are such rights of patronage exercised?

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APPENDIX.

ORDERS AND RETURNS.

Order I.—Copies of all the Charters of Erection or Foundation of the College of Edinburgh, whether granted by the Crown or by Bishops, by Corporations or by private Individuals.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order I.

The Senatus applied to the Honourable Patrons for the information here required, and a return has been sent by the Honourable Patrons to the Royal Commission, to which returns we are authorized by the Patrons to refer, viz.—

Charter, 14th April, 1582.
Charter, 4th April, 1584.
Charter, 7th August, 1612.
Act of Ratification, 4th August, 16.

Return by the Town Council.

In compliance with the above Requisition, the Lord Provost begs to transmit herewith the following Papers:—

1. Copy of Charter by King James the 6th, dated 14th April, 1582.
2. Copy Charter by King James the 6th, dated 4th April, 1584.
3. Copy Charter by King James the 6th, dated 7th August, 1612.
4. Copy Ratification in Parliament of diverse Infeftments and Grants to the Town of Edinburgh, for Sustentation of the College Ministers and Hospitals, dated 4th August, 1621.

(1.)—Copy Charter of Erection and Confirmation, by King James the Sixth, of the College of Edinburgh.—14th April, 1582.

14 April, 1582.

Jacobus, Dei Gratia, Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis, nos, cum avisamento Dominorum nostri Secreti Concilii, quandam chartam et infeofamentum per nostram charissimam matrem, pro tempore, regni nostri reginam, post suam perfectam ætatem, cum avisamento et consensu dominorum ejus secreti concilii, factum, datum, et concessum dilectis nostris, præposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati burgi nostri de Edinburgh, et eorum successoribus, super donatione, dispositione, et confirmatione omnium et singularum terrarum, tenementorum, domorum, ædificiorum, ecclesiarum, capellaniarum, hortorum, pomœriorum, croftarum, annuorum reddituum, fructuum, devoriarum, proficuorum, emolumentorum, firmarum, eleemosinarum, lie Daill sylver, obituum, et anniversariorum quorumcunque, quæ quovis modo pertinuerunt, aut pertinere dinoscuntur, ad quascunque capellanias, altaragia, præbendas, in quacunque ecclesiâ, capellâ aut collegio, infra libertatem dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, fundatâ seu fundandâ, per quemcunque patronum, in quarum possessione capellani et præbendarii earundem per prius fuerant, ubicunque præfatæ domus, tenementa, ædificia, pomaria, horti, annui redditus, anniversaria, fructus, proventus et emolumenta jacent, aut prius levata fuerunt respectivè, cum maneriebus, locis, hortis, pomariis, terris, annuis redditibus, emolumentis, et devoriis quibuscunque, quæ fratribus Dominicalibus seu prædicatoribus, et minoribus seu Franciscanis, dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh perprius pertinuerunt; unà cum omnibus et singulis terris, domibus, tenementis, et hortis, jacentibus infra dictum nostrum burgum et libertatem ejusdem, cum omnibus annuis redditibus, de quacunque domo, terris aut tenemento, infra dictum nostrum burgum, levandis, quibuscunque capellaniis, altaragiis, ecclesiis, mortuariis aut anniversariis, ubicunque sunt infra regnum nostrum Scotiæ, donatis, dotatis et fundatis: ac etiam cum omnibus et singulis annuis redditibus et aliis devoriis solitis, aut quæ per quamcunque ecclesiam extra dictum nostrum burgum, a præposito aut ballivis ejusdem, de communi redditu ejusdem, pro suffragiis celebrandis, demandari poterant, cum pertinentiis: ac de omnibus aliis privilegiis, libertatibus, et facultatibus in chartâ et infeofamento, donatione et dispositione prædictis desuper confectis, ad longum specificatis et contentis, tenendis de dictâ charissimâ nostrâ matre et successoribus suis, de mandato nostro visam, lectam, inspectam et diligenter examinatam, sanam, integram, non rasam, non cancellatam, nec in aliquâ sui parte suspectam, ad plenum intellexisse sub hac forma: "Maria, Dei Gratiâ, Regina Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis, quia nos impensius munus nostrum erga divinum servitium perpendentes, et pro ardenti zelo quem ob intertenendam politiam et æquabilem ordinem inter subditos nostros, præcipuè vero infra burgum nostrum de Edinburgh, præservandum habemus: Considerantes itaque nos ex officio teneri munus erga Dei complecti debere, cujus providentiâ regimini hujus regni proponimus, sicque nobis ex officio incumbere omni honesto modo pro ministris verbi Dei providere, et quo hospitalia pauperibus, mutilatis et miseris personis, orphanis, et parentibus destitutis infantibus, infra dictum nostrum burgum præserventur: Post nostram perfectam ætatem, cum avisamento dominorum Secreti Concilii nostri, Dedimus, concessimus, disposuimus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmavimus, necnon tenore præsentium damus, concedimus, disponimus, et pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus, prædilectis nostris præposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, et ipsorum successoribus

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Appendix. Order I.

14 April, 1582.

in perpetuum, omnes et singulas terras, tenementa, domos, ædificia, ecclesias, capellas, hortos, pomaria, croftas, annuos redditus, fructus, devoria, proficua, emolumenta, firmas, eleemosinas, lie Daill silver, obitus et anniversaria quæcunque, quæ quovismodo pertinuerunt, aut pertinere dinoscuntur, ad quascunque capellanias, altaragia, præbendarias, in quacunque ecclesiâ, capellâ aut collegio, infra libertatem dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, fundata seu fundatas per quemcunque patronum, in quarum possessione capellani aut præbendarii earundem perprius fuerant, ubicunque præfatæ domus, tenementa, ædificia, pomaria, horti, annui redditus, anniversaria, fructus, proventus, et emolumenta jacent, aut prius levata fuerant respectivè; cum maneriis, locis, pomariis, terris, annuis redditibus, emolumentis et devoriis quibuscunque, quæ fratribus Dominicalibus seu prædicatoribus, et minoribus seu Franciscanis, dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, perprius pertinuerunt; unà cum omnibus et singulis terris, domibus, tenementisque, jacentibus infra dictum nostrum burgum et libertatem ejusdem; cum omnibus annuis redditibus, de quacunque domo, terris, aut tenemento infra dictum nostrum burgum levandis, datis, fundatis, et donatis, quibuscunque capellaniis, altaragiis, ecclesiis, mortuariis, aut anniversariis, ubicunque sunt infra regnum nostrum: Ac etiam cum omnibus et singulis annuis redditibus, et aliis devoriis solitis, aut quæ per quamcunque ecclesiam extra dictum nostrum burgum, præposito aut ballivis ejusdem, de communi redditu ejusdem, pro suffragiis celebrandis demandari poterint, cum pertinentiis: Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas præfatas terras, tenementa, domos, ædificia, pomaria, hortos, croftas, annuos redditus, fructus, devoria, proficua, emolumenta, firmas, eleemosinas, obitus, anniversaria, ecclesias, capellas, fratrum loca, hortos, cum pertinentiis, præfatis præposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati et eorum successoribus, de nobis et successoribus nostris, in perpetuum, prout eadem jacent in longitudine et latitudine, in domis, ædificiis, muris, mureniis, lignis, lapide et calce, cum libero introitu et exitu, &c. ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficuis et asiamentis, ac justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam sub terrâ quam super terram, ad prædictas terras, tenementa, domos, ædificia, pomaria, hortos, croftas, annuos redditus, fructus, devoria et alia præscripta, cum pertinentiis, spectantibus, seu justè spectare valentibus, quomodolibet in futurum, liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, benè et in pace, absque revocatione aut contradictione quacunque; Cum potestate memoratis præposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati, et ipsorum successoribus, per seipsos et ipsorum collectores quos constituent, præfatos annuos redditus, fructus, devoria, proficua, emolumenta quæcunque, levandi et recipiendi, ubicunque perprius levata fuerunt, præfatas terras et tenementa locandi et removendi, loca diruta extruendi et reparandi, eademque in hospitalia aut alios similes usus legitimos, prout ipsis, cum avisamento ministrorum et seniorum dicti nostri burgi, videbitur, reducendi et applicandi, adeo liberè in omnibus, sicuti præfati prebendarii, capellani et fratres præscripti eisdem perprius gaudere, easdemque possidere potuissent: Memorati autem præpositus, ballivi, consules, et eorum successores, tenebuntur et astricti erunt ministros, lectores, et alia ecclesiastica onera, præfatis annuis redditibus, proficuis et devoriis, secundùm valorem et quantitatem earundem, sustinere, locaque et ædificia reparanda in hospitalitatem, et alios usus præscriptos, applicare: Considerantes itaque quantâ fraude ingens numerus dictorum præbendariorum, capellanorum et fratrum præscriptorum, qui post alterationem religionis, terras, annuos redditus et emolumenta ipsorum, capellanis, prædendis et aliis locis respectivè perprius mortificata, disposuerunt, alienarunt, et in manibus quorundum particularium virorum extradonarunt, ac etiam quod plerique legii nostri quarundam terrarum, tenementorum et annuorum reddituum, per ipsorum prædecessores mortificatorum, jus sibi acclamarunt, per brevia capellæ nostræ, aut aliàs, sasinam, tanquam hæredes suorum prædecessorum (qui easdem ecclesiæ perprius dotarunt) recuperarunt; quod evenit, partim negligentiâ officiariorum dicti nostri burgi, et partim collusione dictorum præbendariorum, capellanorum et fratrum præscriptorum: Quocirca, cum avisamento præscripto, omnes et singulas hujusmodi alienationes, dispositiones et sasinas, quibus primum propositum et animi fundatorum infringitur, alteratur et variatur, diducendo easdem in particulares usus, ad effectum quod eædem in usus suprascriptos converti poterint, per præsentes rescindimus et annullamus, quamquidem hanc nostram declarationem volumus tanti esse roboris et efficaciæ, ac si personæ quæ easdem dispositiones obtinuerunt, particulariter citatæ essent, ipsarumque infeofamenta absque ulteriori processu rescinderentur: Ac etiam, cum avisamento præscripto, unimus et incorporamus omnes et singulas terras, tenementa, domos, ædificia, ecclesias, cœmeteria, capellas, pomaria, hortos, croftas, annuus redditus, fructus, devoria, proficua, emolumenta, firmas, eleemosinas, obitus, anniversaria, fratrum loca, hortos eorundem, cum suis pertinentiis, in unum corpus, in posterum appellandum, Fundatio nostra ministerii et hospitalitatis de Edinburgh: Volumus etiam quod unica Sasina per præfatos præpositum et ballivos, aut ipsorum aliquem, dicti ministerii et hospitalitatis nomine, apud prætorium dicti nostri burgi semel accepta, tam sufficiens erit Sasina perpetuò in futurum, ac si eadem super particulares terras, ad dictos capellanos, præbendarios, fratres pertinentes, aut ipsis in præfatos annuos redditus, anniversaria, firmas, proficua, et devoria præscripta debitas sumeretur, non obstante locorum distantiâ: Præterea, per præsentes nolumus capellanos, præbendarios, et fratres (qui ante dictam alterationem provisi erant) per hoc præsens nostrum infeofamentum præjudicari, sed reservamus illis usum dictorum fructuum et devoriarum, durante eorum vitâ tantum; Præcipiendo itaque nostrorum computorum rotulatoribus, præsentibus et futuris, ipsorum collectoribus, factoribus et aliis quorum interest, in genere nec non in specie, quod nequis eorum recipere aut levare præsumat dictos fructus, particulariter suprascriptos, pro quovis tempore præterito, seu futuro, neve impediant aut impedimentum ullum faciant memoratis præposito, ballivis, consulibus, communitati et ipsorum successoribus in pacificâ possessione earundem: Requirendo et ordinando etiam dominos sessionis nostræ, quatenus literas in omnibus quatuor formis, ad instantiam dictorum præpositi, ballivorum, consulum, communitatis et ipsorum successorum, ad effectum suprascriptum dirigant: Nec non præcipiendo quibuscunque intromissoribus cum dictis fructibus, quatenus ipsis de eisdem promptè intendant, pareant, et gratam solutionem facient. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsenti Cartæ nostræ magnum sigillum nostrum apponi præcipimus; Testibus, Reverendissimo in Christo Patre Joanne, Archiepiscopo Sancti Andreæ, et dilectis nostris consanguineis, Georgio, Comite de Huntlie, Domino Gordon et Badyenoch, cancellario nostro, Jacobo, Comite de Bothuill, domino Hailles, Creichtoun, et Liddisdaill, regni nostri magno Admirallo; dilectis nostris familiaribus consiliariis, Richardo Maitland de Lethingtoun, nostri secreti sigilli custode, Jacobo Balfoure de Pettindreich, nostrorum rotulorum registri ac concilii clerico, et Joanne Bellenden de Auchnoule, nostræ Justiciariæ Clerico, equitibus auratis: Apud Edinburgum, decimo tertio die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo sexto, et regni nostri vicesimo quinto." Quamquidem Cartam et infeofamentum in omnibus suis punctis et articulis, conditionibus et modis, ac circumstantiis suis quibuscunque, in omnibus et per omnia, formâ pariter et effectu, ut præmissum est, approbamus, ratificamus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus: Insuper nos, cum avisamento prædicto, pro diversis rationabilibus causis bonis et con-

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Appendix. Order I.

14 April, 1582.

siderationibus nos moventibus, de novo, tenore præsentium, damus, concedimus et disponimus præfatis præposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, et eorum successoribus, omnes et singulas prænominatas terras, tenementa, domus, ædificia, annuos redditus, capellas, loca, hortos, pomaria, croftas, census, firmas, proficua, emolumenta et alia, respectivè et particulariter superiùs specificata, per ipsos in perpetuum applicanda in sustentationem ministerii, pauperum auxilium, reparationem scholarum, propagationem literarum et scientiarum, pro eorum et successorum suorum arbitrio, uti eis magis utile videbitur: Quibus etiam, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, plenariam ac liberam committimus potestatem, quoscunque alios annuos redditus, annua proficua quæcunque, tam extra quam intra dictum nostrum burgum, quæ in posterum per quoscunque, bono zelo ac libertate suâ motos, ad alimentum ministrorum evangelii, auxilium pauperum, ac sustentationem gymnasiorum pro instaurandis scientiis et doctrinâ, donari et dotari contigerint, acceptandi; quas etiam terras, annuos redditus et proficua, supra scripta, per prius donata et fundata, ac in posterum donanda et fundanda, ut præmissum est, nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, nunc prout extunc, et tunc prout exnunc, confirmamus, ratificamus, et admortizamus, ac easdem adeo liberè mortificamus, sicuti aliquæ terræ, redditus, tenementa et possessiones ecclesiæ ullo tempore præcedenti mortificatæ fuerunt: Præterea nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, ratificamus, approbamus et confirmamus renunciationem et dimissionem, per familiarem, servitorem nostrum, Joannem Gib, factam, de omnibus jure ac titulo, quæ ipse virtute nostræ donationis prætendere potuit ad præpositurum ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ de Campis (vulgo lie Kirk of Field) cum fructibus, terris, possessionibus, redditibus et devoriis ejusdem, præteritis, præsentibus et futuris, in favorem dictorum præpositi, ballivorum, consulum et communitatis, pro seipsis et eorum successoribus, ac nomine et ex parte ministerii et pauperum: Ac quia intra privilegia et libertatem dicti nostri burgi nunc diversa extant vasta et spatiosa loca, quæ præposito, prædendariis, sacerdotibus, et fratribus tempore præterito pertinuerunt, maxime apta et commoda pro constructione domorum et ædificiorum, ubi Professores bonarum scientiarum et literarum, ac Studentes earundem, remanere, et suam diuturnam exercitationem habere poterint, ultra et præter alia loca convenientia pro hospitalitate; ideo nos enixe cupientes, ut in honorem Dei et commune bonum nostri regni, literatura indies augeatur, volumus et concedimus, quod licebit præfatis præposito, consulibus et eorum successoribus, ædificare et reparare sufficientes domos et loca, pro receptione, habitatione, et tractatione Professorum, scholarum grammaticalium, humanitatis, et linguarum, philosophiæ, theologiæ, medicinæ, et jurium, aut quarumcunque aliarum liberalium scientiarum, quod declaramus nullam fore rapturam prædictæ mortificationis: Ac etiam præfati præpositus, ballivi et consules, ac eorum successores, cum avisamento tamen eorum ministrorum, pro perpetuo in posterum, plenam habeant libertatem, personas, ad dictas professiones edocendas maxime idoneas, uti magis convenienter poterint, eligendi, cum potestate imponendi et removendi ipsos sicuti expediverit; Ac inhibendo omnibus aliis, ne dictas scientias intra dicti nostri burgi libertatem profiteantur aut doceant, nisi per præfatos præpositum, ballivos et consules, eorumque successores, admissi fuerint: Proviso, quod præsentes nullatenus præjudicabunt, nec actoribus, nec reis, nec aliis interesse habentibus, in ejectione et causâ prosequutâ penes decimas garbales de Dumberny, Potie et Moncreif, ad capellanos ecclesiæ beati Ægidii de Edinburgh pertinentes, neque juri patronatûs ejusdem, sed quod utrique parti, et omnibus interesse habentibus, usque ad finalem exitum et decisionem in hujusmodi, ut congruit, prosequi et defendere liceat, præsentibus aut quibuscunque in eisdem contentis non obstantibus: Proviso etiam, quod ministri deservientes apud dictas ecclesias, pro præsenti et in futurum, sustentabuntur de promptioribus fructibus earundem, secundùm ordinem desuper sumptum seu sumendum: In cujus rei testimonium huic præsenti Cartæ nostræ confirmationis magnum sigillum nostrum apponi præcepimus, Testibus, prædilectis nostris consanguineis et consiliariis, Esmo, Lennociæ duce, comite de Dernlie, domino Tarboltoun, Dalkeith et Aubigny, &c. magno regni nostri camerario, Colino, Argadiæ comite, domino Campbell of Lorne, &c. cancellario ac justiciario nostro generali, Reverendissimo ac venerabili in Christo patribus, Patricio, Sancti Andreæ Archiepiscopo, Roberto, commendatario monasterii nostri de Dunfermeling, nostro secretario, dilectis nostris familiaribus et consiliariis, Alexandro Hay, nostrorum rotulorum registri ac concilii clerico, Lodovico Bellenden de Auchnoule, milite, nostræ justiciariæ clerico, Roberto Scott, nostræ cancellariæ directore, et Magistro Thomas Buquhannane de Ybert, nostri secreti sigilli custode; apud castrum nostrum de Striviling, decimo quarto die mensis Aprilis, anno domino millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo secundo, regnique nostri anno decimo quinto.

(2.)—Copy Charter by King James VI., uniting the Parsonage and Vicarage of Currie, &c. to the College of Edinburgh.—4th April, 1584.

4 April, 1584.

Jacobus, Dei Gratiâ, Rex Scotorum, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis quia propter bonum, fidele, et gratuitum servitium nobis, et prædecessoribus nostris nobilissimæ et antiquissimæ memoriæ, per dilectos nostros præpositum, ballivos, consules, et communitatem burgi nostri de Edinburgh, idem burgum multis privilegiis et libertatibus, quibus ipsi omnimodo usi sunt ad servitium et bene placitum nostrum, et prædecessorum nostrorum, ac pro utilitate reipublicæ et totius regni, antiquitùs dotavimus, nos etiam nunc, exigentibus eorum bene meritis, volentes nos, in remunerationem eorum servitii, in omnibus quæ illis expediri et utilia esse videbuntur, gratos demonstrare, jampridem Dedimus et Concessimus dictis præposito et ballivis, consulibus, et communitati, libertatem collegium infra dictum burgum erigendi; in quo studiorum incrementa, liberalium scientiarum, legum, philosophiæ, et aliarum honestarum et liberalium scientiarum et disciplinarum studia, magno commodo totius regni nostri, ac præsertim inhabitantium dicti burgi, doceantur: Ac ad hunc effectum, cum avisamento dominorum nostri secreti concilii, acras, loca, et tenementa apud ecclesiam de campis, infra libertatem dicti burgi situatam, dicto collegio anneximus, prout in dicta annexatione latius continetur: Quiquidem præpositus, ballivi, consules et communitas, post dictam annexationem, ingentes sumptus in erectione dicti collegii, constructione domorum eidem necessariarum, in conductione regentium et magistrorum pro gubernatione juventutis, impenderunt et exposuerunt; super quoquidem exiguo initio, favore Omnipotentis nostrâque clementiâ, major secundus successus speratur insequi: Et cum prædicto collegio de annuo censu, quo magistri et regentes ejusdem sustineri possunt, minimè adhuc provisum sit, dicti præpositus, ballivi, consules, et communitas, pro diversis bonis et rationabilibus causis, venerabilem virum, magistrum Alexandrum Betoun, Archidiaconum Lowdoniæ, (cuiquidem Archidiaconatui rectoria et vicaria de Currie, jacentes infra diocesim Sanctiandreæ, ab antiquo annexatæ sunt,) jus et titulum dictæ rectoriæ et vicariæ, fructuum et emolumentorum eárundem, mansi, glebæ, terrarum ecclesiasticarum earandem, sine aliquâ reservatione ipsius vitalis redditus vel usufructus earundem, in manibus nostris, tanquam indubitati patroni ejusdem, secundùm Parliamenti acta, leges, et regni nostri

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Appendix. Order I.

4 April, 1584.

constitutiones, resignare simpliciterque dimittere effecerunt; quo dictas rectoriam et vicariam, fructus, proficua, decimas, emolumenta, mansum, glebam, et terras ecclesiasticas earundem dicto collegio liberè annectere possumus, pro sustentatione prædictorum magistrorum, regentium aliorumque, tempore affuturo, quos in dicto Collegio, instituendæ juventutis gratiâ, remanere et degere contigerit: quas quidem dimissionem et resignationem Nos, tanquam indubitatus et legitimus patronus prædictus, recepimus, et cum consensu dictorum dominorum nostri secreti concilii, nostrique collectoris generalis, pro consimili servitio nobis per prædictos præpositum, ballivos, consules et communitatem dicti burgi impenso, annexímus, univimus, et incorporavimus, tenoreque præsentis Cartæ nostræ annectimus, unimus, et incorporamus, dictas rectoriam et vicariam de Currie, cum omnibus fructibus, decimis, proficuis et emolumentis, manso, glebâ, et terris ecclesiasticis earundem, vocat. et intitulat. ab antiquo dictus Archidiaconatus, dicto collegio, pro sustentatione magistrorum, regentium et aliorum, collegii curæ incumbentium, prout in fundatione desuper conficiendâ latius continebitur, in manibus nostris nunc vacantibus, per dimissionem ejusdem per prædictum magistrum Alexandrum, in manibus nostris, tanquam indubitati patroni ejusdem prædicti, apud Halyruidhous ad effectum suprascriptum factam, vel existentibus dictis rectoriâ et vicariâ de Currie, manso, glebâ, terris ecclesiasticis, fructibus, redditibus, emolumentis, proficuis et devoriis earundem prædictis, in manibus nostris, pro dicti magistri Alexandri commoratione ad cornu nostrum, ultra spatium anni et diei, ab eodem minime relaxati ad instantiam quarumcunque personarum, pro quibuscunque causis, occasionibus, vel existentibus, et devenientibus dictis rectoriâ et vicariâ de Currie, manso, glebâ, et terris ecclesiasticis, fructibus, redditibus, emolumentibus, firmis, proficuis et devoriis earundem in manibus nostris ob quamcunque aliam causam: Dando, concedendo, et committendo dictis præposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti burgi, ipsorumque successoribus, plenariam potestatem et libertatem omnes et singulas decimas garbales, alias decimas, fructus et emolumenta eisdem pertinentia, firmas, proficua et devorias earundem, mansi, glebæ terrarumque ecclesiasticarum, omni tempore affuturo, a parochianis et aliis in solutionem devoriarum earundem astrictis, intromittendi, levandi, exigendi et percipiendi, et desuper ad usum utilitatemque dicti Collegii, peritorum virorum, magistrorum, regentium in eodem, artes et disciplinas liberales profitentium disponendi, adeo liberè in omnibus sicuti aliquis alius rector seu vicarius dictas rectoriam et vicariam, aliquo tempore præcedenti, gaudebat seu possidebat: Mandando nostri Concilii et Sessionis dominis; quatenus literas in omnibus quatuor formis concedendi et dirigendi, pro causatione prædictorum parochianorum ac aliorum quorumcunque, ut prædicitur, astrictorum, dictis præposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati, ipsorumque factoribus et deputatis eorum, nominibus de præfatis decimis garbalibus, aliis decimis, manso, glebâ, terris ecclesiasticis, firmis, proficuis, devoriis et emolumentis prædictis promptè et expeditè parere et respondere: Proviso nihilominus, quod præfati præpositus, ballivi, consules et communitas, idoneum ministrum, ex præscripto generalis conventûs ecclesiastici admittendum, pro exoneratione curæ dictæ rectoriæ et vicariæ sustentabunt, quo per dictam annexationem et unionem prædicti parochiani ipsorum spirituali alimento minime destituantur: Ac propterea, nos, cum avisamento prædicto, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, decernimus et ordinamus, præfatam rectoriam et vicariam liberas fore a solutione omnis tertiæ partis reddituum earundem nobis collectoriique nostro generali, omni tempore affuturo; exonerando et inhibendo dictum collectorem et ejus deputatos, de omni molestatione seu perturbatione dictorum præpositi, ballivorum, consulum et communitatis ipsorumque successorum, seu factorum, vel aliorum quorumcunque, in solutionem earundem astrictorum pro dictâ tertiâ, quocunque tempore affuturo suorumque officiariorum in hac parte: In cujus rei testimonium huic præsenti Cartæ nostræ magnum sigillum nostrum apponi præcipimus, Testibus prædilecto nostro consanguineo et consiliario Colino Argadiæ Comite, domino Campbell et Lorne, Cancellario ac Justiciario nostro generali, reverendissimo ac venerabili in Christo patribus, Patricio, Sanctiandreæ, Archiepiscopo, Roberto, commendatario monasterii nostri de Dunfermling, nostro Secretario, Waltero, commendatario monasterii nostri de Blantyre nostri secreti sigilli custode, dilectis nostris familiaribus et consiliariis, Alexandro Hay de Eister Kennet, nostrorum rotulorum registri ac concilii clerico, Lodovico Bellenden de Auchnoule, milite, nostræ justiciariæ clerico, et Roberto Scott, nostræ cancellariæ directore, apud Halyruidhous quarto die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo quarto, et regni nostri decimo septimo.

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(3).—Copy Charter by King James VI., to the Provost, Baillies, Council, and Community of Edinburgh.—7th August, 1612.

7 August, 1612.

Jacobus, Dei Gratiâ, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fideique defensor, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis quia nos, cum avisamento et consensu dominorum nostri secreti concilii regni nostri Scotiæ, nostrorum commissionariorum, officiarios status ejusdem regni repræsentantium, Intelligentes quod nos, et quondam nostra charissima mater, Maria, Dei gratiâ regina Scotorum, aliique nostri præclarissimi progenitores bonæ memoriæ, virtute diversorum infeofamentorum, mortificationum, annexiònum, donationum, et dispositionum, in favorem præpositi, ballivorum, consulum, et communitatis burgi nostri de Edinburgh, eorumque successorum, factorum, datorum, et concessorum, pro incremento politiæ infra dictum burgum, honestâ sustentatione ministrorum verbi Dei, curam apud ecclesias ejusdem burgi inservientium, magistrorum, regentium aliarumque liberalium scientiarum professorum, et curam infra collegium dicti burgi inservientium, et pro sustentatione hospitalis pauperum, mutilatorum, et indigentium personarum, orphanorum, et infantum infra dictum burgum parentibus orbatorum, Dedimus, concessimus, et disposuimus, præfatis præposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, et eorum successoribus in perpetuum, omnes et singulas terras, tenementa, domos, ædificia, ecclesias, capellas, hortos, pomaria, croftas, annuos redditus, fructus, devorias, proficua, emolumenta, census, eleemosinas, lie Daill silver, obitus, et anniversaria quæcunque quæ quovismodo ad quascunque capellas, altaragia, et præbendas fundatas, in quâcunque ecclesiâ, capellâ aut collegio, infra libertatem dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, per quoscunque patronos eorundem pertinuerunt aut pertinere dignoscentur, in quorum possessione capellani et præbendarii eorundem per prius fuerunt, ubicunque dicta tenementa, domus, ædificia, horti, pomaria, annui redditus, anniversaria, fructus, proventus, et emolumenta jacent, aut antea levata respectivè fuerunt, cum manerierum locis, pomariis, terris, annuis redditibus, emolumentis, et devoriis quibuscunque, quæ per prius ad fratres Dominicanos prædicatores, et minores seu Franciscanos dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh pertinuerunt; unà cum omnibus et singulis terris, tenementis, et domibus infra dictum burgum et libertatem ejusdem jacentibus, cumque omnibus annuis redditibus de quibuscunque domibus, terris seu tenementis infra dictum burgum levandis, quibuscunque capellaniis, alta-

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ragiis, ecclesiis, mortuariis seu anniversariis fundatis, datis, seu mortificatis, ubicunque eadem jacent, infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ: Et similiter cum omnibus et singulis annuis redditibus, aliisque devoriis solitis et consuetis, aut quæ per quamcunque ecclesiam extra dictum burgum a præposito et ballivis ejusdem, e communibus redditibus dicti burgi, pro suffragiis faciendis cum pertinentiis, peti seu acclamari poterant; nec non totum et integrum beneficium præposituræ collegii Trinitatis, prope dictum burgum situati, cum omnibus et singulis ecclesiis, decimis garbalibus, aliisque decimis, mansis, domibus, ædificiis, hortis, pomariis, annuis redditibus, advocationibus, donationibus, et juribus patronatuum prædendariarum, et capellaniarum, ac donatione oratorum pauperum, vulgo *lie Beidmen et Bedlyaris* nuncupatorum, et aliorumque officiariorum dictæ præposituræ, et hospitalis Trinitatis collegii ejusdem, spectantibus et incumbentibus; unà cum ecclesiis parochialibus de Sowtray et Lempitlaw, aliisque ecclesiis et decimis ad dictam præposituram annexatis, cumque loco, pomario, et horto nuncupato lie Dingwall Castell, ad dictum beneficium spectante, omnibusque et singulis fructibus, redditibus, emolumentis, juribus, casualitaribus, proficuis, devoriis, tenentibus, tenandriis et justis pertinentiis ad dictam præposituram pertinentibus, ubicunque infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ eadem jacent, per dictos præpositum, ballivos, consules, eorumque successores, pro sustentatione ministrorum dicti burgi, seniorum decrepitorum, orphanorum et pauperum infra dicta hospitalia, et pauperum scholasticorum, infra dictum burgum et scholas ejusdem in futurum intromittendis, colligendis, utendis et disponendis: Et similiter quum nobis dictisque nostri secreti concilii dominis innotescat, nos per prius annexasse ad Collegium dicti burgi acras terrarum, locum et tenementa ecclesiæ de campis, lie Kirk of Field, infra libertatem dicti nostri burgi situatæ, unà cum rectoriâ et vicariâ ecclesiæ de Currie, decimis garbalibus, aliisque decimis, fructibus, emolumentis et devoriis quibuscunque idem spectantibus et incumbentibus, manso, glebâ, terris ecclesiasticis et earundem pertinentiis, pro magistrorum regentium aliorumque professorum, curam infra dictum collegium inservientium, sustentatione, per dictos præpositum, ballivos, consules et communitatem dicti nostri burgi, ad utilitatem dicti Collegii, magistrorum, regentium, aliorumque professorum, curam in eodem collegio inservientium, intromittendis, levandis, utendis, et disponendis, prout in infeofamentis, mortificationibus, donationibus et dispositionibus respectivè, tam per nos, quam nostram charissimam matrem, aliosque nostros præclarissimos progenitores, super præmissis factis et concessis, latius continetur: Quemadmodum nos, cum avisamento dictorum nostrorum Scotiæ statuum in Parliamento congregatorum, tento apud Edinburgum infra prætorium ejusdem, quinto die mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo secundo, ratificavimus et approbavimus donationes et mortificationes factas, per dictam quondam nostram charissimam matrem, terrarum, beneficiorum et reddituum, fundatorum et mortificatorum, pro ministrorum infra dictum burgum nostrum de Edinburgh hospitalium ejusdem sustentatione, ac etiam de novo ad communitatem dicti burgi eorumque successores, in favorem dicti ministerii suorumque hospitalium, annexavimus omnia et singula prædicta tenementa annuosque redditus, infra libertatem dicti burgi jacentes, beneficia fundata et admortizata, omnesque terras et annuos redditus
ejusdem burgi jacentes annexatas ad quodcunque beneficium, præbendam, aut locum religiosum situatas infra libertatem dicti burgi, cum omnibus proficuis, emolumentis, feudifirmæ firmis, censibus, et devoriis hujusmodi, dictosque præpositum, ballivos, consules at communitatem, eorumque successores, surrogavimus, in pleno jure et titulo omni terrarum, annuorum reddituum et emolumentorum, infra libertatem dicti burgi, quæ per prius ad quemcunque episcopum, abbatem, commendatarium, priorem, aut aliquam aliam personam ecclesiasticam infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ, pertinuerunt, et novum infeofamentum pro eorum securitate, si expediens fuerit, desuper expedire ordinavimus; nec non ad effectum prædictum, nos, cum avisamento dictorum statuum nostri Parliamenti, dissolvimus generalem annexationem in illâ parte ejusdem, in quantum eadem extendi apparere poterit ad aliqua præmissorum, sive ad annexationem perprius factam in favorem dicti collegii et hospitalis, dicti nostri burgi ecclesiæ de Dumbarnie, cujusquidem ecclesiæ de Dumbarnie, ecclesiæ de Potie et Moncreif sunt pendicula, jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Perth, rectoriæ et vicariæ de Currie cum decimis, fructibus, redditibus, emolumentis, proficuis, et devoriis ad easdem spectantibus et pertinentibus, ac etiam terrarum, annuorum reddituum, domorum, ædificiorum, et hortorum dicti Trinitatis collegii, infra dictum burgum situati, tam ad præpositum quam ad prædendarios ejusdem spectantium, nec non communium terrarum et annuorum reddituum hujusmodi, et integræ vicariæ dictæ ecclesiæ de Dumbarnie, cum decimis, fructibus, redditibus, emolumentis, proficuis et devoriis, ad eandum spectantibus et pertinentibus, cum præfatis præposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitate dicti nostri burgi, eorumque successoribus, in futurum remansuris, pro dicti sui ministerii et hospitalis sustentatione; Ac etiam nos, cum avisamento dictorum statuum nostri Parliamenti, declaravimus, quod præfati præpositus, ballivi, consules et communitas, eorumque successores omni tempore futuro, habuerunt, habent, et habebunt tale plenum jus proprietatis et superioritatis dictarum terrarum, annuorum reddituum et revenuorum, tenentium, tenendriarum, et liberè tenentium servitiorum earundem, sicuti habuerunt episcopi, abbates, priores, fratres, monachi, sorores moniales, capellani et prædendarii, ad quos dictæ terræ et annui redditus per prius pertinuerunt, non obstante aliquo acto aut constitutione dictum actum nostri Parliamenti præcedente, prout in eodem latius continetur: Igitur nos, cum avisamento et consensu dictorum dominorum nostri secreti concilii, nostrorum commissionariorum prædictorum, nunc, post nostram legitimam et perfectam ætatem, omnesque nostras revocationes tam speciales quam generales, Ratificavimus, approbavimus et confirmavimus, tenoreque præsentis cartæ nostræ Ratificamus, approbamus et confirmamus omnia et singula infeofamenta, mortificationes, donationes, et dispositiones quascunque per nos, dictamque nostram quondam charissimam matrem, aliosque nostros præclarissimos progenitores, in favorem dictorum præpositi, ballivorum, et consulum dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, collegii, scholarum et hospitalium ejusdem confectas, pro ministerii, curam apud ecclesias dicti burgi inservientis; magistrorum, regentium, aliorumque professorum curam infra prædictum collegium et scholas inservientium; pauperum scholasticorum, aliorumque pauperum seniorum, decrepitarum indigentium personarum, orphanorum et infantium parentibus orbatorum, infra dictum burgum, sustentatione, de omnibus et singulis beneficiis, terris, tenementis, annuis redditibus, decimis, fructibus, redditibus, emolumentis aliisque, particulariter et generaliter supra expressis, aut aliquibus parte seu partibus earundem, de quibuscunque datâ seu datis, tenore seu contentis, eadem existunt, in omnibus et singulis punctis, passis, capitibus, articulis, clausulis, conditionibus et circumstantiis suis quibuscunque, in eisdem contentis, secundum formas et tenores earundem cum omnibus inde sequutis vel quæ desuper sequi possunt: Insuper nos, pro bono, fideli et gratuito servitio, nobis nostrisque præclarissimis progenitoribus, per præpositum, ballivos, consules et communitatem dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, eorumque prædecessores, temporibus retroactis, præstito et impenso, proque assiduâ curâ, magno amore, et affectione per nos ad dictum burgum nostrum de Edinburgh habitâ, ejusdemque decoratione, proque honestâ sustentatione ministrorum curas, apud dictas ecclesias inservientium, et magis-

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trorum, regentium, aliorum professorum liberarum scientiarum infra collegium et scholas ejusdem burgi, et pauperum hospitalium, aliarumque decrepitarum, mutilatarum et indigentium personarum, orphanorum et infantum parentibus orbatorum, quotidie infra dictum burgum crescentium, ac etiam pro diversis aliis bonis causis et considerationibus nos moventibus, cum avisamento et consensu prædicto, DE NOVO dedimus, concessimus, disposuimus, mortificavimus, proque nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo confirmavimus, tenoreque præsentis cartæ nostræ, de novo damus, concedimus, disponimus, mortificamus, proque nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo confirmamus præfatis præposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus omni tempore futuro, omnes et singulas prædictas terras, tenementa, domos, ædificia, hortos, pomaria, croftas, ecclesias, capellas, annuos redditus, fructus, devorias, proficua, emolumenta, census, eleemosinas, lie Daill silver, obitus, et anniversaria quæcunque, quæ quovismodo ad quascumque capellanias, altaragia, et præbendas, in quacunque ecclesiâ, capellâ aut collegio, infra libertatem dicti nostri burgi, per quoscunque patronos eorundem fundatas, pertinuerunt seu pertinere dignoscuntur, in quorum possessione capellani et præbendarii earundem perprius fuerunt, ubicunque dicta tenementa, domus, ædificia, horti, pomaria, terræ, annui redditus, anniversaria, fructus, proventus, et emolumenta jacent, aut per prius levata respectivè fuerunt, cum manerierum locis, pomariis, terris, aunuis redditibus, emolumentis et devoriis quibuscunque, quæ per prius ad fratres Dominicales prædicatores, et minores seu Franciscanos dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh pertinuerunt, unà cum omnibus et singulis terris, tenementis et domibus infra dictum burgum et libertatem ejusdem jacentibus, cum omnibus annuis redditibus, de quibuscunque domibus, terris, seu tenementis infra dictum burgum levandis, quibuscunque capellaniis, altaragiis, ecclesiis, mortuariis, seu anniversariis, fundatis, datis, et mortificatis, ubicunque eædem infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ jacent aut existunt, unà etiam cum omnibus et singulis annuis redditibus, aliisque devoriis usitatis et consuetis, aut quæ per quamcunque ecclesiam extra dictum burgum, a præfatis præposito et ballivis ejusdem, e communibus redditibus hujusmodi burgi, pro suffragiis celebrandis peti aut requiri possunt: Ac similiter totam et integram præpositurarn Trinitatis Collegii, prope dictum burgum situatæ, integrasque præbendas eidem spectantes et incumbentes, unà cum prædictis ecclesiis parochialibus, rectoriis, et vicariis de Sowtray et Lempitlaw, ad dictam præpositurarn annexatis, cumque ecclesiis, rectoriis, et vicariis de Ormestoun, jacentis infra vicecomitatum nostrum de , Kirkurde jacentis infra vicecomitatum de Peblis, et Weymis jacentis infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Fyiff, ex antiquo ad dictam ecclesiam de Sowtray annexatis, unà cum omnibus et singulis aliis ecclesiis, decimis garbalibus, aliisque decimis, fructibus, redditibus, glebis, domibus, ædificiis, hortis, pomaris, annuis redditibus, cum loco pomario, et horto, nuncupato Dingwall Castell, eidem spectantibus et incumbentibus, cum omnibus et singulis terris, tenementis, fructibus, emolumentis, communiis, juribus, casualitatibus, proficuis, devoriis, tenentibus, tenandriis et justis pertinentiis dictæ præpositurræ quibuscunque, ubicunque eadem infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ sunt aut jacent; Nec non totam et integram præpositurarn ecclesiæ sancti Ægidii, infra dictum nostrum burgum situatæ, cum omnibus et singulis ecclesiis, præbendis et capellaniis ad eandem spectantibus et pertinentibus, et specialiter ecclesias de Dumbarnie, Pottie et Moncreif, rectorias et vicarias hujusmodi ad eandem ex antiquo annexatas, cum omnibus terris, tenementis, annuis redditibus, domibus, ædificiis, hortis, decimis garbalibus, aliisque decimis, fructibus, redditibus, emolumentis, juribus, casualitatibus, proficuis et devoriis, tenentibus, tenandriis, et liberè tenentium servitiis, ac justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, eisdem spectantibus et incumbentibus, ubicunque eadem sunt aut infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ jacent; Et similiter totum et integrum locum monialem de Scheynis, vulgo nuncupatum *the Nunrie of the Scheynis* jacentem infra libertatem et territorium dicti nostri burgi, cum loco et hortis ejusdem, omnibusque terris, tenementis, domibus, ædificiis, ecclesiis, capellaniis, præbendis, decimis garbalibus, aliisque decimis, fructibus, redditibus, emolumentis, casualitatibus, juribus, proficuis, tenentibus, tenandriis, liberè tenentium servitiis, et justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, ad eundem pertinentibus et spectantibus, ubicunque sunt, aut infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ jacent; Ac etiam totum et integrum hospitale operis Sancti Pauli, vulgo nuncupatum *Sanct Paullis Work*, jacens apud finem venellæ, vulgo *lie Leyth Wynd* appellatæ, prope dictum burgum nostrum de Edinburgh, ex parte orientali ejusdem venellæ, cum omnibus terris, tenementis, annuis redditibus, ecclesiis, præbendis, capellaniis, decimis garbalibus, aliis decimis, fructibus, redditibus, emolumentis, juribus, casualitatibus, proficuis, tenentibus, tenandriis, libere tenentium servitiis, et justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, eidem spectantibus et incumbentibus, ubicunque eadem infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ sunt aut jacent, per præfatos præpositum, ballivos, consules et communitatem eorumque successores, pro sustentatione ministrorum, curam apud ecclesias dicti burgi inservientium, et seniorum decrepitorum, orphanorum et pauperum infra eundem burgum hospitalium ejusdem, et pauperum scholasticorum infra collegium et scholas ejusdem, omni tempore affuturo intromittendis, levandis, utendis et disponendis; Et similiter totam et integram prædictam ecclesiam de Campis, nuncupatum *lie Kirk of Field*, cum acris, loco et hortis eidem spectantibus, et jacentibus, infra libertatem dicti nostri burgi situatam, Cum Archidiaconatu Lowthiane et ecclesiâ de Currie eidem annexatis, rectoriâ et vicariâ ejusdem, unà cum omnibus aliis ecclesiis, capellaniis, præbendis ad dictam ecclesiam de Campis, et Archidiaconatum Lowthiane spectantibus, cum omnibus terris, annuis redditibus, tenementis, domibus, ædificiis, hortis, decimis garbalibus, aliis decimis, fructibus, redditibus, proficuis, proventibus, emolumentis, juribus, casualitatibus, et devoriis, tenentibus, tenandriis, libere tenentium servitiis, et justis pertinentiis quibuscunque, eisdem spectantibus et incumbentibus, ubicunque infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ sunt aut jacent, per præfatos præpositum ballivos, consules et communitatem eorumque successores, ad utilitatem et commodum prædicti collegii dicti nostri burgi magistrorum, regentium, aliorumque professorum, curam infra collegium præscriptum inservientium, omni tempore affuturo, intromittendis, levandis, utendis, et disponendis, unà cum omni jure, titulo, interesse et juris clameo, tam petitorio quam possessorio, quæ nos prædecessores aut successores nostri habuimus, habemus, seu quovismodo habere vel clamare poterimus vel poterint, in et ad terras, annuos redditus, ecclesias, decimas, aliaque specialiter et generaliter supra mentionata, cum pertinentiis, aut aliquam earundem partem, sive ad census, firmas, proficua et devorias hujusmodi, de quibuscunque annis seu terminis præteritis seu futuris, ratione warde relevii, nonintroitus, eschaete, forisfacturæ recognitionis, reductionis, disclamationis, bastardiæ et tanquam ultimus hæres, aut ob non solutionem firmarum et devoriarum terrarum, aliorumque præscriptorum quorumcunque annorum seu terminorum præteritorum, diem datæ præsentis cartæ nostræ præcedentium, aut defectus confirmationis debito in tempore, aut virtute acti annexationis omnium terrarum ecclesiasticarum ad coronam nostram, aut quorumcunque aliorum actorum, legum, statutorum, aut dicti regni nostri Scotiæ constitutionum in contrarium factorum vel faciendorum, aut ob quamcunque aliam causam, crimen aut occasionem præteritam, diem datæ præsentis cartæ nostræ nostræ præce-

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dentem, Renunciando, transferendo, et extradonando eadem, cum omnibus actione et instantiâ earundem, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, in favorem præfatorum præpositi, ballivorum, consulum et communitatis, eorumque successorum pronunc et in perpetuum, cum pacto de non petendo, ac cum supplemento omnium defectuum et imperfectionum, tam non nominatarum quam nominatarum, quas tanquam pro expressis in hac præsenti cartâ nostrâ haberi volumus: Et similiter nos, cum avisamento et consensu prædicto, univimus, annexavimus, et incorporavimus, tenoreque præsentis cartæ nostræ unimus, annexamus, et incorporamus omnes et singulas prædictas terras et tenementa, domos, ædificia, ecclesias, præposituras, præbendas, capellanias, hortos, pomaria, croftas, annuos redditus, decimas, fructus, proficua, emolumenta, aliaque particulariter et generaliter supra expressa, cum earundem pertinentiis, in unum corpus, nunc et omni tempore futuro, nostram fundationem ministerii et hospitalis Edinburgi nucupandum; Ac volumus et concedimus, ac, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, decernimus et ordinamus, Quod unica sasina, nunc semel per præsentes præpositum et ballivos dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, eorumve aliquem, apud prætorium dicti nostri burgi capienda, stabit et sufficiens erit sasina pro omnibus et singulis terris, tenementis, ecclesiis, decimis, aliisque specialiter et generaliter supra mentionatis, cum pertinentiis, absque aliquâ aliâ speciali aut particulari sasinâ apud aliquam aliam partem, seu partes hujusmodi, in futurum capiendâ, non obstante quod insimul et contigue minime jacent; Quocirca nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, dispensavimus, tenoreque præsentis cartæ nostræ dispensamus in perpetuum: Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas prædictas terras, tenementa, domos, ædificia, domos, ecclesias, capellas, hortos, pomaria, croftas, annuos redditus, fructus, devorias, proficua, emolumenta, census, eleemosinas, lie Daill silver, obitus et anniversaria quæcunque, quæ quovismodo ad quascunque capellanias, altaragia et præbendas in quacunque ecclesiâ, capellâ aut collegio infra libertatem dicti nostri burgi, per quoscunque patronos eorundem fundatas, pertinuerunt seu pertinere dignoscentur, in quorum possessione capellani et præbendarii earundem per prius fuerunt, ubicunque dicta tenementa, domus, ædificia, horti, pomaria, terræ, annui redditus, anniversaria, fructus, proventus, et emolumenta, jacent, aut per prius levata fuerunt, cum manerierum locis, pomariis, terris, annuis redditibus, emolumentis et devoriis quibuscunque, quæ per prius ad dictos fratres prædicatores Dominicales, et minores seu Franciscanos, dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh pertinuerunt, unà cum omnibus et singulis terris, tenementis et domibus infra dictum burgum et libertatem ejusdem jacentibus, cum omnibus annuis redditibus, de quibuscunque domibus, terris aut tenementis infra dictum burgum levandis, quibuscunque capellaniis, altaragiis, ecclesiis, mortuariis, seu anniversariis, fundatis, datis, et mortificatis, ubicunque eædem infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ jacent aut existunt, unà etiam cum omnibus et singulis annuis redditibus, aliisque devoriis usitatis et consuetis, aut quæ per quamcunque ecclesiam extra dictum burgum, a præfatis præposito et ballivis ejusdem, e communibus redditibus hujusmodi burgi pro suffragiis celebrandis peti aut requiri possunt; nec non totam et integram prædictam præposituram Trinitatis Collegii prope dictum burgum situatam, integrasque præbendas eidem spectantes et incumbentes, unà cum prædictis ecclesiis parochialibus, rectoriis et vicariis de Sowtray et Lempitlaw, ad dictam præposituram annexatis, cumque ecclesiis, rectoriis, et vicariis de Ormestoun jacentis infra dictum vicecomitatum nostrum de Kirkurde jacentis infra dictum vicecomitatum nostrum de Peblis, et Weymis jacentis infra dictum vicecomitatum nostrum de Fyff, ex antiquo ad dictam ecclesiam de Sowtray annexatis, unà cum omnibus et singulis aliis ecclesiis, decimis garbalibus, aliisque decimis, mansis, glebis, fructibus, redditibus, domibus, ædificiis, hortis, pomariis, annuis redditibus, cum loco pomario et horto nuncupato lie Dingwall Castell, eidem spectante et incumbente, cum omnibus et singulis terris, tenementis, fructibus, emolumentis, juribus, casualitatibus, proficuis, devoriis, tenentibus, tenandriis et justis pertinentiis dictæ præpositurae quibuscunque, ubicunque eadem infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ sunt aut jacent: Ac etiam totam et integram prædictam præposituram dictæ ecclesiæ collegiatæ Sancti Ægidii, infra dictum nostrum burgum situatæ, cum omnibus et singulis ecclesiis, præbendis et capellaniis ad eandem pertinentibus et spectantibus, Et præsertim prædictas ecclesias de Dumbarnie, Potie, et Moncreif, rectorias et vicarias earundem, ad easdem ex antiquo annexatas, cum omnibus terris, tenementis, annuis redditibus, domibus, ædificiis, hortis, decimis garbalibus, aliis decimis, fructibus, redditibus, emolumentis, juribus, casualitatibus, proficuis, et devoriis, tenentibus, tenandriis, et liberè tenentium servitiis, ac justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque ad easdem spectantibus et pertinentibus, ubicunque eædem infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ sunt aut jacent; nec non totum et integrum prædictum locum monialem de Scheynis, vulgo nuncupatum *the Nunrie of the Scheynis*, jacentem infra libertatem et territorium dicti nostri burgi, cum loco et hortis ejusdem, omnibusque terris, tenementis, domibus, ædificiis, ecclesiis, præbendis, capellaniis, decimis garbalibus, aliis decimis, fructibus, redditibus, emolumentis, juribus, casualitatibus, proficuis, tenentibus, tenandriis, liberè tenentium servitiis, et justis pertinentiis quibuscunque ad eandem pertinentibus et spectantibus, ubicunque sunt, aut infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ jacent; ac etiam totum et integrum prædictum hospitale operis Sancti Pauli, vulgo nuncupatum *Sanct Paullis Work*, jacens apud finem dictæ venellæ, vulgo *lie Leyth Wynd* appellatæ, prope dictum burgum nostrum de Edinburgh, ex parte orientali ejusdem venellæ, cum omnibus terris, tenementis, annuis redditibus, ecclesiis, præbendis, capellaniis, decimis garbalibus, aliis decimis, fructibus, redditibus, emolumentis, juribus, casualitatibus, proficuis, tenentibus, tenandriis, liberè tenentium servitiis, et justis pertinentiis quibuscunque, ad eandem spectantibus et pertinentibus, ubicunque infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ eadem sunt aut jacent; per præfatos præpositum, ballivos, consules et communitatem eorumque successores, pro sustentatione dictorum ministrorum, curam apud dictas ecclesias prædicti nostri burgi inservientium, et seniorum decrepitorum, orphanorum, et pauperum, infra eundem burgum hospitalium ejusdem, pauperum scholasticorum infra collegium et scholas hujusmodi, omni tempore affuturo intromittendis, levandis, utendis, et disponendis: Et similiter tenendas et habendas totam et integram prædictam ecclesiam de campis, nuncupatam *lie Kirk of Field*, cum acris, loco, hortis eidem spectantibus et jacentibus, infra libertatem dicti nostri burgi situatis; unà cum prædicto Archidiaconatu Lowthiane et ecclesiæ de Currie, eidem annexatæ, rectoriâ et vicariâ ejusdem; unà cum omnibus aliis ecclesiis, capellaniis, præbendis ad dictam ecclesiam de Campis et Archidiaconatum Lowthiane spectantibus, cum omnibus terris, tenementis, annuis redditibus, domibus, ædificiis, hortis, decimis garbalibus, aliisque decimis, fructibus, redditibus, proficuis, proventibus, emolumentis, juribus, casualitatibus, et devoriis, tenentibus, tenandriis, liberè tenentium servitiis, et justis pertinentiis quibuscunque eisdem spectantibus et incumbentibus, ubicunque eadem infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ sunt aut jacent, præfatis præposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati eorumque successoribus, per ipsos, ad utilitatem et commodum prædicti collegii præfati burgi, magistorum, regentium, aliorumque professorum curam infra idem collegium inservientium, omni tempore futuro intromittendis, levandis, utendis, disponendis, de nobis et successoribus nostris in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam in perpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et divisas, prout jacent in

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Appendix, Order I.

7 August, 1612.

longitudine et latitudine, in domibus, ædificiis, bostis, planis, moris, maresiis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, rivulis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, molendinis, multuris, et eorum sequelis, aucupationibus, venationibus, piscationibus, petariis, turbariis, carbonibus, carbonariis, cuniculis, cunicullariis, columbis, columbariis, fabrilibus, brasinis, brueriis et genistis, silvis, nemoribus, et virgultis, lignis, tignis, lapicidiis, lapide et calce, cum curiis et earum exitibus, herezeldis, bluduitis et mulierum merchetis, cum libero introitu et exitu, ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficuis, et asiamentis ac justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam subtus terrâ quam supra terram, procul et prope, ad prædictam nostram fundationem aliaque præmissa cum pertinentiis, spectantibus seu justè spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, benè et in pace, sine aliquâ revocatione, contradictione aut obstaculo quocunque: Reddendo inde annuatim, præfati præpositus, ballivi, consules et communitas dicti nostri burgi, eorumque successores, et pauperes dicti hospitalis, ministri, magistri, et dicti collegii regentes et scholarum, eorumque successores, devotas et humiles quotidianas preces Deo omnipotenti, pro præservatione nostri et successorum nostrorum, Et sustentando ministros, curam apud ecclesias respectivè prædictas eorumque successores inservientes, aut solvendo, pro eorum sustentatione, tertiam partem fructuum et devoriarum ecclesiarum et beneficiorum superius mentionatorum, in optione præpositi, ballivorum, consulum et communitatis, eorumque successorum tantum: In cujus rei testimonium huic præsenti cartæ nostræ magnum sigillum nostrum apponi præcipimus, Testibus prædilectis nostris consanguineis et consiliariis, Jacobo, Marchione de Hamiltoun, Comite Arraniæ, domino Evan, Georgio, Comite Mariscalli, domino Keyth, regni Scotiæ Mariscallo, Alexandro, Comite de Dunfermelene, Domino Fywie et Urquhat, &c. cancellario nostro, dilectis nostris familiaribus consiliariis, dominis Thomas Hamiltoun de Byris, nostro secretario, Ricardo Cokburne juniore de Clerkingtoun, nostri secreti sigilli custode, Alexandro Hay, nostrorum rotulorum registri ac concilii clerico, Joanne Cokburne de Ormestoun, nostræ Justiciarie clerico; militibus, magistro Joanne Scott de Caiplie, nostræ cancellariæ directore, apud Beauvoir castell, septimo die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo duodecimo, regnorumque annis quadragesimo sexto et decimo, respectivè.

(4.)—Copy Ratification of Diverse Infeftments grantit to the Town of Edinburgh for Sustentatioun of Colledge Ministeris and Hospitalis.—4th August, 1621.

4 August, 1621.

Our Soverane Lord and Estattis of this present Parliament, considering that his Majestie, with avise of the Lordis of his Hienes Secret Counsell, for the gude and thankfull service done to his Hienes and his most noble progenitoures, be the provest, bailzeis, counsell, and communitie of the burghe of Edinburgh, and for the gryit zeall qlk his Majestie cariet to see the youthe trainit up in lerning and vertew, gave, grantit, and disponit to the said provest, bailzeis, counsell, and communitie of the said burgh of Edinburgh, and thair successoures, licence and libertie to erect ane colledge, and builde and repair sufficient houses and places for receptioue of Professours of humane letteris and toungis of Philosophie, Theologie, Medicine, the Lawis, and of all uther liberall siciences, and to elect and chuise sufficient Professors for teaching the saids professiounes, and to that effect gave, grantit, and disponit, to thame and their successours, the provestrie of the Kirk a Feild, with the landis, tenementis, fruittis, possessiouns, rentis, dewties, and pertinentis of the same, as at mair lenth is contenit in the chartor and infeftment grantit to thame thairupoun, under his Hienes Gryit Seale, of the date at Stirling the fourtene day of Apryill I^{mvc} four-score tua zieris: Lyikas conforme thairto the saids provest, bailzeis, and counsell of Edinburgh, biggit, edifiet, and repairit ane gryit ludgeing, togidder with the manss and houss of the said provestrie of the said Kirk of Feild, to the use of ane colledge for professioun of Philosophie, Theologie, and Humanitie; qlk colledge hes continewallie sensyne flurishit, now be the space of thrittie-fyve yeiris, and his Majestie schortlie efter the bigging and edifeying of the said colledge, viz., in the moneth of 1584, considering the saids provest, bailzeis, counsell, and communitie of the said burgh of Edinburgh, had bestowit gryit charges and expenses in erectioun of the said college, building of houses, and had doted gryit sowmes of money for intertenement of Professors of Humanitie, Philosophie, and Theologie within the samen, for instructing of the youth thairin, gave, grantit, and disponit to the saids provest, bailzeis, counsell, and communitie of the said burgh, to the use of the said colledge, and for sustentatioun of the rector and regentis within the samen, all and haill the archdenerie of Louthiane, conteaning thairin the personage of Currye, with mans, gleib, kirklands, teindis, fructis, rentis, proffites, and dewties of the samen, as at mair lenth is contenit in the charter granted thairupon, off the dait the fourt day off Apryill 1584 yeirs, under his Hienes Gryit Seale: Lyikas his Majestie, considdering the great chargis and expensis debursit be the saidis provest, bailzeis, counsell, and communitie of the said burgh of Edinburgh, in erectioun of ane hospitall upoun intertenement of thair ministerie of said colledge foirsaid, gave, grantit, and disponit to the saidis provest, bailzeis, counsell, and communitie of the said burgh of Edinburgh, and thair successours, all and haill the provestrie of the Trinitie Colledge landis, houses, rentis, kirkis, teyndis, utheris fructis, rentis, and emolimentis thairto annexit, mair at lenth contenit in the said charter, under his Hienes Gryit Seale, of the date the tuentiesext day of May, 1587 zeiris: Lyikas his Majestie efter his perfyit age of tuentie-ane yeiris compleit, be his letters patentis under his Gryit Seale, ratiefiet, apprevit, and confermit the foresaidis charters off the contentis and daittis respective foresaid, as at mair lenth is contenit in the charter of confirmatioun of the samen under his Hienes Gryit Seale, off the daite the 29 of July, 1587: Lyikas his Majestie, be his new charter under his Hienes Gryit Seale off new gave, grantit, and disponit to the saidis provest, bailzeis, counsell, and communitie of the said burgh of Edinburgh, and thair successors, for intertenement of the said colledge, ministerie, and hospitall, all and haill the foirsaid provestrie of the Trinitie Colledge, with utheris certane benefices, kirklandis, teyndis, annual rentis, tenementis, and others mair at lenth sett doun in the said charter and infeftment, to be haldin in manner therein conteanit, qlk is of the dait at Bearvoir Castell, the sevnt day of August, 1612: Lyikas his Majestie, considdering that sindrie and dyverse godlie and weill disposed persouns hes doted and mortiefied dyverse and sindrie gryit soumes of money to the use of the said colledge, and for sustentation of Professors of Humanitie, Theologie, and certain bursaris within the same; and his Majestie, out of his gratious lufe, affectioune, aad royal care, qlk he beirs to the grouth and incres of lerning within this realme, and speciallie within the said burgh of Edinburgh, being his Majestie's principall toun and burgh within this his kingdome, being maist willing that the former gifts and particulars grantit thairto be confirmit, and all farder immunities grantit thairto, in als ample forme as any other colledge hes or bruikes within this realme, thairfore his Majestie, with advyse of the Estattis of this present Parliament, ratifies and approves the foresaidis infeftmentis grantit be his Majestie under his Hienes Gryit Seale, togidder with the erection of the said gryit ludging,

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Appendix, Order I.

4 August, 1621.

manss, and hous of the Kirk of Feild in ane colledge, for professioun of Theologie, Philosophie, and Humanitie, togidder with the foirsaidis mortifications maid be his Majestie, ather to the use of the colledge or to the use of the ministrie and hospitall of the said burgh, in all and sindrie poyntis, passis, heiddis, articles, conditiouns, priviledgis, immunities, liberties, and utheris circumstances quhatsumever thairin conteinit, efter the forme and tenor thereof: Lyikas his Majestie and Estaitts foirsaidis statutes and ordanis, that this present ratification is and sal be als valide, effectual, and sufficient in all respectis, as gif the fairsaids infeftments, of the dates respective above-written, wer at lenthe and worde be worde ingrossit in this present act: And siklyik his Majestie and Estattis foirsaids willis, grantis, statutes, and ordanes, that the foirsaids charters, and this present ratification of the samen, ar and sal be guid, valide, lawful, and effectuall rightis and securities to the saids provest, bailzeis, counsell, and communitie of the said burgh of Edinburgh, and thair successors, for bruiking and joising of the lands, benefices, teindis, and for erectioun of the said colledge, and all uther priviledgis, liberties, and commodities contenit in the saidis charters in all tyme cuming, efter the forme and tenor thairof, ordaning the clerk of register and his deputtis to extend ane act of Parliament hereupoun, and to insert and ingrose thereintill the charters abone specified, in mair ample forme: Lyikas his Majestie, off his princelie and royale favour, and for gude service done to him be the saidis provest, bailzeis, counsell, and communitie of the said burgh of Edinburgh, and for their further encouragement in repairing and re-edifeing the said colledge, and placeing thairin sufficient professours for teiching of all liberall sciences, ordaning the said colledge in all tyme to cum to be callit King James Colledge, and als with advyse of the saidis Estattis, hes of new agane gevin, grantit, and disponit to thame, and their successors, in favoures of the said burgh of Edinburgh, patrone of the said colledge, and of the said colledge, and of the rectors, regentis, bursaris, and studentis within the samen, all liberties, fredoms, immunities, and priviledges appertaining to ane free colledge, and that in als ample forme and lairge maner as any colledge hes or bruikis within this his Majestie's realme; and gif neid beis, ordanis ane new charter to be exped under his Hienes' Gryit Seale for erecting of the said colledge, with all liberties, priviledgis, and immunities qlk anye colledge within this realme bruiks, joises, or to the samen is knawin to appertene, and for their farder securitie, his Majestie and Estaittis hes dissolvit, and dissolvis the foresaidis haill gifts and utheris particularlie abone specifiet fra his Majestie's Croun, and fra all actis of Parliament maid thairanent, in sa far as the samen, or anye part thairof, is, or may appeir to have been annexit thairto in tyme bygane, to the effect particularlie abone specifiet, and annullis all and quhatsumevir actis and statutes quhilk may be prejudiciall or derogatorie to the premisses; and giff neid beis, ordanis new giftis to be exped thairupoun.

Order I.*—Correct Copies, made from the Originals, by some competent Person in the Clerk-Registers' Department, of the Charters in favour of the Town, by King James VI., dated 15th March, 1603, and by King Charles I., dated 23rd October, 1636.

Return by the Town Council.

Carta (*Vulgo vocat.* the Golden Charter) Regis Jacobi VI. in favorem Prepositi, Ballivorum, Consulum et Communitatis Burgi de Edinburgh.—Mar. 15, 1603.

15 March, 1603.

Jacobus, Dei gratiâ Rex Scotorum, Omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem, Sciatis quia nos post justam et legitimam viginti quinque annorum etatem, jam diu adimpletam, peractasque omnes tam generales quam speciales nostras Revocationes, pro regiâ quam habemus solicitudine; Considerantes insignem civitatis nostre Edinburgene antiquitatem, quam illustrissimi felicissime memorie majores nostri in Regie Urbis dignitatem et eminentiam evexerunt et sublimarunt, tum quod civium in exteras regiones navigantium, et negotiationem exercentium curâ, et industriâ, et indefessis laboribus, regii patrimonii nostri census adauctus sit, regnum locupletatum, et subditi nostri eorum exemplo ad humaniorem cultum traducti; Eaque urbs in publicis oneribus subeundis, vectigalibus et tributis pendendis, exactionibus ceterisque impositionibus prestandis, maximum pre ceteris urbibus onus impositum sentiat et sustentet, que non hac tempestate modo, sed et multis retro seculis, primaria, princeps et totius regni maximè memorabilis, et ad patrie dignitatem illustrandam, et gloriam amplificandam aptissima extiterit, utpote commodissimus publicis comitiis celebrandis locus, ubi et nos, consiliarii, principes et aulici nostri, majore cum frequentiâ versamur, et solemnes omnium conventus indici consueverunt; adeoque supremus Senatus, civilibus controversiis judicandis constitutus, ab ipsis institutionis primordiis, et summus capitalium seu criminalium causarum judex, stationem et continuam sedem delegerunt: ad hec, memoriâ repetentes, et certissimè intelligentes, strenuam, fidelem et acceptam operam, egregia facinora, beneficia memorabilia, servitia et obsequia officii plena, ab hac inclytâ urbe ejusque civibus prestita, et per omnem oblatam occasionem, tam pacis quam belli temporibus, tum nobis ipsis, tum illustrissimis predecessoribus nostris impensa, non tantum in regna hæcce contra hostes externos propugnando, verum etiam corporum suorum objectu et facultatum dispendio, jura majestatemque regiam contra rebellium subditorum insultus protegendo, qui, civilium discordiarum, internorum motuum, et intestinorum bellorum temporibus adversus regale diadema, partim pubescentibus, partim ad majorem etatem provectis principibus, aliquid moliebantur cum cruentâ sanguinis sui effusione, vite civium jacturâ, urbe sepius incendio absumptâ, diuturnâ et summâ solitudine, vastatione et facultatum direptione, in debitâ obsequii erga celsitudinem et majestatem regiam perseverantiâ, majora detrimenta et damna equo animo ferendo, quam cetere pene universe regni nostri urbes sustinere potuerunt. Quemadmodum harum rerum monumenta in nonullis urbis investituris et regiarum donationum literis, ad perpetuam eorum laudis et fame in posteros propagationem transmissa reperiuntur, et nos ipsi, post regalem a nobis apicem susceptum, non obscura eorum fidelitatis, et intum erga nos amoris et spontanee obedientie documenta multoties experti sumus, atque etiamnum in dies experimur; cognoscentes preterea hujus nostre urbis magistratus et cives instaurationem et extensionem pire et portus sui Lethensis, constructionem fori et idonee apteque aree ingentibus trabibus undiquaque septe ad continenda et venumdanda ligna, tigna, et omnis generis materiam ligneam edificiorum usui maxime necessariam, refectionem platearum, structuram plurium sacrarum edium et templorum, et eorum cum conveniente pastorum numero plantationem, datis ex publico stipendiis non levibus, Erectionem et fundationem Academiarum, ad literarum studia promovenda, hospitaliorum et tochodochiorum cum sufficienti redditu structuram et suppeditationem, aliaque

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Appendix. Order I*.

15 March, 1603.

magna et preclara opera publica, non ita pridem aggressos ad divini numinis gloriam, religionis et pietatis incrementum, et tocius regni nostri utilitatem magnatum sedulitate promovisse, et majora quotidie moliri: In quibus perficiendis, ac majestatis nostre maxime momenti negotiis per ingentium summarum numerationem adjuvandis, publici urbis census et redditus expensi, et privatorum civium patrimonia attenuata, facultates attrite sunt. Nos, neque nulla in re majoribus nostris impares, neque munificentiâ, liberalitate, nec grati animi significatione erga eos omnes ditioni nostre subjectos, qui industriâ, virtute et magnanimitate suâ, quicquam de nobis promereri possunt, inferiores, Decrevimus huic nostre civitati ejusque civibus, ob eorum sincerum erga nos amorem et fidelitatem, et obsequia et facta premiis et commendatione dignissima, perpetuum posteris monumentum et gratitudinis, et favoris nostri regii testimonium, futuris seculis duraturum, relinquere, non solum priscarum immunitatum et privilegiorum ratihabitione investiturarum, publicorum agrorum, censuum, et regiarum largitionum approbatione; verum etiam novorum majorum et digniorum, preter supraque ceteras regni nostri urbes et civitates, amplificatione et augmentatione. His et aliis quam plurimis causis, et rationibus equissimis, nos moventibus et impellentibus, post nostram perfectam etatem, et diu post omnes revocationes nostras predictas, ex certâ scientiâ et proprio motu, cum avisamento et consensu Dominorum nostri secreti consilii, ac etiam cum expressis avisamento, consensu et assensu nostrorum fidelium et familiarium consiliariorum, Domini Georgii Home de Spott, militis, nostri thesaurarii, ac Domini Davidis Murray de Gosperdy, militis, nostrorum rotulorum computatoris, et magistri Joannis Prestoun de Fentounbarnis, nostri generalis collectoris ac thesaurarii nostrarum novarum augmentationum terrarum ecclesiasticarum hujus nostri regni ad nostram coronam, ratificavimus, approbavimus, ac, pro nobis et nostris successoribus, pro perpetuo confirmavimus, tenoreque presentis carte nostre, ratificamus, approbamus, ac, pro nobis et nostris successoribus, pro perpetuo confirmamus, omnes et quascunque cartas infeofamenta, precepta, sasinarum instrumenta, confirmationes, acta, sententias, decreta, jura, titulos, securitates, literas, scripta, evidentias, donationes, concessiones, libertates, commoditates, immunitates et privilegia in eisdem contentas, factas, et concessas, seu confirmatas, per nos nostrosque nobilissimos predecessores, reges et reginas hujus nostri regni, eorumque gubernatores, et pro tempore regentes, predicto nostro burgo de Edinburgh, prepositis, aldermannis, ballivis, decanis gilde, thesaurariis, consulibus, burgensibus et communitatibus ejusdem, eorumque successoribus, ac ecclesiis, collegiis, ministris et hospitalibus dicti nostri burgi, ex quacunque formâ seu formis contento seu contentis, data, seu datis, sint: Et presertim minime generalitatem antedictam prejudican. particulares cartas, infeofamenta, confirmationes, scripta et evidentias subtus specificatas, donationes, concessiones, libertates, immunitates et privilegia in eisdem contenta, viz. CARTAM feudifirme factam et concessam per Regem Robertum de Bruce, de predicto burgo de Edinburgh, unà cum portu de Leith, molendinis et ceteris pertinentiis suis prefatis burgensibus dicti nostri burgi, prout in dictâ cartâ, suo sub magno sigillo de data apud Cardros, vigesimo octavo die mensis Maij, et anno regni sui vigesimo quarto, latius continetur: CARTAM factam et concessam per quondam Regem Jacobum, Secundum illius nominis, Regem Scotie, de datâ apud Striveling, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo primo, et regni sui anno decimo quinto, burgensibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque heredibus et successoribus burgensibus ejusdem burgi, erga absolutionem et ipsis remissionem et exonerationem, omnibusque aliis emptoribus ab ipsis liberis et non liberis extraneis, et aliis imperpetuum, ab omni solutione custume salis et pellium vulgariter nuncupat. *Schoirlingis, skaldingis, fuitfaillis, lentrounwair, lambskinnis, todskynnis, calfskynis, cwnyng skynis, otter skynis, et fowmert skynis*, nisi tantum parvâ custumâ per extraneos et non liberos, dictis burgensibus et communitati dicti burgi de Edinburgh, de dictis sale et pellibus persolven: CARTAM factam et concessam per prefatum quondam Regem Jacobum Secundum, de datâ apud Edinburgh, quarto die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo quarto, et regni sui anno decimo octavo, prefatis burgensibus dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, erga annuam de cetero tentionem infra predictum nostrum burgum Parliamenti curie quatuor burgorum principalium, viz. Edinburgh, Striveling, Linlithgow et Lanerk: CARTAM factam et concessam per prefatum quondam Regem Jacobum, de datâ apud Edinburgh, quarto die mensis Novembris, anno Domini et regni sui predict. prefatis burgensibus dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh eorumque successoribus, de portu, pecuniariis et custumis de navibus, batellis, et bonis apud radam et portum de Leith intrantibus, specialiter in dictâ cartâ content: CARTAM factam et concessam per quondam Regem Jacobum Secundum, de datâ decimo tertio die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo sexto, et regni sui vigesimo, preposito, ballivis et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, de totâ et integrâ valle et terrâ bassâ jacen. inter ripam vulgariter nuncupatam *Craigingalt* ex orientali, et communem viam regiam et transitum versus villam de Leith, ex parte occidentali: CARTAM factam et concessam per quondam Regem Jacobum, de datâ, apud Striviling, ultimo die mensis Aprilis, et regni sui anno decimo tertio, specialem licentiam preposito et communitati dicti burgi de Edinburgh, concedentem prefatum burgum muniendi cum fossibus, propugnaculis, meniis, turribus, ac aliter quovismodo, ad eorum libitum voluntatis: CARTAM factam et concessam per quondam Regem Jacobum Quartum, de datâ apud Edinburgh, sexto die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octavo, et regni sui vigesimo primo, preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi, eorumque successoribus, ipsis specialem licentiam et potestatem concedentem, ad assedandum communes terras suas communis more de Edinburgh vocat. *lie Burrow Mure*, et communis marresii ejusdem vocat. *lie Commoun Myre*, cum pertinentiis in feodifirmâ, ac ratifican. et confirman. infeofamenta feudifirme per ipsos desuper conceden. CARTAM factam et concessam per prefatum quondam Regem Jacobum Quartum, de data apud Striviling, nono die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo, et regni sui vigesimo tertio, prefatis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, de portu novo nuncupato *lie Newheavin*, per ipsum regem perprius nuper facto et constructo, in maris littore, cum bondis ejusdem inter capellam Sancti Nicholia, et terras de Weirdybrow, cum omnibus aliis clausulis, facultatibus, et privilegiis in dictâ cartâ mentionatis. DUAS CARTAS factas et concessas per quondam Regem Jacobum Tertium, preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus pro perpetuo, ambas de datâ, apud Edinburgh, decimo sexto die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo secundo, et regni sui vigesimo tertio; Unam vero dictarum cartarum, de officio vicecomitis infra predictum burgum de Edinburgh, ac de aliis juribus et privilegiis, in dictâ cartâ contentis; Alteram vero dictarum cartarum, de custumis, pecuniis, provenientiis, exactionibus, commoditatibus et redditibus portus de Leyth, ac de radâ et portu ejusdem, et de predicto burgo de Edinburgh, prout in predictâ cartâ particulariter continetur, cum omnibus juribus et privilegiis in eisdem contentis: CARTAM factam et concessam per quondam Robertum Logane de Restalrig, militem,

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burgensibus et communitati dicti burgi de Edinburgh, de viis, semitibus et passagiis infra suas proprias terras de Restalrig, ac cum potestate onerandi et exonerandi de navibus et vasis infra ejus bondas, et super aquam de Leyth; Et etiam cum potestate terram fodiendi, et de renunciatione libertatis tabernationis vini, pisture panis venalis, tentionis et sustentationis botharum, mercaturarum, garnerii bladorum ac aliorum, contra libertates et consuetudines dicti burgi, cum penis in dictâ cartâ contentis, casu contraventionis, ac aliis clausulis et circumstantiis in eâdem specificatis, de datâ apud Edinburgh, ultimo die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo nonagesimo octavo: CARTAM confirmationis factam et concessam per prefatum quondam Regem Jacobum Quartum, bone memorie, preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, antedictas tres cartas particulariter et immediatè supra mentionatas ratifican. et approban. viz. antedictam cartam factam per prefatum Dominum de Restalrig, antedictam cartam officii vicecomitis, et antedictam cartam custumarum, prout in dictâ cartâ confirmationis de datâ apud Striviling, nono die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo et decimo, et regni sui vigesimo tertio, latius continetur: CARTAM factam et concessam per quondam Regem Jacobum Secundum, illjus nominis Regem Scotorum, de donatione nundinis fori Sancte Trinitatis, cum privilegiis, libertatibus, et ejusdem consuetudinibus, prefatis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti burgi, eorumque successoribus, per ipsos tenen. et possiden. adeo liberè, sicuti nundinas suas in festo Omnium Sanctorum, retroactis temporibus, possiderunt, prout in dictâ cartâ, de datâ, apud Edinburgh, vigesimo quarto die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo septimo, et regni sui undecimo, latius continetur: LITERAM donationis factam et concessam per quondam Regem Jacobum Quartum, illius nominis Regem Scotorum, nostrum proavum, bone memorie, suo sub secreto sigillo, de datâ apud Edinburgh, secundo die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo et septimo, et regni sui anno vigesimo, predicto nostro burgo de Edinburgh, ac preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitatis ejusdem, de nundinis Sancte Trinitatis et Omnium Sanctorum, et eorundem custumis, et de temporibus quando inchoentur et continuentur: DECRETUM per Dominos Consilii promulgatum et concessum, in favorem prepositi, presidentis, ballivorum, et consulum dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, adversum quondam Robertum Bartane incolam Lethensem, et computatorem rotulorum nostri quondam charissimi avi, Jacobi Regis Quinti, bone memorie, decernens ipsum Robertum ac omnes alios, extra dictum nostrum burgum habitantes, desistere et cedere, ab omni usu et usurpatione diversorum punctuum et privilegiorum, prefatum burgum nostrum Edinburgh et libertatem ejusdem concernen. prout idem de datâ apud Edinburgh, decimo sexto die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo et decimo octavo, latius proportat: DECRETUM dominorum consilii desuper sequens, in favorem dicti nostri burgi, adversum inhabitantes Lethenses, de datâ apud Edinburgh vigesimo quarto die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo vigesimo secundo: CONFIRMATIONEM datam et concessam per nostram charissimam matrem, Mariam, Scotorum Reginam, de datâ apud Edinburgh, octavo die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo et quinquagesimo, ac regni sui octavo, ratifican. et approban. actum et decretum dominorum consilii et sessionis in eâdem insert. de datâ apud Edinburgh decimo septimo die mensis Februarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo et quadragesimo, promulgatum adversùm inhabitantes borealis lateris aque de Leyth, inveniens prepositum et ballivos dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh judices competentes esse, dictis inhabitantibus erga solutionem parvarum custumarum *lie pittie custumes* de Leyth ad prefatum nostrum burgum de Edinburgh spectan: CONFIRMATIONEM datam et concessam per predictam nostram charissimam matrem, de datâ predictâ, ratifican. et approban. decretum dominiorum consilii promulgatum in favorem dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, adversum Thomam Rechesoun incolam Lethe, inveniens arrestationem factam per dict. prepositum et ballivos, super suam navem et bona, pro eorum parvis custumis non salutam fore: CONFIRMATIONEM per nos concessam de datâ apud Edinburgh, decimo quinto die mensis Februarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo sexto, regnique nostri anno decimo, ratifican. et approban. decretum obsolvatorium in eâdem insert. de datâ apud Halierudehous, vigesimo secundo die mensis Decembris, anno Domini predict. promulgatum in favorem dict. prepositi, ballivorum, consiliariorum, et communitatum dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successorum, adversum ballivos, consilium omnesque inhabitantes vici canonicorum, erga eorum brasine ad forum dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh presentationem, antequam presumant eandem inhabitantibus dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh vendere seu deliberare: DECRETUM per nos dominosque nostri secreti eonsilii promulgatum, in favorem prepositi, ballivorum et consiliariorum dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, adversùm constabularii deputatos, ejusque ministros, eos ordinans ab omni constabularii feodorum, quorumcunque bonorum majorum seu minorum, ad forum venientium, gratiâ vendendi tempore sessionis generalis, consilii, ac Parliamenti, imposterum collectione desistere et cessare, semper et quousque ejus jura in Parliamento seu generali consilio producantur et eorum decretum desuper ut congruit promulgetur, prout dictum decretum proportat, de datâ apud Halyrudhous, vigesimo octavo die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo primo: CARTAM factam et concessam per nostrum quondam charissimum patrem et matrem, de datâ apud Edinburgh, quarto die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo quinto, ac eorum regnorum primo et vigesimo tertio, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, decanis et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh eorumque successoribus, de superioritate integre ville de Leyth, ac aliis ad longum in dictâ cartâ specificatis: LITERAM donationis per nos, nostro sub secreto sigillo, factam et concessam, de datâ vigesimo quarto die mensis Martij, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo octavo, regnique nostri trigesimo secundo, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque thesauraris et collectoribus, eorum nominibus, pro receptione unius particularis taxationis, vulgo, *lie toust and taxatioun*, ad longum in dictâ donatione specificat. durante spatio in eâdem specificat. pro supportatione, edificatione, reparatione, et confectione propugnaculi, pire, et portus de Leyth, unà cum omnibus aliis et singulis literis, donationibus et licentiis per nos nostrosque predecessores, ipsis eorumque predecessoribus, pro levatione seu receptione dictarum taxationum, seu aliorum taxationum et impositionum quorumcunque, ad effectum predictum, ullo tempore preterito datis seu concessis: CARTAM factam, datam et concessam per nostram quondam charissimam matrem, de datâ decimo tertio die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexto, regnique sui anno vigesimo quinto, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, de omnibus et singulis terris, tenementis, domibus, edificiis, ecclesiis, capellis, hortis, pomeriis, croftis, annuis redditibus, decimis, fructibus, devoriis, proficuis, emolumentis, firmis, *lie almos Dail silver obeitis* et anniversariis, que quovismodo pertinuerunt prius ad quascunque capellanias, altaragia seu prebendarias in quascunque capellanias, altaragia seu prebendarias, in quascunque ecclesias, capellas seu collegia, infra libertatem dicti nostri burgi fundat. per quoscunque patronos, quorum 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in possessione fuerunt, ubicunque infra nostrum regnum, aut infra seu extra nostrum burgum de Edinburgh jacent: Ac de omnibus singulis terris perprius ad fratres predicatores et Carmelitanos spectan., cum diversis aliis ad longum in dictâ cartâ content: DECRETUM datum et promulgatum per Dominos nostri consilii et sessionis, nono die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo tertio, decernens et declarans ecclesias de Dumberny, Poty et Moncreiff spectare, et omnibus temporibus futuris spectabunt, ad predictos prepositum, ballivos, consiliarios et communitatem dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, secundum tenorem antedicti infeofamenti, per dictam nostram charissimam matrem ipsis concessi, de omnibus beneficiis, prebendariis ac aliis, infra libertatem dicti nostri burgi fundatis, ac etiam secundum tenorem unionis et annexationis decimarum garbalium et emolumentorum rectorie antedicte ecclesie de Dumberny, cujus ecclesie de Dumberny antedicte ecclesie de Poty et Moncrieff sunt pendicula; et ab antiquo ad ecclesiam collegiatam Sancti Egidii infra dictum burgum nostrum de Edinburgh situate, annexate, et incorporate; prout in dicto decreto latius continetur: CARTAM confirmationis per nos concessam, antedictam cartam confirman. de datâ, decimo quarto die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo secundo, regnique nostri anno decimo quinto: CARTAM per nos factam et concessam de datâ vigesimo tertio die mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo quinto, regnique nostri anno decimo octavo, dictis preposito, ballivis, et consulibus dicti nostri burgi, eorumque successoribus, de toto et integro beneficio prepositure ecclesie Trinitatis Collegii prope predictum nostrum burgum de Edinburgh, cum omnibus predictis terris, ecclesiis, decimis ac aliis ad idem spectan; ac cum ecclesiis parochialibus de Sowtray et Lempetlaw, decimis et redditibus earundem ab antiquo ad dictam preposituram annexat.: CARTAM confirmationis per nos concessam, antedictam cartam confirman. unà cum novâ donatione in eâdem content. de dictâ prepositurâ, ac etiam de omnibus et singulis ecclesiis, decimis, fructibus et redditibus omnium partium et pertinentium dicte prepositure; necnon de omnibus fructibus et redditibus, ad omnes et singulos prebendarios et capellanos dicti collegii spectan. et pertinen., seu ad integros prebendarios in communia, vel ad eorum aliquem in proprietate, de datâ vigesimo sexto die mensis Maij, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo septimo, regnique nostri anno vigesimo: CARTAM per nos factam et concessam, de datâ duodecimo die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo septimo, prefatis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, de Trinitatis Collegio, cum cemiterio ejusdem, mansionibus, domibus, et hortis, Ac cum hospitale nuncupatâ *The Hospitall of the Trinitie College*, et hortis ejusdem cum pertinentiis: DONATIONEM et concessionem per nos factam et concessam, nostro sub magno sigillo, de datâ quarto die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo quarto, et regni nostri decimo septimo, rectoriam et vicariam de Curry, cum integris, decimis, fructibus, redditibus, mansione, glebâ et terris ecclesiasticis ejusdem, ab antiquo nuncupat. *The Archidenerie of Lowthiane*, ad collegium, infra predictum nostrum burgum de Edinburgh, fundat. per prepositum, ballivos et consiliarios ejusdem, annexan.: CARTAM, donationem et dispositionem per nos factam et concessam, nostro sub magno sigillo, de datâ vigesimo nono die mensis Maij, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo quarto, regnique nostri vigesimo septimo, Virtute cujus, mortificavimus et concessimus novo collegio, infra nostrum burgum de Edinburgh fundato, omnes et singulas decimas garbales terrarum de Westbernis, decimas garbales terrarum de Ardrie sypseis et croftarum de Carraill; decimas garbales de Kingismwre, quando easdem arari, coli et laborari contigerit; decimas garbales de Drumraik; decimas garbales de Mairstoun; decimas garbales de Kippo; decimas de Naikitfeild; decimas de Gastoun, et decimas de Ryndwallis cum pertinentiis, omnes jacentes infra parochiam de Carraill et vicecomitatum nostrum de Fyiff; pro sustentatione tot bursorum in philosophiâ studentium, infra dictum collegium, prout convenienter sustinere possunt, in eorum ordinariâ sustentatione et cubiculis tantummodo: UNÀ CUM omnibus et singulis aliis cartis, infeofamentis, concessionibus, donationibus, privilegiis, immunitatibus, et juribus, Parliamentorum, generalis conventionis, secretique consilii actis, sententiis et decretis, per nos nostrosque nobilissimos progenitores, seu per quamcunque aliam personam seu personas, factis et concessis, ad et in favorem aldermani, prepositi, ballivorum, consiliariorum et communitatum dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh pro tempore, eorumque predecessorum et successorum quorumcunque, erga et concernen. erectionem antedicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, in unum liberum burgum regale, cum omnibus juribus, titulis, privilegiis ad idem spectan. per leges et consuetudinem nostri regni, ac de omnibus terris, viis plateis, meniis, muris, passagiis, moris, censubus, devoriis, lacubus, domibus, tenementis, hortis, dominiis, possessionibus, annuis redditibus, molendinis, terris molendinariis, multuris, amnibus vulgo *lie dammys*, ripis, precipiciis et omnibus earundem pertinentiis, Ac de antedictis portubus de Leyth et Newhevin, et stationibus et radis eorundem portuum, pecuniariis et anchoragiis, custumis parvis et magnis, ad predictum burgum nostrum spectan. infra seu extra dictum burgum et portus antedict. et eorum bondas; Ac de jurisdictionibus, curiis, officiis, proficuis, devoriis, exitibus, amerchiamentis et casualitatibus ad easdem spectan: Et de omnibus nundinis et foris, cum immunitatibus, privilegiis et custumis usitatis et consuetis; Ac de omnibus aliis libertatibus, redditibus, terris et jurisdictionibus, quas dicti aldermani, prepositi, ballivi, conciliarii et communitas dicti nostri burgi per seipsos eorumve predecessores, ullo tempore preterito, possidebant seu utebantur antiquas, [vel] pro presenti quovismodo utuntur et possident; Necnon cum omnibus et singulis mortificationibus, patronatuum juribus, infeofamentis, donationibus et dispositionibus, per nos et nostros predecessores, seu per aliquas alias personas spirituales seu seculares, factis et concessis, dictis aldermano preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi, ministris, hospitalio et pauperibus ejusdem, eorumque predecessoribus, de omnibus et quibuscunque terris, tenementis, domibus, edificiis, hortis, pomeriis, ecclesiis, capellis, capellanariis, patronagiis, collegiis, annuis redditibus, feudifirme firmis, *lie obeittis*, anniversariis, *lie Dail silver*, decimis tam rectoriarum quam vicarium, ubicunque, infra seu extra predictum nostrum burgum, jacent, particulariter seu generaliter in eorum dispositionibus, mortificationibus, seu eorum aliquo content. secundum formam et tenorem earundem; Ac cum omnibus Parliamentorum seu generalis consilii actis et aliis actis, sententiis et decretis, earundem aliquam partem seu easdem concernen.: Ac volumus et concedimus, ac pro nobis et nostris successoribus, cum avisamento predicto, pro perpetuo decernimus et ordinamus, quod antedicta generalitas specialitati minimè damno seu prejudicio fuerit; Et quod specialitas generalitati nullatenus derogaverit, eamve prejudicaverit: Et quod hec presens nostra confirmatio et premissorum approbatio sit, et omnibus temporibus futuris fuerit, tanti valoris, roboris, et in se efficacie et effectûs, in omnibus respectibus, dicto burgo nostro de Edinburgh, ac preposito, ballivis, consulibus, burgensibus et communitati ejusdem, eorumque successoribus, collegiis, ministris hospitalis ejusdemque pauperibus, ac si omnia et singula antedicta infeofamenta, concessiones, dispositiones, mortificationes, confirmationes, jura, tituli, securitates, litere, scripta et evidentie, acta, decreta et sententie, omnesque donationes, dispositiones, libertates, commoditates, immunitates et privilegia, specialiter sive generaliter,

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in eisdem mentionat., ad longum de verbo in verbum hic insererentur; non obstante, quod ratione multitudinis, numerositatis, longitudinis, et eorundem prolixitatis minimè hic inserta sint: super quibus nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, dispensavimus, ac per presentis carte nostre tenorem dispensamus, pro nunc et imperpetuum: INSUPER nos, absque damno, derogatione seu prejudicio antedict. priarum cartarum, infeofamentorum, mortificationum, confirmationum, jurium, titulorum, securitatum, literarum, scriptorum et evidentiarum, actorum in Parliamentis, conventionibus et in secretis consiliis confect., sententiarum, actorum, decretorum, donationum, concessionum, libertatum, commoditatum, immunitatum et privilegiorum, ac in earundem majore corroboratione accumulando jura juribus, DE NOVO, cum avisamento et consensu antedict., pro bono, fideli et gratuito servitio nobis nostrisque nobilissimis progenitoribus, per dictos prepositum, ballivos, consiliarios, et communitatem dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque predecessores, prestito et impenso; ac ut ipsis in dicto servitio perseverandi meliorem occasionem prebeamus, dedimus, concessimus, assedavimus, arrendavimus, locavimus, et ad feudifirmam seu emphiteosim hereditariè dimisimus, et hac presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus, tenoreque presentium cum avisamento predicto, damus, concedimus, assedamus, arrendamus, locamus, et ad feudifirmam seu emphiteosim hereditariè dimittimus, et hac presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmamus, prefatis predilectis nostris et fidelibus servitoribus, preposito, ballivis, consulibus, burgensibus et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Edinbugh, eorumque successoribus pro perpetuo, totum et integrum antedictum burgum de Edinburgh, cum meniis, muris, fossis, portis, viis plateis, passagiis, viis stratis, terris, territoriis et communitate ejusdem, molendinis, terris molendinariis, multuris, amnis *lie dammis*, ripis, precipiciis, partibus et pertinentiis, antedictum burgum in unum liberum burgum regale crean. erigen. et constituen. cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, privilegiis, immunitatibus et jurisdictionibus, que per leges et consuetudinem nostri regni ad unum liberum burgum regale pertinuerunt, pertinent, seu justè spectare poterint, infra citraque dictum nostrum burgum, ac in et per omnes bondas, in quantum vicecomitatus principalis de Edinburgh extenditur, seu in latitudine et longitudine, tam regalitate quam regale, extendi poterit, ac specialiter a ripâ vulgo nuncupata *Edge Buklingbray* ex orientali, ad aquam nuncupatam *Almound Watter* ex occidentali: et in quantum antedict. vicecomitatus extenditur versus austrum, ac ad medium aque vulgo *to the myd Watter of Forth* ad boream; et cum speciali potestate et libertate dictis preposito, ballivis, consiliariis, burgensibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi, eorumque successoribus, pro perpetuo habend. frequentand. utand. et exercend. vulgo *the tred and trafficque of merchandrice*, ac emendi et vendendi vulgo *lie blok by top and sell* omnis generis mercimonia, tam hujus nostri regni, quam extranee nationis bona, non solum infra predictum nostrum burgum, terras, territoria, jurisdictiones et privilegia ejusdem, verum etiam infra omnes bondas et terras infra predictum nostrum vicecomitatum situat., tam regalitatem quam regale, latitudinem et longitudinem ejusdem, et infra predictum burgum et bondas ejusdem pro perpetuo habend. gaudend. et possidend. unam mercatoriam gildriam, vulgo *ane merchand gildrie*, cum curiis gilde, consiliariis, membris et jurisdictione ad eandem pertinen. libertatibus et privilegiis ejusdem, simili modo et adeo liberè in omnibus et per omnia, sicuti per nos, nostrosve predecessores, predicto burgo, seu cuicunque alio libero burgo regali infra nostrum regnum, conceditur; et adeo liberè, sicuti dicti prepositi, ballivi, eorumque decanus gilde, et consiliarii, seu eorum aliqui, eorumve predecessores perpriùs, predictum liberum burgum, libertates, jurisdictionesque ejusdem, ac mercatoriam gildriam habuerunt, habent, usitarunt, seu exercerunt, ac cum omnibus immunitatibus, privilegiis et libertatibus, que de legibus hujus nostri regni, seu regionum Gallie et Flandrie, ad eorum marcimonii exercitium, mercatorum et gilde curias, et bursas (*lie bursis*), spectant seu spectarunt, necnon infra predictum nostrum burgum habendi, tenendi, utendi, gaudend et exercendi hepdomatim, die Lune, die Mercurii et die Veneris, aut ullis aliis tribus diebus hepdomadatim, prout prepositus, ballivi et consules dicti nostri burgi, ex communi consensu ac cum publicâ intimatione, placuerunt statuere, tres forales dies publicas, unà cum duobus liberis nundinis bis in anno, ut premissum est, viz. Omnium sanctorum et festi Trinitatis nundinis incipend., tenend. et continuand., secundum usum et consuetudinem usitat. et consuet.; ac cum vicecomitum feodis, et *lie schireff gluiffis*, theloniis, custumis ac omnibus aliis feodis, privilegiis, libertatibus et devoriis, que ad dictas nundinas et fora, seu aliquas alias nundinas seu fora hujus nostri regni, de jure, seu regni consuetudine, dinoscuntur pertinere, ac simili modo et adeo liberè, sicuti ipsi eorumque predecessores easdem ullo tempore preterito possiderunt et gavisi sunt: PRÆCIPIENDO et Mandando omnibus personis, tam Regalitatum quam Regalium, Burgensibus dicti Burgi nostri de Edinburgh minimè existentium, ne presumant usurpare, exercere seu occupare exercitium merchandisiorum, vulgo, *the tred and traffique of merchandrice*, aut hujus nostri regni sive extranee nationis, ad liberum Burgum regale spectan., aut aliquod privilegium seu punctum ad unum liberum burgum pertinen., ut premissum est, infra libertatem dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, et bondas infra predictum nostrum vicecomitatum, ut predicitur, sub penâ incarcerationis personarum eorum, et forisfacture st eschaete bonorum et eorum merchandisiorum, ubicunque eadem apprehendi poterint: PRETEREA nos, cum avisamento et consensu predict., Dedimus et concessimus, tenoreque presentis carte nostre, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, damus et concedimus, plenam potestatem, commissionem et nostram authoritatem prefatis preposito, ballivis et consulibus dicti nostri burgi, eorumque successoribus, acta, statuta et ordinationes, pro communi bono et proficuo dicti nostri burgi, ac manutentione libertatum et privilegiorum ejusdem, per omnes burgenses et inhabitatores dicti nostri burgi, ac omnes alias personas eodem frequentan. et reparan., observanda et perimplenda, sub talibus penis prout ipsis magis videbitur expediens, faciendi et edendi, Cum speciali potestate ipsis, dicta acta et ordinationes, cum omnibus Parliamentorum nostrorum generalium seu secretorum consiliorum actis, burgorum constitutionibus ac omnibus eorum actis, decretis et sententiis datis, seu dandis, factis seu promulgatis, in favorem dict. eorum libertatum ad finalem executionem, ponendi et prosequendi, infra territorium dicti nostri burgi, ac infra bondas eorum libertatis, et infra predictum vicecomitatum de Edinburgh superius designat.; ac pro meliore eorundem executione in eisdem, sedendi, judicandi et decernendi, facien. crean., et ipsos eorumque successores constituen. vicecomites et judices in hac parte competentes, infra omnes bondas predictas, cum speciali etiam potestate personas dict. eorum privilegiis, actis, constitutionibus, decretis et sententiis contravenientes, vocandi, prosequendi, arrestandi et incarcerandi, ac cum eorum bonis intromittendi et eadem eschaetandi: Quequidem eschaete bona nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, dedimus et concessimus, tenoreque presentis carte nostre, damus et concedimus communi usui dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, et ad supportationem communium rerum ejusdem, cum omnibus exitibus, et amerciamentis, penisque que dicti contravenientes incurrere contigerint, et quibus pro eorum criminibus adjudicabuntur. INSUPER nos, nunc longè post nostram perfectam etatem, cum avisamento et consensu predict., dedimus, concessimus, assedavimus, arrendavimus, locavimus et ad feudifirmam seu emphiteosim hereditariè dimisimus, et hac presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus, tenoreque presentium damus, concedimus, assedamus, arrandamus, loca-

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mus, et ad feudifirmam seu emphiteosim hereditariè dimittimus, et hac presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmamus, prefatis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, burgensibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus pro perpetuo, Totas et integras terras communes dicti nostri burgi, nuncupatas *the commoun mure eister et wester*, et communem marresiam, vulgo *lie commoun myre* ejusdem, tam aratas quam non aratas, cum omnibus domibus, edificiis, hortis, toftis, croftis, et justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, prout pro presenti per predictos prepositum, ballivos, consiliarios et communitatem, eorumque feudifirmarios sedatores, et tenentes earundem, possidentur, unà cum australi lacu, *lie burrow-loch* nuncupato, fundo, terris, palustribus locis, et marresiis ejusdem, Totum et integrum alium lacum dicti nostri burgi, nuncupatum *the North Loch*, fundum, terras, locos palustres, et marresias ejusdem, ripas *vulgo lie bankis et brayis*, australes et boreales, ex occidentali parte dicti burgi nostri situat. prope nostrum castrum de Edinburgh, ex utrisque lateribus dicti nostri castri, a communi et publicâ viâ, et illâ parte dicti nostri burgi, nuncupatâ, *under the castell wall*, per boream ad caput ripe, et ab hinc per boream, et sic discendendo ad dictum lacum borealem. Necnon tota et integra duodecim communia molendina dicti nostri burgi, prout presenti situantur super utraque latera dicte aque de Leith respectivè, cum omnibus aliis molendinis, terris molendinariis, aqueductubus, alveis et amnibus earundem, domibus, edificiis, pontibus, precipiciis, ripis, fossis, plateis, viis et passagiis ad predicta molendina, et ab eisdem molendinis ducentibus, multuris, sequelis, *lie knaifschippis suckyn thirlage*, partibus, pendiculis, pertinentiis et eorundem privilegiis, proficuis et commoditatibus quibuscunque; Ac etiam cum speciali potestate ipsis, plura molendina et pontes super dictam aquam ex utrisque lateribus ejusdem, in quacunque parte seu partibus eisdem maxime idoneis, prout ipsis magis videbitur expediens, habendi, edificandi et tenendi; Necnon totam et integram predictam vallem et terram bassam, cum ripis, pratis marresiis, locis palustribus et pertinentiis, inter predictas ripas, nuncupatis *Craigingalt*, ex parte orientali, et dictam communem viam regiam, et transitum versus dictam villam de Leyth, ex parte occidentali, unà cum terris, nuncupatis ab antiquo *the Grenesyde*, Ac cum domo leproso, et hortis desuper pro presenti situat., et terris arabilibus aliisque terris, et ripis, locisque palustribus, maresiis et earundem pertinentiis, prout pro presenti per lepros dicti domûs, et perdictos prepositum, ballivos et consules, eorumque tenentes et feudifirmarios, possidentur et occupantur, jacen. ex boreali latere dicte vallis et terre basse, ex orientali latere vie ad Letham ducen. Ac etiam omnes et singulas parvas custumas subscriptas, prout ad longum in vulgari sequitur, *videlicet*, the pittie custumes under writtin, to be payit be unfremen, of all guidis cumand or gangand furth at the poirtis of the said burgh, and cummand to the merkcattis of the samyn, and to the hous of the Mwre, togidder with the dewteis and custumes of weyaige and mettage, and of the hallis of the said burgh, contenit in the tabill or inventar thairof following; that is to say, imprimis, Of ilk laid of merchandrice, sick as skyn, hyde, clayth, woll, lynt, hemp, pyk, tar, iryn, ass, and sicklyk, with all uther sort of merchandrice, aucht pennyis, and the burding thairof, foure penneis: Item, of ilk horse-laid of fische, flesche, corneis, and all soirtis of viveris, foure penneis, and the burden thairof, twa penneis: Item, ilk laid of aill, aucht penneis, and the burding thairof, foure penneis: Item, of ilk laid of plewch, graith, cairttis, waynis, sleddis, harrowis, barrowis, and sicklyke geir, and of ilk laid of layme, pottis and pitcheris cumand in, foure penneis, and gangand furth, foure penneis, and ilk burding thairof, twa penneis: Item of ilk horse, meir, or staig, aucht penneis: Item, of ilk ox or kow, sex penneis: Item, of ilk slauchter scheip, twa penneis, and of ilk lamb, ane penny: Item, of ilk scoir of geise, twelff penneis: Item, of ilk swyne, foure penneis: Item, of all soirtis of merchandrice cumand in or gangand furth at the poirtis of Leyth or Newhevin, quhilk aucht to be weyit in Edinburgh, the fremen of uther burrowis brekand bowk to pay, of ilk stane, ane penny, and unfremen, quhidder they brek bowk or nocht, twa penneis: Item, ilk stane of woll, butter, cheise, talloun, and Scottis lynt, weyit or sauld in Edinburgh, of fremen thairof, ane penny, and of all utheris, frie or unfrie, twa penneis: Item, of ilk laid of victuall cumand within the hallis and market place of the said burgh, to pay for standand rowm, hous maill. and upholding of the saidis hallis and commoune merkat place, twelff pennyis ilk merkett day, togidder with the escheit of all the said victuallis cumand within the said burgh to be sauld, being in regraterris or foirstalleris handis, or yit housit, and not presentand the merkett foirsaid: Item, for mettage of all soirt of victuall sauld or mett within the said burgh, ilk laid, twelff penneis. And forder, the saidis provest, baillies, counsall, and communitie, and thair successouris, for ever to bruik, joyse, use, and possess all and sindrie uthur custumes of oure said burgh, within and without the poirtis thairof, and upoun the streittis, and within the merkett place of the samyn now appointit merkett place or to be appointit merkett places be thame or thair successouris heirefter; and at the said merkett place callit the house of the Mure, with weyage and mettage in the said burgh, stand maillis baith of the land merkett, meill merkett, and clayth merkett, with all uther custumes, schireff-feis, dewteis, and exactionis, in and about the said burgh, as the saidist provest, baillies, counsall, and communitie, and thair predecessouris, be thameselffis, thair servandis and fermoraris, presentlie ar or hes bene in use and possessioun to uplift and ressave at ony tyme heirtofoir, within or without the said burgh, and at the places foirsaidis; and the generalitie heirof, without prejudice alwayis of the speciall, and the specialitie lykwayis, but prejudice of the generall in ony respect. Necnon totum et integrum predictum portum estuarium et receptaculum vulgo *the poirt, hevin, and herbrie* de Leith, et fundum ejusdem, ac radam et stationem de Leith et pertinen., cum omnibus et singulis propugnaculis, vulgo *the peiris, shoris and bulwarkis* ejusdem, ac cum omnibus viis, plateis, callibus, diverticulis, tramitibus et passagiis ad et a dictâ villâ ducentibus ex utrisque lateribus dicti portus et aque de Leyth, quousque advenerint contiguè ad menia seu muros domorum et tenementorum, super utraque latera dicti portûs edificat. Ac cum omnibus commoditatibus, asiamentis, privilegiis et immunitatibus ad premissa spectan. et pertinen. Et in specie, omnia et singula privilegia custumas, et alia prout ad longum in vulgari sequitur, viz. and in speciall, all and haill the privilegis, custumes, hevynsilver, anchorageis, doksilver, goldyn penneis, schoir silver, exactionis, rentis, dewteis, and casualiteis of the said poirt and hevyn of Leyth, raid thairof, and toun of Leyth, and of the Newhevin, according to the tabill heir following, claussis, conditionis and privilegeis thairin contenit, quhilkis We haif ordanit to be insert in this present charter, to be observit and keipit be all oure leiges, and be all strangeris repairand to and fra the said poirt and hevyn of Leyth raid or Newhevin, and in the said toun of Leyth, to be publissit to all persones, that nane pretend ignorance. In primis, that the provest, baillies, counsall, burgessis, and communitie of our said burgh, and thair successouris, be fre for ever mair of all payment of custumes of salt and shoirlingis, skaddingis, futfaillis, lentroun wair, lamb skynis, todskynis, calfskynis, cwnyngskynis, otter and fowmart skynis, and that it sal be lesum to thame to sell and permute the salt and skynis abonewritten to alienaris and strangeris, or ony utheris that thay mak merchandrice with, custume frie, exceptand the pittie custumes of the toun of Leyth, to the ressavearis thairof usit of befoir tyme. Item, the hevin silver of Leyth, of all maner of personis, fremen or unfremen, and strangeris bringand or havand

ony guidis in or out at the poirt and hevin of Leyth, In Primis, of all polkis, pakkis, and barrellis of guiddis, ilk twn, of fremen of Edinburgh, foure penneis, fremen of uther burrowis, aucht penneis, strangeris and unfremen, twa schillingis. Ilk last hydis, fremen of Edinburgh, ten penneis, fremen of uther burrowis, twentie penneis, unfremen and strangeris, fyve schillingis. Corne, meill, malt, salt, growand and maid within this oure realme, ilk chalder, Edinburgh, foure penneis, fremen of uther burrowis, aucht penneis, unfremen and strangeris, ij s. Ilk twn of victuell, salt, and girnell guidis cumand fra uther cuntreis, Edinburgh, foure penneis, fremen of burrowis, aucht penneis, unfremen and strangeris, twa schillingis. Coillis and lyme, Inward ilk chalder, Edinburgh, twa penneis, fre burrowis, foure penneis, unfremen, twelff penneis; Outward, Edinburgh, foure penneis, fre burrowis, aucht penneis, unfremen and strangeris, twa schillingis. Buirdis, daillis, single ruiff spar, bowstingis, ilk hundreth, Edinburgh, aucht penneis, fre burrowis, saxtene penneis, unfremen and strangeris, four schillingis: Dowbill ruiff spar, ilk hundreth, Edinburgh, saxteine penneis, fre burrowis, threttie-twa penneis, unfremen, aucht schillingis: ilk geist corball and waynescott, Edinburgh, ane penny, fre burrowis, twa penneis, unfremen, sex penneis: Ilk hundreth Danskene knappell, Edinburgh, foure penneis, fre burrowis, aucht penneis, unfremen and strangeris, twa schillingis: And the Noroway knappell, Edinburgh, twa penneis, fre burrowis, four penneis, strangeris and unfremen, twelff penneis: And the dowbill knappald to pay the dowbill of Danskene knappald: Ilk hundreth wykker sparris, Edinburgh, twa penneis, fre burrowis, foure penneis, unfremen, twelf penneis: Ilk hundreth girthstingis and skowis, Edinburgh, ane penny, fre burrowis, twa penneis, unfremen, sex penneis; Ilk faddome of burnewod siclyke; Ilk dregboitt and small hand bugboit, foure penneis; Ilk ferrie boitt, Inwaird, foure penneis, and outward, foure penneis. Mair for keiping of gude ordour in thair rowmes, twelf penneis; Ilk greit lyne boitt, and ilk crear wantand ane top mast, to pay for hevyn sylver and doksylver, fourty penneis; Ilk bark or crear with ane toipmast, for hevyn silver and doksylver, sex schillingis aucht penneis; Ilk schip abone fourty twn, to pay for hevyn sylver and doksylver, threttene schillingis foure penneis: And attoure upoun land in Leith or inwith the watter, thir custumes efterspecifeit, to be payit to oure said burgh of Edinburgh, by the hevyn sylver, be fremen of uther burrowis, and unfremen: *In Primis*, Ilk barrell of tar, pyk, ass, or ony barrellit guidis sauld thair, twa penneis; Ilk laid of unyeonis, apillis, corne, victuall, butter, cheis, or ony uther guidis met or sauld in Leith, to be had away, twa penneis; Ilk laid of quhite fische or hering cumand to Leith or gangand furth, twa penneis; Ilk hundreth greit fische sick as keilling, stok fische, lingis, salmond and siclyke uther fische not barrellit, twelf penneis; Ilk pack of clayth that cumis to the schoir, of unfremenis, aucht penneis; Ilk laid of salt met in Leith, twa penneis; Buirdis, daillis, singill ruiff spar, bowstingis sauld in Leyth, to pay ilk hundreth, fyve schillingis; Dowbill ruiff spar, Ilk hundreth, ten schillingis; Ilk jeist corbell or waynescott twa penneis; Ilk hundreth knappald, twa schillingis; Ilk hundreth wicker sparris, twelf penneis; Ilk hundreth girth stingis and skowis, foure penneis; Ilk faddome of burnewod, twa penneis; Ilk hundreth wyddie of Eismond Iryn, of unfremen cumand to Leith, aucht penneis; Ilk daiker of hydis cumand on land to Leith, of unfremen quhatsumever, aucht penneis; Ilk hundreth skynis, wollin, calffis, gaitskynis, Cunyngskynis, or ony uther not payand custume in Edinburgh, aucht penneis: *Item*, all the twme voydouris of guidis ventit or twme in the raid, hevyn, or toun of Leyth, or to fyllingis, to be dewteis to the toun of Edinburgh: And attoure the Thesaurar custumes following, that the toun of Edinburgh ressaveis and takis of strangeris and unfremen, of schippis and guidis cumand in at the port of Leyth, and enterit in the tounis buikis, togidder with the eschete of the samyn, quhair it beis fund unenterit, ony fremen or uther burrowis and unfremen quhatsumever: *In Primis*, Ilk last of barrellit guidis, sick as pyk, tar, meill, ass, and sicklyk guidis twa schillings; Ilk twn of wyn twa schillingis; Ilk boitt of Malvaise auchtene penneis: Of Rence wyne, becaus of the greit steikis of ilk Scottis pund worth, foure penneis. Of all soirtis of canves, and of all dry mersarie waires, and uther coistlie waires, ilk Scottis pundis worth, or valour, to pay foure penneis; Ilk barrell of saip, oyle, butter, flesche, talloun, salmound, twelf penneis; Ilk barrell of unyeounis or apillis, sex penneis; Ilk last of lynt, twentie schillingis; Ilk last of hemp, ten schillingis; Ilk last of iryn, threttene schillingis foure penneis; Buirdis, daillis, singill ruiff spar, bowstingis, ilk hundreth, sex schillingis aucht penneis; Dowbill ruiff spar, ilk hundreth, threttene schillingis foure penneis; Ilk geist corbell waynescott, sex penneis; Danskene knappald, Ilk hundreth, twa schillingis, Noroway knappald, twelf penneis, Dowbill knappald, foure schillingis; Wicker sparris, ilk hundreth, twelf penneis; Girthstingis and skowys, ilk hundreth, sex penneis, ilk faddome of burnewode, sex penneis, ilk poik of wad, twa schillingis, ilk schip in gyrnall guidis twa bollis ane behynd the mast, and ane uther befoir the mast to the kirkwarks; *Item*, the anchorage of ilk schip abone fourtie twn, threttene schillingis foure penneis; ilk schip under fourtie twn, ten schillingis; ilk crear, sex schillingis aucht penneis: The quhilk strangeris and unfremen sall pay to the said toun for thair custumes of thair guidis outward fra Leyth, ilk chalder of salt, twa schillingis, ilk chalder of smyddie coillis, threttie twa penneis, ilk last of hydis, ten schillingis, ilk sek of woll and skynis, twenty schillingis, ane pak of clayth, sex schillingis aucht penneis, ilk pak of cwnning skynis, lamb skynis, otteris, toddis, fowmarttis and sicklyk, ten schillingis: Attoure the saides provest, baillies, counsall and communitie of oure said burgh, and thair successoures, be thame selffis, thair thesaureris, collectouris, or fermoraris in thair names, to tak and haif for ever the schoir silver, exactionis, dewteis and custumes underwrittin, quhairof thai presentlie ar in possessioun, of all merchandice pertening to friemen, unfriemen, or strangeris, and of the schippis, crearis, barkis, or boittis arryvand at thair poirt of Leith, to be imployit upoun the bigging, inlairging, uphalding and strenthning of the samyn boundis and lemeittis thairof; Thay ar to say, Of ilk twn of guidis loisit or ladyn at the said poirt, twa schillings; and of the schip bark or veschell, for ilk twn thairof, twelff penneis; Of ilk hundreth tymber cumand in at the said poirt, to tak and haiff ane peice thairof, and gangand furth, ane uther peice beand sauld; Of ilk chalder victuall, cumand in or gandand furth, at the said poirt, sextene penneis; and of the schip crear or boitt, aucht penneis; And sicklyk of all uther guidis quhilkis ar usit to be disponit be the chalder, and of the schip bark or boit quhairin the samyn is, accordinglie as said is: Mairover, That na maner of stapill guidis of strangeris, or of friemen of uther burrowis, remane or be howsit langer in Leith, efter it be dischargeit or loissit, than it may be caryit and brocht to oure said burgh of Edinburgh, under the pane of eschete of the samyn; and that thai mak na merkett in Leith, under the samyn pane, to be takin and usit be the saidis provest, baillies, and counsall, and thair successouris for the tyme, to the tounes use: And in lyik maner that the saidis provest, baillies, and communitie of oure said burgh, and thair successouris, bruik, joyse, and use all uther custumes and privilegeis within oure said burgh, Leyth, and watter, according to the commoun law, with thair watter courtis, atteachmentis, unlawis and dewteis, sicklyke as thai and thair predecessouris hes had of befoir with use and wont. Mandando et precipiendo omnibus et singulis nostris liegiis et extraneis, omnibusque aliis quorum

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interest, ut promptè respondeant, obediant et gratam solutionem faciant, dictis prepositó, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, factoribus, collectoribus, feudifirmariis et custumariis, de omnibus et singulis predictis custumis, portuum pecuniis, anchoragiis *lie doksilver, schoir silver, goldyn penneis*, exactionibus, redditibus, devoriis et casualitatibus supramentionatis, sub omni penâ que inde sequi poterit: Et Etiam nos, cum avisamento predicto, dedimus, concessimus et disposuimus, tenoreque presentis carte nostre, damus, concedimus et disponimus prefatis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, totum et integrum illud fundum et terras, olim nuncupatas *the commoun closettis*, et nuper vocatas *lie Burse*, seu communem locum, ubi populi pro rerum suarum communium tractatione convenire solent, cum clausurâ ligneâ, nuper per dictos prepositum, ballivos et consules, pro lignorum preservatione, fundat, et pro communibus locis foralibus, seu ad alios usus, ut placuerint, prope villam de Leyth, ex boreali parte ejusdem, jacen. contiguè nostro tenemento et hortis ejusdem, nuncupat, *The Kingis Wark*, et ex orientali parte dicti portûs, et orientalis propugnacule ejusdem, Necnon terram vastam, et arenosa loca, estuariumque jacen. ex oriente, et ex borea antedicte burse et clausure, per ipsos extendendam et largiandam cum clausuris, ac aliter ut upsis placuerit, Et hac in quantum arida terra ab ipsis conquiri poterit, extra et infra recessum et accessum maris; Quequidem integre bonde jacent et se extendunt inter commune passagium ducen. versus orientem et occidentem ad antedict. littus de Leyth, et nostrum tenementum predictum nuncupatum *The Kingis Wark*, ex australi antedict. mare, in quantum diverticulum fluminis se extendit ex boreali, loca arenosa et terras, nuncupatas *Littill Londoun*, nunc ad prefatum nostrum burgum de Edinburgh spectan., cum hortis et terris Thome Fischer, et quondam Thome Aikinheid ac aliorum, ex orientali, et dictum portum de Leith ac orientale propugnaculum ejusdem, et aquam de Leith et mare ex occidentali partibus: Ac Etiam totum et integrum fundum et terras, ubi occidentale propugnaculum dicti portus nunc situatur, ex occidentali latere aque de Leyth et portus predict., unà cum fundo vasto, et mari, ac locis arenosis circumcirca antedict. occidentale propugnaculum, ex omnibus ejusdem lateribus jacentibus, in quantum mare ad alluviem, vulgo *ane hie streame*, enudatur, ac omnes bondas ex utrisque lateribus dicte aque de Leith, portus et fundi ejusdem annexandi, sicuti Nos cum avisamento predicto, per presentis carte nostre tenorem, annexamus, unimus et incorporamus predictam peciam terre, ac terras et mare ex utrisque lateribus dicte aque et portus de Leyth, cum portis, portubus et terris ejusdem, infra bondas predictas, ad predictum portum de Leyth, ac ad predictum nostrum burgum de Edinburgh, cum eisdem, tanquam proprie partes et pertinentia pro perpetuo, omni tempore affuturo remanen. Cum plenâ libertate dicti burgi de Edinburgh infra easdem, Cum Speciali potestate, licentiâ et libertate dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, meniis, aggeribus et fossis lucrandi et includendi, totum et integrum antedictum fundum vastum, nuncupatum, *the Commoun closettis*, et postea *the Burse*, ac ceteras terras et funda predict., et loca vasta arenosa supra mentionat., infra et extra maris recessum et accessum, ex utrisque lateribus aque et portus de Leyth, seu aliquam earundem partem seu partes, Ac mare excludendi, et desuper faciendi, edificandi ac elevandi propugnacula, aggeres, menia, fortalicia, unum seu plura, Necnon faciendi, edificandi, extruendi et tenendi domos, fortalicia, *lie hallis*, ac loca foralia, ac *lie holffis*, lignorum ac aliorum bonorum, cum granariis ac aliis domibus, pro omnis generis lignorum et marcimoniorum, apud predictum portum de Leyth appellentium, receptione et observatione, super fundum et terras acquisitas seu acquirendas, et que contingerint infra bondas et circuitus antedict. fossarum et propugnaculorum fore; Ac cum potestate impediendi, inhibendi, interdicendi, sicuti Nos, pro Nobis et successoribus nostris, per presentis carte nostre tenorem, inhibimus et interdicimus omni observationi, vulgo, *all howsing girnalling and keiping* dict. extraneorum mercimoniorum et lignorum, infra quoscunque domos, sellarios, officinas, clausuras, solia seu hortos, infra aliquam partem seu locum dicte ville de Leith, tam regalitatem quam regale, seu infra predictum nostrum tenementum, vulgo nuncupatum, *The Kingis wark*, aut aliquam ejusdem partem, ullo tempore futuro, preterquam infra bondas predictas, sub penâ forisfacture eorundem, seu ipsorum valoris, ad proprium usum et commoditatem dicti nostri Burgi de Edinburgh; Et pro hujusmodi intromissione et eorundem eschaetatione, fecimus et constituimus, tenoreque presentis carte nostre, facimus et constituimus, dictos Prepositum et Ballivos, eorumque successores, conjunctim et divisim, Judices competentes, Et etiam cum speciali potestate pro impensarum recuperatione per Ipsos impensas et impendendas, super lucrationem, confectionem et sustentationem antedicti operis, Ac pro augmentatione communis redditûs antedicti nostri Burgi, locandi, assedandi, ponendi, levandi et recipiendi unam rationabilem, divoriam seu censum per ipsos recipien., quotidie, hepdomadatim, singulis mensibus, annuatim, seu terminatim, ad ipsorum discretionem, super mercandisiis, lignis, et marcimonii bonis importatis, seu retentis, infra predictas bondas et domos; Et pro eisdem si opus fuerit, arrestandi, incarcerandi, namandi et distringendi; Necnon locandi et assedandi dictas bondas seu aliquam earundem partem, cuicunque persone vel quibuscunque personis, ac desuper, seu aliquam earundem partem, prout ipsis majis videbitur expediens, et pro communi bono dicti nostri Burgi convenien. edificandi domos, granaria, sellaria, officinas et alia asiamenta; Et etiam exercendi, habendi et gaudendi libertatem et privilegium unius liberi Burgi regalis, infra omnes bondas predictas, simili modo et adeo liberè, sicuti habent seu habere possunt, infra predictum portum de Leyth, seu infra predictum nostrum Burgum de Edinburgh, tanquam unam propriam partem et pertinentem ejusdem, ad eundem, more predicto, annexat. et incorporat. Et similiter extendendi, exponendi, allocandi, infra et super mare et maris littora antedict., portum *lie poirt, peir, schoir, et hevin* de Leith, cum propugnaculis ex utrisque lateribus aque ejusdem, et eadem edificandi, roborandi et fortificandi, prout placuerint, in formâ maximè durabili et forti, pro eorundem induratione et statione, et pro protectione et defensione omnium navium, cymbarum et vasorum, cum earum bonis ad dictum portum appellentium, tempore pacis et guerri; necnon Totas et integras illas duas pecias terre jacentes contigue, et domos desuper, nunc spectan. et possess. per dictum Prepositum, Ballivos et Consules, quarum una perprius quondam Cokburne, spectabat, continen. in latitudine a oriente ad occidentem, quinquaginta et unam ulnas, et in longitudine ab australi ad boream, sexaginta tres ulnas, cum promontorio vulgo *lie Forth*, et monticulo ejusdem, ac domibus desuper situatis, nuncupat. *Littill Lundoun*, jacen. in Letha, ex orientali parte ejusdem, infra baroniam de Restalrig, et vicecomitatum nostrum de Edinburgh, Inter communem publicam viam ducen. a vicocanonicorum versus Letham, ad portum ejusdem, vulgo *the schoir*, ex occidentali, terras cunicularias vulgo *lie Linkis* ex orientali et boreali partibus, et terras quondam Joannis Creich ex australi partibus, Altera vero pars seu pecia predict. terrarum ex australi parte terrarum dict.

Cokburne continen. in latitudine et longitudine ut predicitur, et prefato quondam Johanni Creich olim spectan. et pertinen., jacen. in Leyth, ex orientali parte ejusdem, jacen. infra baroniam predict. inter terras dicti Cokburne ex boreali, dictas terras cunicularias vulgo *lie linkis* ex

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orientali et australi, predict. commune passagium ex occidentali partibus; Et etiam totum et integrum illud spatium terre, ad predictum Burgum nostrum de Edinburgh dispositum, per quondam Robertum Logane de Restalrig, in mense Februarii, Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo et decimo tertio, jacen. in dictâ villâ de Leith, inter olim partem Joannis de Pettindreich, ex parte unâ, et murum tunc noviter constructum, in ripâ aque de Leyth, ex parte alterâ, remanen. integrum, vacuum et liberum, dicto Burgo nostro de Edinburgh imperpetuum, et eorum Communitati, pro eorum bonis et marcimoniis in eadem terrâ reponendis, et per eandem terram cariandis ad mare et a mare; Ita quod nihil in eadem terrâ construetur seu edificabitur in futurum, in nocumentum seu impedimentum dicti nostri Burgi, unde dicta Communitas et Burgenses damnum vel detrimentum in aliquo patiantur; NECNON totum et integrum illum spatium terre, jacen. infra dictam villam de Leyth, continen. duodecim pedes in latitudine ad minimum, et extenden. in longitudine, a communi viâ jacen. ante tenementum quondam Mauricii Tailzeour nunc ex australi, et dictam aquam de Leyth, ex boreali partibus, inter predictum nostrum tenementum ex orientali, et terras quondum Davidis Dwn et Joannis Davidsoun nunc ex occidentali partibus, Ad hoc ut communis venella et communis via fiat, et per dictos Prepositum, Ballivos, Consules, Burgenses et Communitatem dicti nostri Burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successores, et omnes alios nostros liegios utatur: Ac pro magis libero facili et commodo introitu et exitu ad predictum portum de Leith, et a dicto portu, et ad et a bondis, terris et passagiis predictis, ad et ab eisdem ducentibus, Dedimus, concessimus et disposuimus, tenoreque presentis carte nostre, Damus, concedimus et disponimus prefatis Preposito, Ballivis, Consulibus et Communitati dicti nostri Burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, Omnes et singulas vias, plateas, semitas, tramites et passagia quecunque, per et pre terras et baroniam de Restalrig, et dictam villam de Leyth versus, et extenden. ad dictum portum ejusdem, Cum omnibus aliis viis, plateis et passagiis, ad et a dicto nostro Burgo de Edinburgh, ac ad et ab antedicto portu de Leyth ducentibus, unà cum liberâ potestate, libertate et licentiâ ipsis, alias vias novas plateas et passagia, in longitudine et latitudine, omnimodo ipsis, sufficien. ad eorum proficuum necessitatem et, usum, faciendi, utendi, struendi et fabricandi, ubicunque per et pre antedictâ baroniâ de Restalrig et villâ de Leyth ad dictum portum ejusdem placuerint; Cum plenâ etiam potestate, libertate et licentiâ ipsis, eorumque factoribus et servitoribus in eorum nominibus, omnia et singula sua bona et mercimonia quecunque, cujuscunque generis, super currubus, equis, carrucis, vehiculis, aut aliter quomodocunque, ad et a dicto portu de Leyth, ubicunque voluerint, et per et pre dictis terris et baroniâ de Restalrig et villâ de Leyth gerendi, vehendi, transportandi et ducendi, et eadem desuper ponendi, et jacere permittendi, seu removendi et dehinc transportandi, et eadem deponendi et exonerandi, in et ex quibuscunque navibus aliisque vasibus, ac eadem onerandi et exonerandi in et ex quibuscunque navibus seu vasibus oneratis seu exoneratis; ac eadem, ad eorum libitum voluntatis, cariandi et decariandi, vulgo *kairt and dekairt*, absque ullâ arrestatione, impedimento seu contradictione quacunque; ac cum plenâ et liberâ potestate, libertate et licentiâ ipsis, pontes unum seu plures super aquam predictam de Leith, ac super et infra antedictas terras et baroniam de Restalrig, ubicunque ipsis videbitur expediens, faciendi, construendi et edificandi; ac solum fundum, et terras antedicte baronie ac arenam, *et lie chyngill*, et lapides jacentes super ripas et lacus antedicte aque de Leyth, et circa easdem, ubicunque ipsis visum fuerit necesse, commodum et requisitum pro antedict. portus de Leyth, ac pontium unius seu plurium situatione et constructione, edificatione et amplificatione, fodiendi, effodiendi et transportandi; Ac cum potestate, libertate et licentiâ ipsis et aliquibus aliis, ad dictum portum de Leyth appellentibus, seu de eodem portu exeuntibus, cum navibus ac aliis vasis quibuscunque, anchoras, rudentes, funes et ligamena quecunque figendi, ponendi et ligandi extra antedictum portum de Leyth, super antedictas terras de Leyth et Restalrig, quandocunque ipsis videbitur expediens et opportunum; Necnon Nos, nunc longe post nostram perfectam etatem, ut premissum est, cum avisamento prêdicto, DE NOVO Dedimus, Concessimus, assedavimus, arrendavimus, locavimus, et ad feudifirmam seu emphiteosim hereditariè dimisimus, et hac presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus, tenoreque presentium, Damus, concedimus, assedamus, arrendamus, locamus, et ad feudifirmam seu emphiteosim hereditariè dimittmus, et hac presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmamus, prefatis Preposito, Ballivis, Consulibus, Burgensibus et Communitati dicti nostri Burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, pro perpetuo, Totum et integrum antedictum novum portum, nuncupatum *the hevin and harbrie of Newhevin*, ac stationem et radam ejusdem, cum terris cunicularis, vulgo *lie Lynkis*, domibus, edificiis, terris et bondis, et suis pertinentiis, jacen. super littus maris ex australi latere aque de Forth, a Capellâ Sancti Nicholai, ex boreali latere ville de Leyth, usque ad terras nuncupatas *Wierdy brow*, et in longitudine ad arrabiles terras sicuti dicti Prepositus, Ballivi et Consules eorumque predecessores easdem habent, seu justę possidere poterint, cum omnibus et integris privilegiis portuum, pecuniis vulgo, *lie hevin-silver, schoir-silver*, anchoragiis, *et lie doksilver goldin penneis*, impositionibus, custumis, taxationibus, exactionibus, redditibus, censubus, firmis, devoriis et ejusdem casualitatibus, ipsis eorumque portu antedicto de Leith annexandis et applicandis; Ac cum communi et libero passagio eundi et redeundi, ad et ab dicto nostro Burgo de Edinburgh, ad prefatum novum portum, et ad predictas terras cunicularias et bondas earundem, per omnes vias, plateas, tramites, semitas et passagia ad eundem ducen., pedibus et equis, vulgo *on futt and horse*, ac cum eorum curribus et vehiculis, bonis et marcimoniis que contigerint onerari seu exonerari, apud predictum novum portum vulgo *lie Newhevyn*, vehere et transportare, ad et ab eodem competentis latitudinis et longitudinis ad hoc necessarii, cum libertate et spatio edificandi et amplificandi piram et propugnaculum vulgo *the peir and bulwark* ejusdem portus, ac mercantias et bona sua in navibus cymbis seu aliis vasis apud dictum portum oneranda et exoneranda, super terram locandi et ponendi, Anchorasque, rudentes, funes et ligamina in maris littore et lie schoir, a fluxu maris antedicti portûs et terrarum cunicularium, usque ad frontem anteriorem domorum de *lie Southraw*, que ex parte australi transitûs ville de Newhevyn edificantur, et sicut si ante et ad sinum ejusdem in longum extendunt, figendi; Ac cum omnibus aliis privilegiis antedicti novi portûs, ac simili modo et adeo liberè in omnibus et per omnia, sicuti ipsi de portu suo de Leyth custumis, libertatibus et pertinentiis ejusdem, superius recitatis, liberiùs infeodantur, et eundem possident seu possidere poterint; Ac UT dicti prepositus, ballivi, consules et communitas dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successores, prenominatos portus, radas, stationes, vulgo *hevynis, harbreis, raidis, peiris, schoiris*, propugnacula, vias, semitas, plateas, transitus, passagia, terras, libertates, custumas, casualitates, ac alia supra recitata magis firmiter, pacificè et commodè possideant et gaudeant, Nos cum avisamento et consensu predict, fecimus, creavimus et constituimus, tenoreque presentis carte nostre, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, facimus, creamus et constituimus prefatos prepositum et ballivos dicti nostri burgi, eorumque successores, aut eorum aliquem, judices competentes, omnibus et quibuscunque personis, cujuscunque statûs seu conditionis, que ullum punctum seu partem libertatum seu privilegiorum supra recitat. contravenire seu

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violare contigerint, infra predictas bondas, aut ipsos in pacifico usu, gavisione et possessione eorundem molestare aut inquietare; Ac etiam judices competentes in et ad omnes questiones, contraversias, querelas et actiones, tam criminales qum civiles, que inter partes et partes oriri poterint, ex aliquo facto promissione verbali, seu scripturâ, contractu vel obligatione, fact. seu contract., infra predictas bondas, portus, radas, stationes, vulgo *lie hevynis*, *harbreis*, *raidis*, *peiris*, *schoiris*, propugnacula, vias, semitas plateas, transitus, passagia et alia predict., seu que infra easdem perfici sint, ut locum ad hoc destinatum; Necnon judices competentes in et ad omnia crimina, et transgressiones criminales et civiles, que infra predictas terras, portus, aquas et passagia committi et fieri contigerint; Cum potestate ipsis, personas, contraventores predictorum privilegiorum, indagandi, inquirendi, capiendi, apprehendendi et incarcerandi, Ac etiam personas per earum creditores conventas, Necnon personas perpetratores quarumcunque offensionum, seu criminum criminalium seu civilium, infra predictas bondas, vocandi, prosequendi, sedendi, judicandi, et desuper decernendi, et sententias suas ad finalem executionem ponendi; Ac ad hoc effectum, curias super aliquam partem predictarum bondarum terrarum, portuum, aquarum, marium seu passagiorum, aut infra predictum nostrum burgum de Edinburgh, ad eorum libitum voluntatis, affirmandi et tenendi, amerciamenta, exitus, eschaetas et penas levandi, et intromittendi ad communes usus dicti nostri burgi applicandi: Et si opus fuerit, deputatos, unum seu plures, sub ipsis, durante eorum arbitrio, prout ipsis videbitur expediens, pro quibus nobis respondere tenebuntur, deputandi; Et similiter Nos, nunc diu post nostram perfectam etatem, ut premissum est, avisamento et consensu predict., De novo, dedimus, concessimus, et confirmavimus, tenoreque presentis carte nostre, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, Damus, concedimus, disponimus et pro perpetuo confirmamus, prefatis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, burgensibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi, eorumque successoribus pro perpetuo, hereditaria officia vicecomitis et coronatoris infra predictum nostrum burgum, communia molendina, communes moras, communes marresias, lacus, ripas, vias, plateas, semitas, tramites, transitus et passagia ad et a dicto nostro burgo de Edinburgh ducen., ac infra predict., portus de Leyth et Newhevin, peras, radas, stationes et propugnacula vulgo *the peiris*, *schoiris*, *raidis and bulwarkis* eorundem, et infra terras nuncupatas *the commoun closettis*, *burse*, *holff hallis* passagia, vias, semitas, tramites, terras et alias bondas quascunque supra mentionatas: Cum omnibus libertatibus, privilegiis et commoditatibus ad dicta officia, de jure seu regni nostri consuetudine, spectan. et pertinen., facien. crean. et constituen. prepositum dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, electum seu annuatim pro perpetuo eligendum, Vicecomitem et coronatorem principalem, Ac ballivos dicti nostri burgi quoscunque electos, ac annuatim eligendos, vicecomites et coronatores deputatos sub ipso conjunctim et divisim, Cum speciali plenâ et liberâ potestate ipsis eorumque deputatis, conjunctim et divisim, curiam seu curias, tam criminales quam civiles, infra predictum nostrum burgum, molendina, terras molendinarias, moras, marresias, vias, plateas, portus, passagia, semitas, et terras predictas ac libertatem ejusdem, ac infra predict. portus, vias, aquas, passagia, ac alia supra expressa, seu infra aliquam partem earundem bondarum, tam super et adversum eorum proprios proximos et vicinos et adversum burgenses et inhabitatores infra predictas bondas, quam super et adversum omnes alias personas que attachiari contigerint pro quacunque promissione facto, debito, causâ, crimine, seu transgressione criminali seu civili, infra predictum burgam, seu infra predictas bondas, aut aliquam earundem partem, facta seu contracta, toties quoties ipsis magis videbitur expediens, statuendi, inchoandi, affirmandi, affigendi, tenendi et continuandi; et antedictum officium vicecomitis, pro quibuscunque aliis causis, actionibus, offensionibus, crimine seu criminibus occurrere contigerint, utendi et exercendi; Ac super et adversùm omnes personas, que infra predictum burgum, molendina, terras, portus, passagia, et alia particulariter suprarecitata, cum pertinentis, attachiari seu apprehendi contigerint, justiciam administrandi, sectas curiarum dicti vicecomitatus vocandi, et vocari faciendi, absentes amerchiandi, transgressores omnesque alios captivos et apprehensos accusandi, puniendi, et ad mortem justificandi, seu exilio aut aliquo alio puniendi genere, secundum qualitatem criminum et legum nostri regni, membra et ministros necessarios dictarum curiarum vicecomitis ex burgensibus dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh solummodo constituendi, et nullos extra predictum nostrum burgum in eisdem eligendi seu imponendi, Ac omnia alia et singula infra ipsos, ac infra predictum nostrum burgum, et libertates bondas et jurisdictiones ejusdem, ac infra ceteras bondas terras portus, vias, semitas plateas, portus passagia, aquas, maria, et terras arenosas, vulgo *the Sandis*, et alias supra recitatas, faciendi, utendi et exercendi, que ad dicta officia vicecomitis et coronatoris de jure, seu regni nostri consuetudine, dinoscuntur pertinere, simili modo et adeo liberè, in omnibus et per omnia, sicuti aliqui alii vicecomites seu coronatores nostri regni dicta officia utuntur et exercent, liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, benè et in pace, sine aliquo impedimento, revocatione, contradictione aut obstaculo aliquali: Ac pro meliore usu et exercitatione antedicti officii vicecomitis, Nos cum avisamento predicto, De Novo, Dedimus, concessimus, disposuimus, et pro perpetuo confirmavimus, tenoreque presentis carte nostre, pro Nobis et successoribus nostris, Damus, concedimus, disponimus, et pro perpetuo confirmamus, prefatis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, burgensibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi, eorumque successoribus, eschatas omnium bonorum debitorum, contractuum, obligationum, monete summarum, ac aliorum bonorum quorumcunque mobilium, ad burgenses, aut dicti nostri burgi bondarum et terrarum antedict., inhabitatores, spectan. et pertinen., ubicunque fuerint, tam infra aliquam partem hujus nostri regni quam extra idem, quandocunque vocari et convinci contigerint coram dicto vicecomite, suisve deputatis, seu coram quocunque alio Judice seu Judicibus infra nostrum regnum, de quocunque crimine seu criminibus per ipsos infra predictum nostrum burgum, aut infra predictas bondas seu extra easdem, commissis et factis; Ac etiam omnium aliarum personarum, quarumcunque seu ubicunque habitent, que convinci contigerint coram dicto vicecomite, suisve deputatis, seu coram quibuscunque aliis judicibus infra nostrum regnum, de quocunque crimine seu transgressione, per ipsos infra predictum nostrum burgum, seu infra bondas et terras predictas, factis seu commissis, eschaetas tot bonorum, debitorum, contractuum, obligationum, et aliorum bonorum mobilium quorumcunque, quot infra predictum nostrum Burgum, seu infra terras et bondas suprarecitatas, aut aliquam partem, seu pendiculum ad idem annexat., ut premissum est, invenerint seu apprehenderint; Unà cum omnibus et singulis aliis eschaetis, penis, exitibus, amerchiamentis, exactionibus, commoditatibus et pertinentiis quibuscunque, que ex dictis officiis, seu per dicta officia, vicecomitis et coronatoris cadere occurrere, seu devenire contigerint, infra predictum nostrum burgum et libertates ejusdem, portus, terras, bondas, vias, plateas, passagia ac alia particulariter supra recitata, Ac super omnes et singulas dictas eschaetas, exitus, amerchiamenta, penas, casualitates, commoditates et pertinen. ad commune bonum usum et commoditatem dicti nostri burgi pro perpetuo utendi et disponendi. Preterea Nos cum avisamento et consensu predict., ex certâ scientiâ et proprio motu, Univimus, annexavimus et incorporavimus, tenoreque presentis carte nostre, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, univimus, annexamus et incorporamus, ad et cum dicto nostro burgo de Edinburgh, statu, privilegiis et libertatibus predictis eidem

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Appendix. Order I.*

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concessis, omnes et singulas predictas moras, communes, marresias, lacus, ripas, terras, portus, vulgo *lie poirtis and hevynis* de Leyth et Newhevin, radas, stationes, propugnacula, vulgo *raidis, peiris, schoiris, bulwarkis*, bondas, vias, semitas, plateas, passagia, cum plenis et liberis jurisdictionibus; ac etiam antedicta hereditaria officia vicecomitis et coronatoris, infra bondas et limites predictas, ac eorum jurisdictiones, cum eschaetis, exitibus, penis, taxationibus, impositionibus, exactionibus, custumis, ac aliis particulariter et generaliter suprarecitatis, cum antedictâ superioritate de Leyth, libertate et jurisdictione ejusdem, tenentibus, tenandriis, liberè tenentium servitiis, et omnibus earundem pertinen.; ac etiam cum omnibus et singulis predictis terris ecclesiasticis, annuis redditibus, aliisque redditibus, decimis et aliis supra recitat., infra et extra predictum nostrum burgum, unà cum dictâ prepositurâ, et prebendariis antedict. Trinitatis Collegii et hospitalis ejusdem, ac cum dicto Archidiaconatu Lowthonie, rectoriâ et vicariâ de Currie, decimis et redditibus ejusdem, et cum dicto collegio nuper infra predictum nostrum burgum fundato; ac cum omnibus terris, ecclesiis, decimis et redditibus ad eundem dotatis et annexatis, cum pertinen., In unum liberum burgum regale, tenementum et tenandriam; Ac volumus et concedimus, ac pro nobis notrisque successoribus pro perpetuo, Decernimus et ordinamus, quod dicti prepositus, ballivi, decanus gilde, thesaurarius, consules, communitas et burgenses dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successores, omnibus temporibus futuris, liberè et pacificè gaudebunt et possidebunt idem burgum nostrum de Edinburgh, cum communibus moris, marresiis, terris, molendinis, lacubus, ripis, precipiis, portubus de Leith et Newhevin, radis, stationibus. propugnaculis, vulgo *raidis, peiris, schoiris, bulwarkis*, bondis, viis, plateis, passagiis, ac aliis predictis, cum dictis officiis vicecomitis et coronatoris, infra bondas predictas, libertatibus et jurisdictionibus eorundem, Ac cum escheatis, exitibus, amerchiamentis penis, taxationibus, impositionibus, ac aliis predictis, ac cum antedicta superioritate de Leith et jurisdictione ejusdem; Necnon cum integris antedictis terris ecclesiasticis, beneficiis, decimis, redditibus, ac aliis particulariter et generaliter supra recitatis, cum omnibus earundem pertinen. quibuscunque, hic pro brevitate minime repetitis, tanquam unum liberum tenementum et tenandriam, in feudifirmâ et libero burgagio imperpetuum: Et quod unica sasina semel danda, virtute hujus presentis infeofamenti, modo et in formâ subsequenti, preposito seu alicui uni ballivorum prefati nostri burgi nostri de Edinburgh pro tempore, apud crucem foralem dicti nostri burgi, stabit, et ipsis eorumque successoribus sufficiens sasina erit, pro antedicto burgo ac pro integris annexis connexis incorporationibus ac aliis particulariter et generaliter supra recitatis, nunc ad idem unitis et annexatis, ut premissum est; Non obstante, quod antedictum burgum, terre, portus, vie, platee, passagia, custume, privilegia, libertates, jurisdictiones, ecclesie, decime, redditus, ac alia particulariter et generaliter suprarecitat. ad idem spectan., non jacent insimul et contiguè, sed in diversis partibus, super quo, nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, dispensavimus, ac, per presentis carte nostre tenorem, dispensamus pro nunc et imperpetuum. Et nos considerantes dictos prepositum, ballivos, consules et communitatem dicti nostri Burgi, Universitatem et communitatem esse, que in suâ naturâ permaneat, nullum particularem successorem habentem, Ideo Declaramus, volumus et concedimus, ac, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, decernimus et ordinamus, quod antedicta sasina semel capta, virtute hujus presentis nostri novi infeofamenti, per prepositum seu per unum ballivorum dicti nostri burgi, nomine omnium burgensium et communitatum ejusdem, eorumque successorum, per deliberationem fundi et lapidis pro antedicto burgo, terris, molendinis et aliis accessoribus et ejusdem dependentiis, ac per deliberationem unius aurei nummi pro censubus, devoriis, custumis, ac aliis accessoribus et eorum dependentiis, et per deliberationem unius basti pro officiis et jurisdictionibus predict., ac superioritate antedicte ville de Leith, ac aliis accessoribus et eorundem dependentiis; ac per deliberationem unius libri psalmorum pro antedictis beneficiis, ecclesiis, decimis redditibus, ac aliis accessoribus et eorundem dependentiis, stabit et pro perpetuo erit sufficiens, sine ullâ renovatione, reiteratione, seu recuperatione nove alicujus sasine imposterum: Tenendum et Habendum totum et integrum predictum burgum de Edinburgh, cum omnibus fossis, portis, meniis, viis, plateis, passagiis, viis, stratis, terris, cum integro territorio et communitate ejusdem, ac cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, privilegiis, et immunitatibus, que, per leges et regni nostri consuetudinem, ad ullum liberum burgum regale spectant seu justè spectare valent; Ac specialiter cum libertate mercaturam faciendi, emendi et vendendi, non solum infra predictum nostrum burgum, verum etiam infra omnes bondas vicecomitatûs nostri de Edinburgh principalis, tam regalitatem quam regale, tam ampliter, quam superiùs exprimitur: Unà cum privilegio mercatorum gildrie, vulgo *marchand gyldreis*, jurisdictionibus, libertatibus, exitibus, penis, eschaetis et amerciamentis ad idem spectan., ut premissum est: Ac omnes et singulas predictas nundinas et hepdomata fora, custumas, privilegia et proficua, ad easdem per leges nostri regni spectan. seu justè spectare valen.; cum dict. potestate, privilegio, commissione et autoritate, acta, statuta et ordinationes pro bono statûs dicti nostri burgi faciendi, et eadem executioni committendi, et omnes eisdem contravenientes arrestandi et prosequendi; Necnon antedictam plenam jurisdictionem dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi concessam, ipsis eorumque successoribus potestatem conceden. in omnibus causis, tam criminalibus quam civilibus, libertates et privilegia ipsis concessa concernen. sive per acta nostri parliamenti, generalis Consilii Constitutiones, Burgorum Acta, sententias et decreta in favorem dict. libertatum concess. sedendi, judicandi et determinandi, eteorum decreta exequendi, pecuniarum summas inde recuperandas, cum penis, exitibus, eschaetisque levandi, utendi et disponendi, ut dictum est; totas et integras predictas communes terras dicti nostri burgi, *lie commoun mure et commoun myre* nuncupatas, tam aratas, quam non aratas, predictum lacum australem, nuncupatum *the burrow loch*, fundum, terras, loca palustria et marresias ejusdem, totum et integrum predictum borealem lacum dicti nostri burgi, nuncupat. *the north loch*, fundum, terras, loca palustria et marresias ejusdem, predictas ripas australes et boreales ad latus dicti nostri castri de Edinburgh, situat. a communi viâ et illâ parte dicti nostri burgi, vocat. *under the castell wall*, versus boream ad summitatem ripe, et dehinc descendendo versus boream ad borealem lacum predictum; Necnon omnia et singula predicta duodecim communia molendina dicti nostri burgi, prout pro presenti situantur, ex utrisque lateribus dicte aque de Leyth respective, cum omnibus molendinis, terris molendinariis, aqueductubus et alveis eorundem, pontibus, ripis, aquis, domibus, viis plateis, et passagiis, ad et a dictis molendinis ducen., multuris, *lie suckinis knaifschippis*, et eorundem sequelis, cum antedictâ libertate, si opus fuerit, plures pontes et molendina super dictam aquam, ex utrisque lateribus ejusdem, in ullâ parte seu partibus magis idoneis, edificandi et habendi; Totam et integram predictam terram bassam et vallem inter Cragyngalt et communem viam ad Letham ducen. cum ripis ejusdem; predictas terras lie Grensyde, et acras ad easdem adjacen., cum domo leprosâ, et hortis, ripis, marresiis et earundem pertinentiis; ac omnes et singulas ante dictas custumas dicti nostri burgi, infra et extra portus, et super vias et plateas, et, infra fora, et apud locum foralem, nuncupat. *the House of the Mwre*, cum ponderatione et mensurâ, vulgo *the weyage and mettage*, infra predictum nostrum burgum, ac *lie standis males*, ac omnibus aliis custumis, vicecomitum feodis, et *lie schirreff*

gluiffis, devoriis, et exactionibus in et circa dictum nostrum burgum; ac cum dictâ libertate et potestate, unam tabulam faciendi, modo predicto, ac etiam totum et integrum predictum portum, vulgo *lie poirt, hevin et harbrie de Leyth*, ac dictam radam et stationem de Leith, cum omnibus et singulis piris et propugnaculis, vulgo *lie peiris, schoiris et bulwarkis*, super utroque latere dicti aque de Leyth, et ostium ejusdem, ubi in mare ingreditur, ac cum omnibus et singulis viis, plateis, semitis et passagiis ad et ab eodem ducen. ex utrisque lateribus dicti portûs et aque de Leyth, commoditatibus, privilegiis et immunitatibus ad premissa spectan; et presertim omnia et singula antedicta privilegia, custumas, portuum pecunias, anchoragias, *lie doksilver goldin penneis*, taxationes, exactiones, redditus, devorias et casualitates antedicti portûs de Leyth, rade, et stationis ejusdem ac antedicti ville de Leith, cum antedictâ tabulâ, capitibus, clausulis et conditionibus ejusdem, ac aliis clausulis suprarecitatis, cum potestate et libertate, particulares et generales impositiones, taxationes, custumas, et alia particulariter et generaliter supra recitata, ut premittitur, levandi et recipiendi; necnon totum et integrum predictum fundum et terras, perprius nuncupatas *the commoun Closettis*, et nuper vocatas *the Burse*, cum antedictâ clausurâ ligneâ, ac antedict. vasto fundo et terris arenosis, vulgo *lie waist ground and sandis*, jacen. et extenden. ut dictum est; ac antedictum occidentale propugnaculum cum vastis terris, maribus ac terris arenosis circa idem, omnes annexat. ad dictum portum de Leyth, ac ad prefatum nostrum burgum de Edinburgh, unà cum dict. potestate extendendi, edificandi, amplificandi et alveis includendi et excludendi, modo supra recitato; ac cum antedictis privilegiis, censubus, devoriis et commoditatibus infra antedictas bursas, clausuram, fundum, terras et terras arenosas et propugnacula, particulariter supra mentionata; ac etiam totas et integras predictas duas pecias terre, jacen. contiguè olim dictis, quondam Cokburne et Creich spectan. et pertinen. bondat. et limitat. ut predicitur. Ac totum et integrum illud aliud spatium terre, dicto nostro burgo spectan., per dispositionem dicti quandam Roberti Logane de Restalrig, cum antedictâ aliâ peciâ terre continen. duodecim pedes in latitudine, jacen. in dicta villa de Leyth, ac etiam omnes et singulas antedictas vias, passagia, plateas, semitas, et calles, per et pre, vulgo *be and throw*, terras et baroniam de Restalrig, et per et pre dictam villam de Leyth, versus et extenden. ad dictum portum de Leyth, cum dictâ libertate, novas vias et passagia per et pre Baroniam de Restalrig et villam de Leith, faciendi; et vehendi, transportandi et gerendi eorum bona et mercimonia, pedibus, equitibus, curribus, seu vehiculis aut aliter, ad et ab dicto portu de Leyth, ubicunque dicti prepositi ballivi consules, et inhabitatores, presentes et futuri, voluerint seu placuerint, per et pre dictas terras de Restalrig et villam de Leyth, deponendi, removendi, transportandi, onerandi, et eadem exonerandi, pontes edificandi super dictam aquam de Leyth, et infra dictas terras, baroniam et villam, fundum et terras antedicte baronie, cum dict. *lie chyngill* et lapidibus jacen. super ripas et latera antedict aque de Leyth, et circa eandem fodiendi, jaciendi, ejiciendi et transportandi; anchoras, rudentes, funes ac alia ligamenta extra dictum portum de Leyth figendi, deponendi et ligandi; Ac totum et integrum antedictum portum novum de Newhevin, radam et stationem ejusdem, cum terris cunicularis, domibus, terris, edificiis, bondis et pertinentiis jacen. ut dictum est, cum omnibus et singulis privilegiis portuum, pecuniis, anchoragiis, *lie doksilver, goldyn penneis*, impositionibus, custumis, devoriis, taxationibus, exactionibus, censubus, firmis et casualitatibus ad dictum portum annexatis; Ac cum viis plateis, passagiis a et ad dictum novum portum ducentibus, modo et cum privilegiis supraspecificatis, unà cum omnibus et singulis jurisdictionibus, terris, bondis, portubus, radis, stationibus, aquis, terris arenosis et passagiis, modo suprarecitato, Ac tota et integra antedicta officia vicecomitis et coronatoris infra bondas, limites predictas, cum omnibus privilegiis, eschaetis, exitibus, penis, amerchiamentis, feodis et devoriis, generaliter et particulariter suprarecitatis, ac etiam antedictam superioritatem totius et integre antedicte ville de Leyth, cum tenentibus, tenandriis, libere tenentium servitiis, et omnibus earundem pertinen.; necnon omnes et singulas predictas, terras, tenementa, domos, edificia, ecclesias, capellas, hortos, croftas, annuos redditus, fructus, devorias, proficua, emolumenta, firmas, elimozinas, *lie almos, Dail silver, obeitis*, et anniversarias, ad quascunque capellanias, alteragia seu prebendarias, in quibuscunque ecclesiis, capellis seu collegiis, infra libertatem dicti nostri burgi fundat. spectan. et pertinen.; ac omnes et singulas antedictas terras ad fratres predicatores et Carmelitanos dicti nostri burgi spectan., cum omnibus earundem pertinen. quibuscunque, totum et integrum antedictum beneficium prepositure antedicte ecclesie Trinitatis Collegii, prebendariarum et capellaniarum ejusdem, cum omnibus et singulis terris, ecclesiis, decimis ac aliis ad idem, in communiâ seu proprietate, spectan. et pertinen; ac cum antedictis ecclesiis parochialibus de Sowtray et Lempetlaw, decimis et redditibus earundem ab antiquo ad dictam preposituram annex.; ac cum predicto Trinitatis Collegio, cemiterio, mansionibus, domibus et hortis ejusdem; ac cum dicto hospitali dict. Trinitatis Collegii, hortis et omnibus ejusdem pertinen.; et totum et integrum predictum Archidiaconatum Lowthonie, rectoriam et vicariam de Curry, cum decimis, fructibus, redditibus, mansione, glebâ et terris ecclesiasticis ejusdem; ac omnes et singulas antedict. decimas garbales terrarum, particulariter suprarecitat., jacen. infra predictum parochiam de Carraill, ad dictum novum Collegium annexat. infra predictum Burgum nostrum de Edinburgh, fundat. ut predicitur, cum omnibus earundem pertinen. Prefatis preposito, ballivis, decano gilde, thesaurario, consulibus, burgensibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, de nobis et successoribus nostris in feodo, hereditate et libero burgagio, ac liberis officiis vicecomitis, justiciarii et coronatoris infra predictas bondas, pro nunc et imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et divisas, prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine, in domibus, edificiis hortis, boscis, planis, moris, marresiis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, rivolis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, molendinis, multuris, et eorum sequelis, aucupationibus, venationibus, piscationibus, petariis, turbariis, carbonibus, carbonariis, cuniculis, cunicularis, columbis, columbariis, fabrilibus, brasinis, brueriis, et genestis, silvis, nemoribus et virgultis, lignis, tignis, lapicidiis, lapide et calce, cum curiis et earum exitibus, herezeldis, bludewitis, et mulierum merchetis, cum pit et gallous, infangthief et outfangtheif, cum communi pasturâ, liberoque introitu et exitu, ac cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficuis et asiamentis, ac justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis, quam nominatis, tam subtus terrâ quam supra terram, procul et prope, ad predictum burgum, terras, molendina, officia, portus, libertates, privilegia, superioritatem, annuos redditus, beneficia, decimas, ac alia particulariter et generaliter respective supra specificata, cum suis pertinentiis, spectan. seu justè spectare valen., quomodolibet in futurum, liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, benè et in pace, absque ullâ revocatione, contradictione, impedimento, aut obstaculo quocunque, REDDENDO annuatim, dicti prepositus, ballivi, consules, decanus gilde, communitas, burgenses et inhabitatores dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successores, nobis et successoribus nostris; pro antedicto burgo de Edinburgh, cum integris fossis, portis, viis, semitis, passagiis, viis stratis, terris, integro territorio et communitate ejusdem, cum integris libertatibus, privilegiis et immunitatibus supra specificatis, dictis nundinis et singulis hebdomatibus foris, custumis, privilegiis et proficuis earundem, communibus terris dicti nostri burgi, nuncupatis *the commoun muris and commoyn*

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Appendix. Order I.*

15 March, 1603.

myris, tam aratis quam non aratis, dictis lacubus, nuncupatis *the South and North Lochis*, fundis, terris et marresiis eorundem, cum ripis, rupibus australibus et borealibus, apud latus castri nostri de Edinburgh, situat,. jacen. et bondat. ut premissum est, antedictis duodecim communibus molendinis dicti nostri burgi, terris molendinariis, aqueductibus, alveis, pontibus, ripis, acris, domibus, viis, plateis, et passagiis, ad et ab eisdem ducentibus antedictâ terrâ bassâ et valle inter *lie Cragingalt*, et communem viam de Leyth ducen. dictis terris de Grenesyde et acris eisdem adjacen. cum domo leprosâ et hortis ejusdem, antedictis portubus de Leyth et Newhevin, cum integris peris et propugnaculis, vulgo *lie peiris, schoiris et bulwarkis* eorundem, custumis, portuum, pecuniis, anchoragiis, et aliis prædictis, antedicta terrâ et fundo, perprius nuncupat. *the commoun closettis*, et nuper vocat. *the Burse*, dictis duabas peciis terre olim Cokburne et Creich spectan., bondat. ut premissum est, cum alio antedicto spatio terre, dicto nostro burgo spectan. per dispositionem dicti quondam Roberti Logane de Restalrig spectan. et omnibus earundem pertinentiis, quinquaginta duas mercas sterlingas, ad terminos Penthecostes et Sancti Martini in hieme pro equali portione, nomine feudifirme, NECNON administrationem justicie in predictis officiis vicecomitis et coronatoris, ac aliarum jurisdictionum prescriptarum, at quod servitium burgi usitatum et consuetum tantum, ac pro dictâ superioritate de Leith, unum denarium auri, in festo Penthecostes, nomine albefirme, si petatur tantum: KT ETIAM pro omnibus et singulis predictis terris ecclesiasticis, beneficiis, decimis, annuis redditibus, aliisque redditibus et dependentiis earundem, dicti prepositus, ballivi, consules et communitas dicti nostri burgi, et ministri apud dictas ecclesias, pauperesque antedict. hospitalium, scolasticique dictorum collegiorum et scolarum, eorumque successores, faciendo quotidie devotas et humiles preces Deo omnipotenti, pro preservatione nostri, successorumque nostrorum, secundum formam et tenorem priorum infeofamentorum earundem respectivè tantum, IN CUJUS REI testimonium huic presenti carte nostre, magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precipimus, TESTIBUS predilectis nostris consanguineis et consiliariis, Joanne, Marchione de Hammiltoun, Comite Arranie, Domino Evane; Joanne, Comite de Montrois, Domino Grahame, &c., cancellario nostro; Georgio, Comite Mariscalli, Domino Keyth, &c, regni nostri mariscallo, dilectis nostris familiaribus consiliariis, Dominis, Jacobo Elphinstoun de Barntoun, nostro secretario, Richardo Cokburne juniore de Ormistoun milite, nostre justiciare clerico, et magistro Willelmo Scott de Elie, nostre cancellarie directore. Apud Halyrudehous, decimo quinto die mensis Martij, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo tertio, regnique nostri anno tricessimo sexto.

(2.)—Carta Regis Caroli I. in favorem Burgi de Edinburgh, October 23, 1636.

23 October, 1636.

CAROLUS, Dei Gratiâ Magne Britannie Francie et Hibernie Rex, fideique Defensor, OMNIBUS probis hominibus totius, terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem: SCIATIS nos memoriâ recolentes, et perfecto intelligentes, multa bona notabilia et gratuita servitia, per prepositum, ballivos, consules, communitatem et incolas civitatis nostre Edinburgi, que est principalis et capitalis civitas et burgus antiqui regni nostri Scotie, prestita et impensa, non solum nobismetipsis, a tempore felicis nostre successionis ad regnum, verumetiam quondam nostro charissimo patri, eterne memorie, et aliis nostris preclarissimis progenitoribus, Scotie Regibus, quorum particulares et notabiles expressiones, in antiquis infeofamentis ipsis, per predecessores nostros, eterne memorie, concessis, contente sunt, que posteritati tanquam signa eorum fidelitatis, et ingentium et egregiorum servitiorum, per ipsos, bono et honori regni prestitorum et impensorum, remanent, Necnon nos considerantes, quod quâdam questione factâ dicte civitati nostre Edinburgene, penes amplitudinem et extentionem novi infeofamenti, per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem ipsis concessi, de datâ apud Halyruidhous, [decimo] quinto die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo sexcentisimo tertio, utrum is scrupulis et controversia, que super dictâ cartâ moveri poterit, vel in eo quod tendere potest prejudicio nostro, in particulari, vel reipublice et regno, in generali, removeretur, ipsi voluntarie, et ex ipsorum proprio motu, omni cum humilitate, in presentiâ dominorum nostri secreti consilii, vigesimo octavo die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo trigesimo, comparuerunt, et ibidem produxerunt, in presentiâ dictorum dominorum, quoddam actum per prepositum, ballivos, consules, et communitatem dicte nostre civitatis factum, sub subscriptione ipsorum communis clerici, de datâ dicto vigesimo octavo die mensis Januarii, anno Domini predicto, virtute cujus acti, ratificarunt oblationem, per dilectum nostrum consiliarum Dominum Joannem Hay, nostri registri clericum, pro tempore designatum magistrum Joannem Hay ipsorum clericum et commissionarum ipsorum nomine, penes restrictionem officii vicecomitis et coronatoris, in dicto infeofamento, concess. anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo tertio, predict. content., et jurisdictionem ejusdem, cum tentione suarum gilde curiarum ad bondas subsequentes, content. in oblatione per dictam nostrum civitatem nobilibus et generosis Lothiane occidentalis factâ, que comprehendit terras subsequen. viz. burgum nostrum de Edinburgh, communia molendina, communem morem, commune marresium, *lie myre*, lacus, menia et fossas ejusdem, villas de Leith et Newhevin, portus, navium stationes, propugnacula, *lie peires, schoires, raides, lie linkis eister et wester* ejusdem, terras nuncupat. *lie Commoun clossetts, Burssis, Hoilf Hallis*, et alias terras ad dictum burgum nostrum proprie spectan. vias, semitas, stratas, plateas et passagia ad dictum nostrum burgum, et ab eodem, et ad Leith et Newhevin, vel ab eisdem respectivè ducen. per eorum communem moram et marresium, et que per ipsos constructa seu reparata sunt, quousque dict. mora et marresium extendunt, cum viis et plateis ducen. ad ipsorum communia molendina, super aquam de Leith, et ab iisdem, quousque dicta molendina cum terris molendinariis, ad dictum nostrum burgum propriè spectan. ibidem extendunt; Ac etiam penes renunciationem in favorem nostrum, omnis juris regalitatis ipsis vel eorum predecessoribus dispositi si quod sit, cum omni jure quod habent ad eschaetas personarum criminalium, coram ipsis morti convictarum; necnon eschaetarum quarumcunque incolarum dicti burgi nostri, ad cornu pro civilibus causis denunciatarum, cum omnibus aliis extraordinariis libertatibus, si que sint, in dicto infeofamento contentis, que subdito non competent nec conceduntur, nec hucusque concesse fuerunt vicecomitatibus, coronatoribus seu liberis burgis, necnon penes renunciationem omnis juris, quod ad australem seu borealem ripas *lie bankis* castri nostri de Edinburgh habent, absque prejudicio omni modo alicujus prioris legitimi juris, quod dictus burgus aut aliqui burgenses ejusdem ad easdem habent, et absque innovatione usûs dict. australis ripe conformiter prout omnibus temporibus retroactis, ultra hominum memoriam consuetum fuit, necnon continen. humilem petitionem, quatenus nobis placeret, ratificare dictam cartam, et ipsorum universa antiqua infeofamenta inibi contenta, cum liberâ libertate, et solâ seu unicâ negociatione *lie sole tread* infra bondas Lothiane occidentalis, ad liberum burgum regale pertinen. unà cum dictis officiis vicecomitis et coronatoris infra bondas dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, dictas villas de Leith et Newhevin, aliasque supra et subtus specificatas, unà cum custumis minutis, custumis et aliis inibi content., quorum dictus burgus fuit in posses-

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Appendix. Order I.*

23 October, 1636.

sione, unà cum ceteris libertatibus, privilegiis et aliis in dicto infeofamento contentis, tenori ejusdem conformiter; Quemadmodum, dicto acto conformiter, prepositus, ballivi, consules et communitas dicti burgi nostri, plenariam et amplam renunciationem et resignationem premissorum, in favorem nostrum nostrorumque successorum fecerunt et subscripserunt; Et nos ex nostris gratioso respectu et favore, erga dictam nostram civitatem Edinburgenam, et ad ipsos incitandos, in ipsorum bono et gratuito servito, nobis et successoribus nostris continuare, acceptare volentes dict. ipsorum renunciationem, ac ratificare dicta sua infeofamenta, cum universis libertatibus et privilegiis inibi contentis, except. in particularibus supra mentionatis ut dictum est, renunciatis, Igitur nos, post nostram legitimam et perfectam etatem, viginti quinque annorum completam, et post omnes nostras revocationes, cum avisamento et consensu predilecti nostri consanguinei et consiliarii, Joannis, Comitis de Traquair, Domini Lintoun et Caverstoun, &c. nostri supremi thesaurarii, computorum nostrorum rotulatoris, collectoris novarumque nostrarum augmentationum, thesaurarii regni nostri Scotie, necnon cum avisamento et consensu reliquorum dominorum nostri scaccarii dicti regni nostri Scotie nostrorum commissionariorum, ratificavimus, approbavimus et hac presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus, tenoreque ejusdem ratificamus, approbamus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus, in favorem prepositi, ballivorum, consulum, et communitatis dicte civitatis nostre Edinburgens., eorumque successorum, particulares et severales cartas, infeofamenta, donationes et alia subscripta, viz. Cartam factam et concessam, per quondam Regem Robertum Bruce, Scotie Regem, sub suo magno sigillo, preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, de burgo de Edinburgh, portu de Leith, molendinis et reliquis pertinen. eorundem. Tenen. de suâ Majestate et successoribus suis, adeo liberè, et cum omnibus libertatibus et commoditatibus, sicuti gavisi fuerunt tempore Regis Alexandri, ipsius predecessoris, felicis memorie, pro solutione quinquaginta duarum mercarum monete Sterlingorum, modo in dictâ cartâ contento, que est de datâ apud Cardros, vigesimo octavo die mensis Maii, et regni sui anno vigesimo quarto: Necnon Cartam concessam per quondam Regem, Jacobum tertium, bone memorie, sub suo magno sigillo, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, de officio hereditarii vicecomitis, infra dictum burgum nostrum, et libertates ejusdem, cum omnibus et singulis aliis privilegiis et immunitatibus inibi contentis, de datâ decimo sexto die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo secundo, et regni sui anno vigesimo tertio, Tenen. ut inibi continetur: Et similiter cartam concessam per dictum quondam Jacobum Regem tertium, bone memorie, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti nostri burgi, eorumque successoribus pro perpetuo, de omnibus et singulis custumis portûs de Leith et rade, *lie raid*, magis ad longum particulariter inibi insertis, Tenen. de suâ Majestate et successoribus suis, modo inibi contento, de datâ, dict. decimo sexto die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo secundo, et regni sui anno vigesimo tertio predict: Ac etiam cartam et infeofamentum concess. per quondam Dominum Robertum Logane de Restalrig militem, sub suo sigillo, dict. preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, de omnibus et singulis passagiis et viis, ducen. ad portum et *lie harbarie* de Leith, et ab eodem, continen. etiam varias alias libertates, privilegia et immunitates inibi contentas, Tenen. modo inibi specificato, de datâ ultimo die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo nonagesimo octavo, Unà cum cartâ confirmationis fact. et concess. per quond. Regem Jacobum quartum, bone memorie, sub suo magno sigillo, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, confirman. predict. duas cartas particulariter prescript. per dictum quondam Regem Jacobum tertium, bone memorie, dicte nostre Urbi factas, de tenoribus contentis et datis predictis, ac etiam confirman. dictam aliam cartam, factam per dict. quond. Dominum Robertum Logane dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, et eorum successoribus, de datâ tenore et contentis predictis; Que carta confirmationis est de datâ, apud Striveling, nono die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo: Et similiter cartam factam et concessam, per dictum quondam Regem Jacobum Quartum, sub suo magno sigillo, predictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh pro tempore, et eorum successoribus, de omnibus et singulis terris et portu de Newhevin, jacen. et bondat. ut inibi continetur, cum *lie hevinsilver*, aliisque proficuis et devoriis eidem pertinen., cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus et immunitatibus inibi contentis; Tenen. in modo inibi specificato, de datâ apud Stirling, dict. nono die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo predict: Necnon cartam factam et concessam, per quondam charissimos nostros avum et aviam, Henricum et Reginam Mariam, post ipsorum perfectam etatem completam, sub magno sigillo, ad et in favorem dict. prepositi, ballivorum, consulum, et communitatis dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, eorumque successorum, de totâ et integrâ superioritate totius et integre ville de Leith, cum pertinen. tam inhabitantium et incolarum infra eandem, quam domorum, tenementorum, annuorum reddituum, *lie linkis*, pomariorum, proficuorum, devoriarum, servitiorum, tenen. tenan., liberè tenen. servitiorum hujusmodi, et omnibus suis pertinen. magis ad longum mentionat. et expressum in dicto infeofamento; Tenen. modo inibi contento, de datâ quarto die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo quinto, et suorum regnorum, annis primo et vigesimo tertio respectivè: Et similiter literam assignationis per quondam charissimum nostrum patrem, sub suo magno sigillo concessam, quondam suo dilecto consiliario, Domino Joanni Maitland de Thirlestaine, militi, suo cancellario et secretario, heredibus suis et assignatis, facien. ipsum et suos antedict. sue Majestatis indubitatos cessionarios et assignatos, in et ad literam reversionis factam per dictos prepositum, ballivos, consules et communitatem dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, quondam nostre charissime avie prenominate Regine Marie, heredibus suis et successoribus, pro redemptione ab ipsis dict. superioritatis ville de Leith ipsis disposite, sub reversione summe decem millium mercarum usualis monete hujus regni nostri Scotie, prout in dictâ assignatione, de datâ vigesimo septimo die mensis Julii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo septimo, latius continetur; unà cum Acto Parliamenti ratifican. et approban. dictam assignationem, de datâ vigesimo nono die mensis Julii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo septimo, unà cum renunciatione dict. reversionis factâ per Joannem Dominum Thirlestaine, filium et heredem dicti quondam Domini Joannis Maitland, Domini Cancellarii, cum avisamento et consensu Domini Ricardi Cokburne de Clerkingtoun militis, ipsius tutoris testamentarii, in favorem dictorum prepositi, ballivorum, consulum, decanorum artium, et communitatis dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, de datâ vigesimo octavo die mensis Decembris, anno Domino millesimo sexcentesimo quarto; Unà cum ratificatione ejusdem exonerationis et renunciationis predicte reversionis, factâ per dictum Joannem Dominum Thirlestaine, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, deaconis artium et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, de datâ, vigesimo quarto die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo quarto: Unà cum cartâ concessâ per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem, sub suo magno sigillo, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, de jurisdictione portûs et *lie harborie* de Leith, facien. et constituen. ipsos

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judices inter naucleros, magistros et nautas in Leith, et omnes alios naucleros, magistros et navigatores, tam subditos nostros, quam extraneos existen., cum ipsorum navibus et cimbis, *lie barkis*, pro tempore infra dictam villam de Leith et portum ejusdem, in omnibus martimis actionibus et causis, *lie seafairing causses*, et aliis causis quibuscunque, cum potestate ipsis acta et statuta faciendi, pro incremento navigationis infra dictam villam de Leith; Ac etiam disponen. dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi, de *prymgilt* levan., pro sustentatione pauperum et egentium nautarum, infra dictam villam de Leith, e nauto, *lie fraught*, cujuslibet tunne, *lie tunn*, bonorum, modo in dictâ cartâ specificato, usui dictorum pauperum applicandi, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, privilegiis et immunitatibus inibi specificatis. Tenen. modo inibi contento, que est de datâ apud Quhythall, tertio die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo sexcentessimo decimo sexto: Et similiter cartam concess. per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem, sub suo magno sigillo, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, burgensibus et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, et eorum successoribus, ratificantem et approbantem omnia priora infeofamenta ipsis concessa per sue Majestatis predecessores, de hereditariis officiis vicecomitis et coronatoris, necnon continen. novam donationem de dictis officiis vicecomitis et coronatoris infra dictum burgum nostrum de Edinburgh, communia molendina ejusdem, communem moram, commune marresium, lacus, portus, stratas, communes, vias, semitas, passagia et *lie loneing*, ducen. ad dictum nostrum burgum et ab eodem, et specialiter passagiorum ducen. ad et a dicto nostro burgo ad Leith super utrisque lateribus aque ejusdem, et ad dictam villam de Newhevin et portum ejusdem, et infra portum et villam de Newhevin et villam de Leith, portus, radas, stationes et propugnacula ejusdem, et infra terras de *commoun clossettis*, *Burse*, *Hoilff*, passagia vias, semitas, stratas, terras et alias bondas quascunque, jacen. infra libertates dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh et ville de Leith, super australi latere aque ejusdem, cum potestate registrandi in ipsorum libris omnes literas cornuationum et inhibitionum exequut. contra quascunque personas, habitantes infra dictum burgum nostrum de Edinburgh, villam de Leith, et reliquas bondas antedictas, et contra omnes et quascunque alias personas, jus habentes ad terras et tenementa infra eosdem, contra quos dict. litere cornuationum et inhibitionum exequute erint, cum omnibus aliis libertatibus, commoditatibus et privilegiis inibi contentis, de datâ apud Quhythall, tertio die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo sexto: Ac etiam donationem factam et concessam per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem sub suo magno sigillo, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, gladium portandi coram preposito dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, infra libertates dicti nostri burgi, equitandi metas seu limites ejusdem, et de officio justiciarii pacis, modo inibi contento, et de omnibus et singulis aliis libertatibus et immunitatibus inibi specificatis, de datâ apud Quhythall, decimo die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo nono: Ac etiam donationem et infeofamentum justiciarii pacis concess per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem, sub suo magno sigillo, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, infra burgum de Edinburgh, et villam de Leith, et bondas inibi content., de datâ apud Hamptoun Court, vigesimo quinto die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo duodecimo: Et similiter donationem et infeofamentum per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem sub suo magno sigillo concess. dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, de omnibus multis, amerciamentis et aliis, ad officium vicecomitis et justiciarii pacis infra bondas ipsorum vicecomitatûs et justiciarie pacis pertinen., de datâ apud Quhythall, decimo septimo die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo tertio: ac etiam literas donationis concess. per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem, sub suo magno sigillo, ad et in favorem dict. prepositi, ballivorum, consulum, et communitatis dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successorum, de custumâ seu excisâ summe quatuor librarum usualis monete dicti regni nostri Scotie, de quacunque tunnâ, *lie tunne*, vini, promendi et in parvulis vendendi, infra dictum burgum nostrum, libertatem et jurisdictionem ejusdem, percipiend. per ipsos eorum thesaurarios, collectores, et alios ipsorum nominibus, a promis et venditoribus, *lie vintineris*, *tapsteris*, *et selleris*, ejusdem, omnibus temporibus futuris, de datâ apud Quhythall, decimo die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo nono; unà cum ratificatione dicte donationis et nove dispositionis predicte custume et excise quatuor librarum e quacunque tunnâ, *lie tunne*, vini promend. et in parvulis vendend. infra dictum burgum nostrum, libertatem et jurisdictionem ejusd. et infra villam de Leith, in omnibus partibus ejusdem, ex australi latere aque de Leith, et levan. a promis dicti vini, omnibus futuris temporibus, de datâ apud Hamptoun Court, vigesimo quinto die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo duodecimo: Necnon donationem et privilegium per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem, sub suo secreto sigillo, concess. dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, erigendi domum libratoriam, *lie Weyhous apud lie Over Trone*, dicti nostri burgi, cum diversis libertatibus, privilegiis, immunitatibus et divoriis inibi content., de datâ apud Roistoun, nono die mensis Decembris, anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo undecimo: et similiter cartam concessam per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem, sub suo magno sigillo, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, de totâ et integrâ illâ parte terrarum de Hieriggis, continen. decem acras terrarum aut eo circa, jacen. bondat. et tenen. modo in dictâ Cartâ content., de datâ apud Edinburgum, trigesimo die mensis Julii, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo octavo: ac etiam donationem factam et concessam per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, sub suo magno sigillo, de guagiatione, lie *Jeadgerie*, salmonum., halecum et alborum piscium, *lie packit et peillit*, infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotie, de datâ apud Roystoun, decimo nono die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo octavo: Necnon donationem concess. per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem, sub suo magno sigillo, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, constituen. ipsos perlustratores omnium operam, lie *overseiris of all workis*, et visitatores, indagatores, ulnageros et sigillatores omnis panni, et *lie Stemming stuffes et stockingis*, confect. in ipsorum burgo, villâ de Leith, et vicecomitatu nostro de Edinburgh, modo in dictâ donatione contento, diversas et varias alias libertates immunitates et devorias continen., ac sub provisione inibi content., de datâ apud Quhythall, octavo die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo primo: et similiter cartam factam et concessam, per dictam quondam nostram charissimam Aviam, Reginam Mariam, sub suo magno sigillo, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti nostri burgi, et eorum successoribus, de omnibus et singulis terris, tenementis, domibus, edificiis, ecclesiis, capellaniis, hortis, pomariis, croftis, annuis redditibus, decimis, servitiis, proficuis, devoriis, emolumentis firmis *lie almous*, *Daill silver*, *obites*, et anniversariis, que ad quascunque capellanias, altaragia et prebendarias in quibuscunque ecclesiis, capellis seu collegiis, infra libertatem dicti nostri burgi, per quemcunque patronum fundatas, pertinuerunt, in quorum possessione dicti capellani seu prebendarii fuerunt, ubicunque eadem jacent, infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotie, vel extra vel infra dictum nostrum burgum de Edin-

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Appendix. Order I.*

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burgh, et omnium terrarum que ad fratres Dominicanos, et Franciscanos, vulgo *the Blackfrieris et Grayfrieris*, pertinuerunt, cum diversis aliis in dictâ cartâ plenius specificatis, que est de datâ decimo tertio die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo sexto: AC ETIAM cartam concessam per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem, sub suo magno sigillo, de datâ apud Striveling, decimo quarto die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo secundo, per quam ratificat et confirmat dictam priorem cartam, concess. per dictam quondam suam charissimam matrem, de dictis terris et aliis predict. de datâ dicto decimo tertio die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo sexto, necnon ratificat et approbat dimissionem et renunciationem factam per Joannem Gib in favorem dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, de ipsius jure ad preposituram de Kirkafield, universas domos, terras et edificia ad eandem pertinen; et per quam dictus quondam noster charissimus pater dedit, concessit et disposuit dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, licentiam et libertatem erigendi collegium, construendi et reparandi sufficientes domos et loca, pro receptione Professorum Humanitatis, literarum et linguarum Philosophie, Theologie, Medicine, Legum, omniumque aliarum scientiarum liberalium, ac eligendi sufficientes Professores ad dictas professiones docendas, et ad hunc effectum, dedit concessit et disposuit ipsis et eorum successoribus, preposituram de lie Kirk of Field, cum terris, tenementis, fructibus, possessionibus, redditibus, devoriis et pertinen. ejusdem: NECNON cartam factam et concessam per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem, sub suo magno sigillo, de datâ quarto die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo quarto, per quam, dictus quondam noster charissimus pater, considerans, quod dictus prepositus, ballivi, consules, et communitas dicti nostri burghi de Edinburgh, magnos sumptus et expensas impenderunt in erectione dicti collegii, domorum constructione, et magnas monete summas dotarunt pro sustentatione Professorum Humanitatis, Philosophie, et Theologie infra idem, pro instructione juventutis inibi, dedit, concessit et disposuit dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, et communitati dicti nostri burgi, ad usum dicti collegii, ac pro sustentatione rectoris et regentium infra idem, totum et integrum Archidiaconatum Lothiane, inibi continen. rectoriam de Currie, cum manso, glebâ, terris ecclesiasticis, decimis, fructibus, redditibus, proficuis et devoriis ejusdem: ET SIMILITER cartam factam et concessam per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem, sub suo magno sigillo, de datâ vigesimo sexto die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo septimo, per quam, dictus quondam noster charissimus pater, considerans magnos sumptus et expensas per dictos prepositum, ballivos, consules, et communitatem dicti nostri burgi de Edinburgh impensas, in erectione hospitalis, in sustentatione suorum ministorum et collegii predict. dedit, concessit et disposuit dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, totam et integram preposituram Collegii Trinitatis, terras, domos, redditus, ecclesias, aliosque fructus, redditus et emolumenta eidem annexat.: AC ETIAM cartam factam et concessam per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem, sub suo magno sigillo, de datâ vigesimo nono die mensis Julii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo septimo, ratifican. infeofamenta concessa per seipsum, ac per dictam quondam Mariam Reginam, ipsius matrem, de dictis terris ecclesiasticis Collegii Trinitatis prepositure de Kirkafield, et Archidiaconatûs de Louthiane, necnon continen. novam donationem de omnibus dictis terris ecclesiasticis, prepositura, Collegio Trinitatis, et Archidiaconatu Lothiane, et de universis terris et decimis ad easdem pertinen. ad usum ministrorum, collegii et pauperum: AC ETIAM cartam factam et concessam per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem, sub suo magno sigillo, de datâ apud Bearvor Castell, septimo die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo duodecimo, continen. ratificationem omnium priorum jurium, dicto burgo nostro de Edinburgh confectorum, de dictis terris ecclesiasticis, prepositurâ de Kirkafield, prepositurâ Collegii Trinitatis, et Archidiaconatu Louthiane, unà cum nova donatione dictarum integrarum terrarum ecclesiasticarum et beneficiorum, aliorumque inibi contentorum, applicand. per dict. prepositum et ballivos, eorumque successores, ad sustentationem suorum ministrorum collegii et pauperum respectivè: IN OMNIBUS et singulis punctis, passis, capitibus, articulis, clausulis, conditionibus, privilegiis, libertatibus, immunitatibus et circumstantiis quibuscunque, in dictis infeofamentis, cartis, donationibus et aliis particulariter supraspecificatis, et eorum unoquoque content., secundùm formas et tenores earundem: PROVISO quod ratificatio dict. cartarum, infeofamentorum et aliorum predict., nullatenus comprehendet nec extendetur ad quodcunque jus regalitatis, si quod sit in dictis infeofamentis et juribus confirmatis, eorumve aliquo comprehensum, nec ultra extendetur penes hereditarium officium Vicecomitis et Coronatoris, et jurisdictionem hujusmodi, nec ad tentionem curiarum gilde, sed solummodo, infra bondas dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, communia molendina, communem moram, commune marresium, lacus, menia et fossas ejusdem, et intra villas de Leith et Newhevin, portûs receptaculum, propugnacula, *lie schoires, peires, raidis, lie Linkis Eister et Westir*, Terras nuncupat. *lie commoun clossettis, Burse, Hoilff Hallis* et alias terras ad dict. burgum nostrum in proprietate spectan., vias, semitas stratas, plateas et passagia ad et a dicto burgo nostro de Edinburgh ad et a dictis villis de Leith et Newhevin, et plateas, vias et passagia ducen. per ipsorum communem moram et marresium, et que per ipsos construuntur et reparantur, quousque dict. mora et marresium extendunt, et ipsorum vias et plateas ducen. ad et ab ipsorum communis molendinis, super dictam aquam de Leith, quousque dicta molendina, terre molendinarie et omnes ad ipsos proprie spectan extendunt: ET QUOD ratificatio dictarum cartarum nullatenus inferret impedimentum nec prejudicium nobis et successoribus nostris in nostro jure et prerogativo regali, ad erigendum burgos regalitatis seu burgos baronie in aliquâ aliâ parte Lothiane occidentalis, extra bondas dicti vicecomitatûs et coronatoriatûs, ad quas idem modo predicto restringitur, cum hac declaratione omnimodo, quod restrictio dictorum officiorum vicecomitis et coronatoris et aliorum predict. ad bondas supraspecificatas, nullum inferret prejudicium dict. burgo nostro de Edinburgh et incolis ejusdem, penes privilegium et libertatem sole seu unice negotiationis mercature infra universas bondas Louthiane occidentalis, ad ipsos tanquam liberum burgum regalitatis pertinen: ET SIMILITER quod dicta ratificatio infeofamentorum cartarumque supraspecificatorum nullatenus extendetur ad quodcunque jus, quod dicta urbs et eorum successores inde habent, seu pretendere poterint ad eschaetas criminalium personarum, coram ipsis morti convictorum, neque ad eschaetas quarumcunque incolarum, infra bondas dict. suorum vicecomitatûs et coronatoriatûs, ut dictum est restrict., hactenus denunciatis, aut qui imposterum denunciati erunt ad cornu, vel ob criminales vel civiles causas: Necnon quod dicta ratificatio nullatenus extendetur ad australem et borealem ripas, *lie bankis*, castri nostri de Edinburgh, absque prejudicio omnimodo cujuscunque juris legitimi. quod ipsi seu burgen. dicti nostri burgi ad easdem habent quintum diem mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo tertio, preceden. et absque innovatione aut prejudicio dicto nostro burgo et eorum successoribus, de usu dict. australis ripe *lie bank* conformiter prout solitum fuit omnibus temporibus retroactis, ultra hominum memoriam; quemadmodum declaratur, quod particularia supraspecificata a dict. ratificatione excepta sunt, et tenebuntur tanquam excepta, non solum e dictis cartis et infeofamentis per presentis carte

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Appendix. Order I.*

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nostre tenorem ratificatis, verum etiam e quibuscunque aliis infeofamentis, juribus aut titulis factis et concessis, per predecessores nostros dicto nostro burgo, pro quocunque tempore, diem date presentis carte nostre preceden., absque prejudicio predilecto nostro consanguineo et consiliario, Jacobo, Lennocie Duci, &c. supremi regni nostri Scotie Admirallo et Camerario, heredibus suis et successoribus, in jure dictorum officiorum, de quocunque jure, titulo seu clameo que habere poterint ad quascunque libertatum, privilegiorum, jurisdictionum, commoditatum, aut aliorum quorumcunque content. in infeofamentis supra-specificatis, concess. dicto nostro burgo de Edinburgh, et eorum predecessoribus, et per nos in ipsorum favorem ratificatorum, prout de jure congruit; et quod dictus Admirallus et Camerarius, suique predicti, et dicta civitas nostra Edinburgensis, et eorum successorses, erint' in iisdem statu et conditione, penes omnia jura et privilegia dicta officia tangen., sicuti ante diem date presentis carte nostre erant, et sicuti presens nostra ratificatio nunquam concessa fuisset: ET SIMILITER nos, cum avisamento et consensu predicto, volumus et concedimus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris decernimus et ordinamus, quod hec presens nostra ratificatio cartarum, infeofamentorum, donationum, aliorumque particulariter supra specificatorum, cum restrictionibus omnimodo, exceptionibus, reservationibus et provisionibus supra-scriptis, que in hac presenti cartâ nostrâ pro repetitis habentur, sit et erit tanti valoris, roboris, efficacie et effectûs, in omnibus respectibus, ac si predicta universa infeofamenta, carte, donationes et alia prescripta ad longum et verbatim in hac presenti cartâ nostrâ insererentur; non obstante eorundem minime insertione; penes quorum non insertionem, et omnia desuper sequuta, vel que desuper sequi poterint, nos pro nobis et successoribus nostris dispensavimus, ac per presentis carte nostris tenorem, dispensamus in perpetuum. NECNON nos, cum avisamento et consensu predicto, tenore presentis carte nostre, ratificamus et approbamus capita et articulos concordationis confect. inter dictos prepositum, ballivos, consules et communitatem dicte civitatis nostre Edinburgene, et ministros intra dictam civitatem, in acto nostri secreti concilii eatenus confect., de datâ primo die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo quinto, content., et dictum actum concilii de datâ predictâ eatenus confect., in omnibus et singulis punctis, clausulis et conditionibus inibi contentis, et specialiter, absque prejudicio predicte generalitatis, illam clausulam ejusdem per quam concordatum fuit, quod dicti prepositus, ballivi, consules et communitas dicte civitatis nostre Edinburgene, eorumque successores, habebunt jus, titulum et privilegium presentationis et nominationis ministrorum ad inserviendum curis universarum ecclesiarum infra dictum burgum nostrum de Edinburgh, omnibus temporibus affuturis: AC VOLUMUS, concedimus, declaramus et ordinamus, quod presens hec nostra ratificatio dict. capitum et articulorum concordationis, particulariter et generaliter supraspecificat., sit et erit tanti valoris, roboris, efficacie et effectûs in omnibus respectibus, sicuti eadem ad longum in hac presenti cartâ nostrâ insererentur; penes quorum non insertionem nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, tenore presentis carte nostre, dispensamus in perpetuum: QUEMADMODUM nos, cum avisamento et consensu predicto, tenore presentis carte nostre, damus et concedimus dicto preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicte civitatis nostre Edinburgene, eorumque successoribus in perpetuum, presentationem et nominationem ministrorum ad inserviendum curas in universis ecclesiis infra dictam civitatem nostram Edinburgenam, vel hactenus constructarum vel quas in posterum construere, continget, aliquibus temporibus affuturis, infra dictam urbem, et in unâquâque earum, omnibus temporibus affuturis, unà cum jure patronatûs dictarum integrarum ecclesiarum, omni tempore futuro. cum plenariâ potestate prefatis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicte civitatis nostre Edinburgene, eorumque successoribus pro perpetuo, qualificatos ad inserviendum cure, intra dictas universas ecclesias dicte civitatis nostre, toties quoties easdem per decessum, deprivationem, demissionem seu quocunque alio modo vacare contigerit, nominandi et presentandi: INSUPER nos considerantes quod dictus quondam noster charissimus pater, eterne memorie, et tres status Parliamenti, per ipsorum speciale actum et statutum, de datâ quarto die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo primo, de novo dederunt, concesserunt et disposuerunt dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Edinburgh, eorumque successoribus, dictum burgum nostrum, portus et receptacula de Leith et Newhevin, bondas hujusmodi, et passagia ducentia ad dictum nostrum burgum, et ab eodem per terras de Restalrig, necnon predict. superioritatem de Leith, ac etiam predict. officia vicecomitis et justiciarii pacis, intra dictum burgum nostrum de Edinburgh, villam de Leith, portus de Leith et Newhevin, et libertatem ejusdem, et alias bondas particulariter supra express., jurisdictionem dicti portûs et receptaculi de Leith, unà cum dict. *lie prymegilt*, ad usum predictum levand., cum dictis decem acris terrarum de Hieriggis, cum tam amplis libertatibus, privilegiis, et immunitatibus sicuti in particularibus cartis, infeofamentis, actis, aliisque supraspecificatis continetur: Tenen. de suâ Majestate et successoribus suis, modo in severalibus infeofamentatis et juribus dictæ urbi de Edinburgh desuper concess. contento; et pro ipsorum majori securitate dictus quondam noster charissimus pater, cum avisamento dictorum statuum, dissolvit dict. integros dict. burgum, portus, receptacula, officia, *lie prymegilt*, et decem acras terrarum, aliaque particulariter supraspecificat., a coronâ suâ, et ab omnibus actis Parliamenti desuper confectis, in quantum eadem, seu eorundem aliqua pars, eidem annexata fuerunt, seu annexari apparere poterant, quocunque tempore preterito, ad effectum particulariter supraspecificat., et annullavit omnia et quecunque acta et statuta, que premissis prejudicialia seu derogatoria esse possunt, prout in dicto acto Parliamenti, de datâ prescriptâ latius continetur: IGITUR, proque multifariis bonis servitiis, nobis per dictam civitatem nostram Edinburgenam, temporibus retroactis, prestitis, et ad incitandum ipsos in eodem, omnibus temporibus affuturis continuari, Nos, ex nostrâ scientiâ et proprio motu, cum avisamento et consensu predicto, DE NOVO dedimus, concessimus, disposuimus, et hac presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus, tenoreque ejusdem, de novo, damus concedimus et disponimus, ac, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo confirmamus, prefatis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicte civitatis nostre Edinburgene, et eorum successoribus, totam et integram dictam civitatem nostram de Edinburgh, menia, fossas, portus, stratas, passagia, plateas, terras, territorium et communitatem ejusdem, molendina, terras molendinarias, multuras, amnes, ripas, precipitia, partes et pertinen., earundem, unà cum totis et integris communibus terris dicte nostre civitatis nuncupat. *lie the commoun mure eister et wester et commoun myre* ejusdem, tam arata quam non arata, cum omnibus domibus, edificiis, hortis, toftis, croftis et justis pertinen. earundem, prout eadem per dict. prepositum, ballivos, consules et communitatem dicte nostre civitatis, eorumque feudifirmarios, firmarios et tenentes eorundem possidentur; unà cum australi lacu, nuncupat, *lie the Borrowloche*, solo, terra, marresiis, *lie myres et marrisches* ejusdem; Totum et integrum dictum alium lacum dicte nostre civitatis, nuncupat. borealis lacus, solum, terras, marresia *lie myres and marrisches* ejusdem; Et similiter totas et integras dictas decem acras terrarum de Hieriggis, modo predicto bondatas; necnon duodecim molendina communia dicte nostre civitatis, que de presenti super utrisque lateribus aque de Leith situantur, cum terris molendinariis, aqueductibus et omnibus eorundem domibus, edificiis, pontibus, precipitiis, ripis, stratis et passagiis ad dicta molendina, et ab eisdem

ducentibus, cum multuris, *lie knave-schipis*, *suckines*, *thirleage*, partibus, pendiculis, pertinen. et sequelis eorundem, et omnibus hujusmodi privilegiis et pertinen. quibuscunque, cum speciali potestate ipsis eorumque successoribus edificandi, et habendi plura molendina et pontes super dict. aquam de Leith, super utrisque lateribus ejusdem, in quacunque parte, seu quibuscunque partibus ejusdem, maxime convenientibus ad eorum libitum; Ac etiam totam et integram illam vallem et terram bassam, cum ripis, pratis, marresiis, locis palustribus, et pertinen. ejusdem jacen. inter ripas nuncupat. *Craigingalt* ex orientali, et communem viam et passagium versus villam de Leith ex occidentali partibus, unà cum terris nuncupat. aba ntiquo *the Greinsyde*, cum domo leprosâ et horto desuper situat., et terras arabilibus aliisque terris ejusmodi, ripis, marresiis, locisque palustribus, et pertinen. eorund., prout pro presenti per leprosos dicte domûs, et per dict. prepositum. ballivos et consules, eorumque tenentes et firmarios, assedantur et occupantur, jacen. ex boreali latere dict vallis et terre basse, ex orientali latere vie ad Leith ducen., necnon totum et integrum predict. portum, æstuarium, et receptaculum de Leith, cum solo ejusdem, ac rada, *lie road*, de Leith, cum suis pertinen. cum integris propugnaculis, *lie peires*, *schoires et bulwarkis* ejusdem, ac universis privilegiis et libertatibus, super et intra dictam villam de Leith et incolas ejusdem, dicto burgo nostro de Edinburgh, per prefatum quondam Dominum Robertum Logane de Restalrig, militem, virtute, dicte carte, de datâ ultimo die mensis Maii, millesimo trecentesimo nonagesimo octavo, dispositis, unà cum stratis viis et passagiis ducen. ad dictam villam de Leith, super utrisque lateribus dict. portûs, receptaculi, et aque de Leith, et ab eâdem, donec perveniatur contiguè ad muros domorum et tenementorum super utrisque lateribus dicti portûs et receptaculi edificatorum, ac cum omnibus commoditatibus, asiamentis, privilegiis et immunitatibus, iisdem pertinen., et specialiter privilegia, custumas, *lie hevinsilver*, anchoragia, *doksilver*, *goldin pennies*, *schoirsilver*, exactiones, redditus, devorias et casualitates dicti portûs et receptaculi de Leith rode ejusdem, et ville de Leith; quorum dicti prepositus, ballivi et eorum predecessores sunt et, ultra hominum memoriam, in continuâ possessione fuerunt, unà cum devoriâ de *lie prymegilt*, levand. de nauto, *lie fraught*, cujuslibet tunne, *lie tunne*, bonorum, content. in infeofamento per dictum quondam nostrum charissimum patrem, dictis preposito, ballivis et consulibus de Edinburgh concess. de datâ apud Quhythall, tertio die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo sexto; ac etiam totam et integram illam terram et solum, olim nuncupat. *lie commoun clossettis*, nuper nuncupat. *the Burse*, cum clausurâ ligneâ, juxta dictam villam de Leith, jacen. in boreali fine ejusdem, et ex orientali parte dicti portûs de Leith, et orientalis propugnaculi ejusdem, necnon solum, vastum seu arenas a mari permanatas, jacen. ex partibus orien. et boreali de dict, *lie Burse*, et clausurâ, per ipsos cum clausuris, aut aliter ad ipsorum libitum extendend. et amplicand., tam procul et infra fluxum et refluxum maris, quam conquiri, lucrari et in terram aridam redigi potest: ac etiam totas et integras illas duas pecias terre insimul contiguè jacen., cum domibus super eisdem, nunc possess. per dict. Prepositum, ballivos et consules, quarum una continet in latitudine, ab oriente versus occidentem, quinquaginta unam ulnas, et in longitudine ab australi versus boream, sexaginta tres ulnas, cum munimento et monte, *lie forth et mont*, ejusdem, ac domibus desuper situatis, *littil Londoun* nuncupat, jacen. ex orientali fine dicte ville de Leith; et alia pars seu pecia terre ejusdem longitudinis et latitudinis, jacen. ex australi parte dict. alterius pecie terre, haben. *lie linkis* ex orientali et australi, et commune passagium, ex occidentali partibus; necnon solum et terras predict. ubi occidentale propugnaculum portûs de Leith pro presenti situatur, ex occidentali latere dict. aque de Leith, et portûs predict., unà cum terrâ vastâ et arenis circa dict. occidentale latere propugnaculum, ex omnibus ejusdem lateribus tam procul quam mare fluit, tempore summi fluxûs, et refluit tempore refluxûs ejusdem; et similiter totas et integras dict. villam et terras de Newhevin, et bondas ejusdem, inter *St. Nicholas Chappell et Wairdiebrow*, cum portu, æstuario, receptaculo et radâ ejusdem, *lie raid* cum *lie linkis* domibus, edificiis, terris, bondis et pertinen. ejusmodi, cum universis privilegiis, libertatibus et custumis eorundem, *lie hevinsilver*, *schoirsilver*, anchoragiis, *doksilver*, *goldin penneyis*, *impostis*, custumis, *chowsies*, exactionibus, redditibus, censibus, firmis, devoriis, et casualitatibus hujusmodi, cum integris viis et passagiis, ad dictum portum de Newhevin et ab eodem ad dictam civitatem nostram de Edinburgh, et ab eâdem ducens, adeo liberè, sicuti eadem possidentur et possessi fuerunt, ultra hominum memoriam, per dictos prepositum et ballivos et eorum predecessores: AC UNIVIMUS ereximus et incorporavimus, tenoreque presentis carte nostre unimus, erigimus et incorporamus dictas integras terras, portus, receptacula, custumas, propugnacula, et alia predicta ad dictam civitatem nostram Edinburgenam, ac erigimus eadem in civitatem regalem, cum integris libertatibus, privilegiis et immunitatibus ad civitatem seu burgum regalem pertinen., Proviso omnimodo, quod vino dict. locorum extra dictam civitatem nostram de Edinburgh jacen. nullam inferret potestatem nec inhabitantibus libertatem, intra eosdem severales locus ut dictum est, vintos utendi, et exercendi aliquam negotiationem, *lie treade*, mercature, sine speciali licentiâ et approbatione dict. prepositi, ballivorum, et consulum dicte civitatis nostre de Edinburgh; cum potestate dictis proposito, ballivis et consulibus dicte civitatis nostre, presentibus et futuris, eorumque successoribus, omnibus temporibus affuturis, ad suffragia committend. et eligend., *lie to leit et chuise*, ipsorum magistratus, prepositum, ballivos, decanum gilde, thesaurarium et consules, adeo liberè sicuti aliquis burgus regalis infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotie, et liberrimo modo, quo unquam prius in usu fuerunt, unà cum privilegio unius mercature gildrie, *lie merchand gildrie*, cum gilde curiis, consilio, membris et jurisdictione eidem pertinen., et integris privilegiis ejusmodi, infra dictam civitatem nostram regalem, et integras bondas et libertates eorum supraspecificatas: ac tenore presentium damus et concedimus dict. proposito, ballivis, consulibus et burgen. dicti civitatis nostre, eorumque successoribus, libertatem soliusseu unice negotiationis mercature, *lie sole tread of merchandrice*, ad liberum burgum regalem pertinen. intra integras bondas vicecomitatûs nostri de Edinburgh principalis, nuncupat. occidentalis Lothiane, absque prejudicio omnimodo, nobis et successoribus nostris, erigendi burgos regales et burgos baronie, cum omnibus privilegiis et libertatibus ad eosdem pertinen. infra aliquam partem dicti vicecomitatûs nostri de Edinburgh principalis, que nuncupatur Lothiana occidentalis, except. infra bondas dicte civitatis nostre de Edinburgh, villas de Leith et Newhevin, portus, receptacula, molendina, moras, aliaque dicte nostre civitati unit., et in unam civitatem regalem confect., ut dictum est: ET SIMILITER tenore presentium, damus, concedimus et disponimus dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dict. nostre civitatis, eorumque successoribus, privilegium et libertatem fororum hebdomadariorum, infra dictam civitatem duran. singulis diebus, Lune, Mercurii ac Veneris, aut aliquibus allis tribus diebus hebdomadis, quos dicti prepositus, ballivi et consules dicte civitatis nostre, cum communi consensu et publicâ intimatioine statuant, pro ipsorum tribus apertis et publicis diebus foralibus; unà cum privilegio et libertate duarum liberarum nundinarum annuatim, viz. omnium Sanctorum et Trinitatis, *lie All hallow fair et Trinitie fair*, incipiend. tenen. et continuand. more solito et consueto unà, cum integris minutis custumis, aliisque custumis ad dict. nostram civitatem pertinen., et quarum ipsi et predecessores sui in usu et possessione fuerunt, cum custumis dict. fororum et nundinarum, et specialiter vicecomitis

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feodis, et vicecomitis chirothetis, *lie the schereffis and schereff glufis*, et tholoniis, custumis, omnibusque aliis feodis privilegiis, libertatibus et devoriis, que ad dict. fora et nundinas, per leges et consuetudinem dicti regni nostri Scotie, pertinent; ac cum plenariâ potestate et libertate dictis preposito, ballivis et consulibus, eorumque successoribus, equitandi limites terrarum dict. ipsorum civitatis, molendinorum, portuum, receptaculorum, aliorumque ad eandem pertinen., annuatim, sicuti, ultra hominum memoriam, consueti sunt talibus temporibus et anni tempestatibus, sicuti iis visum fuerit: Ac etiam Nos, cum consensu predicto, tenore presentis carte nostre, damus, concedimus et confirmavimus dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati, eorumque successoribus predict., jus, titulum et privilegium presentationis et nominationis ministrorum, curis [inserviturorum] in universis predictis ecclesiis infra dictam civitatem nostram, et successorum suorum, remanen. dict. civitati nostre, omnibus temporibus affuturis, inseparibiliter unit. annexat. et incorporat: Et similiter nos, cum avisamento et consensu predict., tenoreque presentis carte nostre, concedimus et disponimus dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus, burgen. et communitati dicte nostre civilitatis, eorumque successoribus in perpetuum, officia hereditarii vicecomitis et coronatoris intra dict. civitatem nostram Edinburgenam, et intra universas bondas, molendina, moras, marresia, aqueducta, stagnas et passagia ad eandem pertinen., et intra dict. portus et receptacula de Leith, et Newhevin, propugnacula, *lie peires, schoires, roades, and bulwarkis* earundem, et universas ceteras terras, cum viis et passagiis ejusdem pertinen., et intra universas bondas hujusmodi supra specificatas, ad dict. civitatem nostram Edinburgenam annexat., et in unam civitatem seu burgum regalem, ut dictum est, erecti, ac etiam universas bondas dict. ville de Leith, super australi latere aque ejusdem, seclusis ipsis eorumque successoribus ab omni jure et titulo vicecomitis et coronatoris, intra aliquam partem dict. vicecomitatûs nostri de Edinburgh principalis nuncupat; occidentali Lowthianâ except., intra dictas bondas, predicte civitati nostre annexat., et in unum liberum burgum seu civitatem regalem, ut dictum est, erect., et dict. ville de Leith super australi latere aque ejusdem: Ac facimus et constituimus dictos Prepositum et Consules dicte civitatis nostre Edinburgen. et successores suos, Justiciarios et commissionarios nostre pacis, intra dictam civitatem nostram Edinburgenam, portus de Leith, et Newhevin, et integras terras, molendina, portus, receptacula, vias, passagia et alia supra specificat., dict. civitati nostre annexat., ac etiam intra dictam villam de Leith ex australi latere aque ejusd. Ac facimus, creamus et constituimus Prepositum dicte nostre civitatis, electum et annuatim eligendum, in perpetuum Vicecomitem et Coronatorem principalem, ac Ballivos civitatis nostre electos et annuatim eligendos, ut dictum est, Vicecomites et Coronatores deputatos, conjunctim et divisim, sub dicto preposito, intra universas bondas predict. Ac etiam facimus et constituimus dictos Prepositum et Ballivos, presentes et futuros, conjunctim et divisim, Justiciarios et commissionarios nostros intra dict., nostram civitatem, et integras bondas predict., cum hac provisione omnimodo, quod virtute dictorum officiorum nullum jus pretendant ad eschaetas quarumcunque personarum, morti pro causis criminalibus convict., quas eschaetas Nos reservamus nobis et successoribus nostris, tenore presentis carte nostre: ET NOS, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, volumus et declaramus, quod unica sasina per dictum Prepositum et Ballivos dicte nostre civitatis, eorumve aliquem, apud crucem foralem dicte nostre civitatis, semel, virtute presentis carte nostre, capienda, stabit, et sufficiens erit sasina, ipsis eorumque successoribus, pro dict. civitate, ac pro integris terris, portubus, custumis, reeeptaculis, officiis Vicecomitis Coronatoris et pacis nostre Justiciarie, aliisque predict. eidem annexat. non obstan. quod eadem discontiguè jacent; quocirca Nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, tenore presentis carte nostre, dispensamus in perpetuum: ET SIMILITER Nos, cum consensu predicto, de novo damus, concedimus et disponimus prefatis Preposito, Ballivis, Consulibus et Communitati dicte civitatis nostre Edinburgene, totam et integram superioritatem dicte ville de Leith, cum dictâ villâ de Leith, domibus et tenementis ejusdem, *lle linkis* de Leith, pomariis, hortis, tenentibus, tenan., liberè tenen. servitiis, et singulis suis, pertinen, et erigimus dict. Villam de Leith, ad et in favorem dict Prepositi, Ballivorum, Consulem et Communitatis dicte civitatis nostre Edinburgene, eorumque successorum, IN UNUM Burgum baronie, sum potestate et privilegio, ipsis eorumque successoribus, eligendi Ballivos, et alios officiarios intra dictam villam, ac faciendi statuta et leges pro ejusdem regimine et gubernatione, una etiam cum libertate, potestate, privilegio et jurisdictione brasinarum et brueriorum, cum universis aliis privilegiis, ad burgum baronie pertinen. omnibus temporibus affuturis: TENENDAM et HABENDAM totam et integram predict. civitatem nostram Edinburgenam, portus et receptacula de Leith et Newhevin, aliaque predict. cum dictis acris de Hierigis, unà cum universis privilegiis, libertatibus, juridictionibus, officiis, aliisque suprascript. dicte civitati nostre annexatis, dictis preposito, ballivis, consulibus et communitati dicte civitatis nostre Edinburgene, eorumque successoribus, de nobis et successoribus nostris, in liberâ hereditate, et libero burgagio in perpetuum; ET SIMILITER tenen. et haben. totum et integrum predict. jus et titulum superioritatis dict. ville de Leith, cum dicto burgo baronie ejusdem, cum omnibus privilegiis, libertatibus et immunitatibus eiisdem spectan. et pertinen. de nobis et successoribus nostris, in liberâ hereditate et liberâ baroniâ, in perpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et divisas, prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine, in domibus, edificiis, boscis, planis, moris, marresiis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, rivolis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, molendinis, multuris et eorum sequelis, aucupationibus, venationibus, piscationibus, petariis, turbariis, carbonibus, carbonariis, cuniculis, cuniculariis, columbis, columbariis, fabrilibus, brasinis, brueriis et genestis, silvis, nemoribus et virgultis, lignis, tignis, lapicidiis, lapide et calce, cum curiis et earum exitibus, herezeldis, bludewitis, et mulierum merchetis, cum furcâ, fossâ, sok, sak, thoill, theme, vert, wrak, waith, wair, venysoun, infangtheiff, outfangtheiff, pitt et gallous, cum communi pasturâ, liberoque introitu et exitu, et cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficuis, asiamentis, ac justis suis pertinen. quibuscunque, tam non nominatis, quam nominatis tam subtus terrâ quam supra terram, procul et prope, ad predictam civitatem nostram Edinburgenam, aliaque eedem unit., ac alia que particulariter predict. cum universis suis pertinen., spectan., seu justè spectare valen. quomodolibet in futurum; liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, benè et in pace, sine aliqua revocatione, contradictione, impedimento aut obstaculo quocunque, REDDENDO inde annuatim, dicti prepositus, ballivi, consules et communitas burgi dicti nostri de Edinburgh, eorumque successores, nobis et successoribus nostris, pro dictâ civitate nostrâ de Edinburgh, portubus et receptaculis de Leith et Newhevin, cum universis privilegiis, libertatibus, jurisdictionibus, officiis, aliisque supraspecificat. dicte civitati nostre annexat., summam quinquaginta duarum mercarum monete Sterlingorum, tanquam pro antiquo censu burgali content. in dict. Infeofamento dicti burgi, dicte urbi concess. per Regem Robert Bruce, ad duos anni terminos, festa viz., Pentecostes et Santi Martini in hyeme, per equales portiones; ac etiam administrationem justicie in dictis officiis vicecomitatûs et coronatoris et justiciarii pacis, cum servitiis burgi solitis et consuetis, AC PRO dictis decem acris terrarum de Hierigis, et pro dict. presentatione et nominatione ministorum, curis intra universas ecclesias, intra dictam civitatem nostram construct. et construen., inserviturorum, eidem ut dictum est, unit. et annexat., duos denarios, nomine albefirme, si

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Appendix. Order I.*

23 October, 1636.

petatur tantum; Ac etiam reddendo nobis et successoribus nostris, pro dictâ superioritate de Leith et burgo baronie ejusdem, omnibusque privilegiis ad easdem pertinen., super solo dicte ville de Leith, unum denarium monete predict. nomine albefirme annuatim, si petatur tantum; Proviso omnimodo, sicuti tenore presentis carte nostre expressè providetur et declaratur, quod universe reservationes et exceptiones fact. a ratificatione predict., in hac presenti cartâ nostrâ content., *proprietatis* habebuntur tam reservat., exceptis etiam de novâ donatione et infeofamentis immediatè prescript., quemadmodum declaratur, quod presens nostra nova donatio, et infeofamentum inde sequen., nec ulla capita nec articuli in hac presenti cartâ nostrâ content. nullatenus comprehendent neque extendentur ad quovis jus regalitatis, nec ultra extendentur penes hereditarie officia vicecomitis et coronatoris, et interdictionem hujusmodi, et tentionem gilde curiarum, sed solummodo intra bondas dict. nostre civitatis de Edinburgh, communium molendinorum, communis more, communis marresii, lacuum, nemorum et fossarum hujusmodi, et intra villas de Leith et Newhevin, portus, receptacula, propugnacula, *lie schoires*, *peiris*, *roadis*, *linkis Eister et Westir*, terras nuncupat. *commoun clossettis Burse Holff Hallis*, et aliarum terrarum ad dict. civitatem nostram, in proprietate spectan. vias, semitas, stratas, plateas, et passagia ad dictam civitatem ducen., et ab eâdem, et ad Leith et Newhevin et ab eisdem, et plateas, vias, et passagia per vel pre ipsorum communem moram et marresiam ducen., et que per ipsos constructa et reparata sunt, quousque dict. mora et marresium extendunt, et ipsorum vias et plateas, ducen. ad ipsorum communia molendina, super aquam de Leith, et ab eisdem quousque dict. molendina, terre molendinarie, et omnes ad ipsos proprie spectan. extendunt; Et quod presens hec nostra carta nullatenus inferret prejudicium et impedimentum nobis nostrisque successoribus in nostro jure et prerogativo regali, ad erigend. burgos regalitatis, burgos baronie in aliquâ aliâ parte Lothiane occidentalis, extra bondas dicti vicecomitatûs et coronatoriatûs, ad quas iidem restringuntur, more predicto; cum hac declaratione omnimodo, quod restrictio dict. officiorum vicecomitat^s et coronatoris, aliorumque predict., ad bondas supraspecificat., nullum inferret prejudicium dict. civitati nostre de Edinburgh, et incolis ejusdem, penes privilegium et libertatem solius negotiationis mercature, *lie sole tread of merchandice*, intra integras bondas Lothiane occidentalis, ad ipsos tanquam liberam civitatem regalem pertinen. Et similiter, per presentis carte nostre tenorem, declaratur, quod virtute ejusdem nostre carte, dict. urbs et civitas nostra, et eorumque successores, nullatenus habebunt, nec pretendent jus ad eschaetas criminalium personarum coram ipsis morti convictarum, neque ad eschaetas quorumcunque incolarum, intra bondas dict. ipsorum vicecomitatûs et coronatoriatûs, ut dictum est restrict., hactenus denunciatarum, aut quas inposterum denunciari continget ad cornu, vel ob criminales vel civiles causas, que in favorem nostram, ut dictum est, renunciantur, et quas nos reservavimus nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo, non obstan. hac presenti cartâ nostrâ, vel aliis prioribus juribus seu infeofamentis dicto burgo nostro de Edinburgh eorumque predecessoribus perprius concess.; absque prejudicio omnimodo predilecto nostro consanguineo, Jacobo, Duci Lennocie, supremo Admirallo et Camerario dicti regni nostri Scotie, heredibus et successoribus suis, in jure dict. officiorum, de quocunque jure, titulo, seu clameo, que ipse habere potest ad quascunque libertatum, privilegiorum, jurisdictionum, commoditatuum, aut aliorumque quorumcunque in hac presenti cartâ nostrâ content., dict. civitatis nostre de Edinburgh aut ipsorum predecessoribus concess.; aut ratificat. per nos in ipsorum favorem, prout de jure congruit; Et quod dictus Admirallus et Camerarius, suique antedicti, et dict. civitas nostra de Edinburgh, et eorum successores, erint in iisdem statu et conditione, penes omnia jura et privilegia dicta officia tangen. sicuti erant ante diem date presentium, et sicuti presens hec carta nostra nunquam concessa fuisset. In cujus rei Testimonium, huic presenti carte confirmationis magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus, Testibus reverendissimo in Christo patre et predilecto nostro consiliario, Joanne, miseratione divinâ Sancti Andree Archiepiscopo, primate et metropolitano dicti regni nostri Scotie, et nostro cancellario; predilectis nostris consanguineis et consiliariis, Jacobo, Marchione de Hamiltoun, Comite Arranie et Cantabrigie, Domino Aven et Innerdaill; Thoma, Comite de Hadingtoun, Domino Binning et Byris, nostri Secreti sigilli custode, Willielmo Comite de Sterling, vicecomite de Cannada, Domino Alexandro de Tullibodie, nostro Secretario; dilectis nostris familiaribus consiliariis, Dominis Joanne Hay de Barro, nostrorum rotulorum Registri ac consilii clerico, Joanne Hamiltoun de Orbiestoun, nostre justiciare clerico, et Joanne Scott de Scottistarvet, nostre cancellarie directore, militibus, Apud Newmercatt, vigesimo tertio die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo trigesimo sexto, et anno regni nostri duodecimo.

Order II.—Copies of all the Rules and Regulations or Acts of Visitation of the College of Edinburgh; whether made and prescribed by the Crown, or any Visitors or Commissioners appointed by the Crown or Parliament, or by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or any Commissioners appointed thereby, or by any Bishops or Corporations, or by any Body or Individuals claiming authority to make and prescribe the same.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Various Acts of Visitation of the College of Edinburgh have taken place, by different authorities, at the early periods of its history, and an Act of Visitation by the Honourable Patrons took place in 1825; but the Records of the College present little information on the subject, and the Senatus believe that the Royal Commissioners are already in possession of the most material documents.

Returns by the Town Council.

In answering this requisition, it is necessary to divide it into four several heads:—

1. As relates to the Rules and Regulations or Acts of Visitation by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, as Founders and Patrons of the said College.
2. As relates to ditto by the Crown.
3. As relates to ditto by Parliament.
4. As relates to ditto by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or Commissioners from the several Universities.

1st, As relates to the Rules and Regulations, or Acts of Visitation by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, as Founders and Patrons.

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Appendix. Order II.

14 September, 1583.

Return by Town Council.

(1.)—Contract between the Town of Edinburgh and Mr. Robert Rollok, 14th September, 1583.

At Edinburgh the fourtene day of September, the yeir of God I^m V^c fourscoir thrie yeires—It is appointet, aggreit, and finallie contractit betuix the provest, baillies, and counsale of the burgh of Edinburgh, upoun that ane part, and Mr. Robert Rollok, for the present ane of the regentis of Sanct Salvatores Colledge, situate within the cietie of Sanct Androis, upoun that uther part, in maner, forme, and effect as efter followes: That is to say, the said Maister Robert sall entre to the colledge, newlie foundet within the said burgh for instructioun of the youth and professing of guid leirning, as the erectioun and fundatioun beires, the fourtene day of October nixttocum, but forther delay, and sall exerce the office of the regent of the said colledge in instruction, governament, and correctioun of the youth and persones quhilkis sall be committit to his chairge during the space of ane yeir immediatlie following his said entrie, and forther sa lang as the said Mr. Robert usis himselff faithfullie therinto, according to the reules and injunctiones quhilk sall be gevin unto him be the provest, baillies, and counsale of the said burgh, quhilkis ar now present, or salhappin to be for the time, to the observing and keiping of the quhilkis injunctiounes, in all the partis therof, the said Mr. Robert, by thir presentis, bindis and obleissis him; for the quhilkis causes the saidis provest, baillies, and counsale bindis and obleissis thame and ther successores than fullie to content and pay to the said Mr. Robert the soume of fourtie pundes usuall money of this realme at tua termes in the yeir, Candlemes and Lambes, be tua equall portiounes, and sall susteine him and ane servand in the ordinar expenses honestlie as effeires: Attour the said Mr. Robert sall ressave and haif for his laboures, to be takin in instructing everie baine repairing to the said colledge, yeirlie as followes, to witt, fra the bairnes inhabitantes of the said burgh fourtie schillings, and fra the bairnes of utheres, nocht inhabitantis thairin, thre pundis or mair, as the bairnes parentis please to bestow of ther liberalitie; And forther, in cais at the end and espyring of the said yeir, the said Mr. Robert find himselff not sufficientlie satisfeit be his said yearlie fie and casualities, that he upoun his awin guid discretioun declair that he hes reasonable cause to meane and complene upoun that behalf, the mater being proponit be the said Mr. Robert to Maister James Lowsoune minister, Johne Prestoun ane of the commissers, and Johne Schairp advocate, the saidis provest, baillies, and counsale, and thair successoures, sall follow the determinatioun and advyse to be gevin yairin, quhat salbe augmentit for the said Mr. Robertis stipend, the yeir foirsaid, providing alwayes that the said augmentatioun exceid not the soume of fourtie markes; And forther, the saidis provest, baillies, and counsale obleissis thame and ther successoures, that as it sall happin thair said college in policie and leirning to incres, that the said Mr. Robert upoun his gude merit, salbe advancit to the maist honorable roume that sall vaik thairin, or to the quhilk ony new regent sallbe providit, he being als qualifeit as ony uther therfoir; And heirto baith the saidis pairties bindis and obleissis thameselffes to utheris, and for the mair securitie, thai ar content and consentis that thir presentis be actit and registrat in the buikis of the Commissers of Edinburgh, and decernit to have the strength of thair decreit, and executorialles of horning and poinding, the ane but prejudice of the uther at the pleasure of the partie pas thairupoun; And to that effect baith the saidis parties makis, constitutis, and ordanes, &c. and ilkane of thame thair procuratouris conjunctlie and severallie in uberiori constitutionis formâ, promittendo de rato. In witnes heirof baith the saidis parties hes subscrivit this present contract with thair handis day yeir and place foirsaidis, befoir thir witnessis, &c. Et sic subscribitur Maister Robert Rollok, ane of the regentis of Sanct Salvatoris College for the present.

(2.)—Letter granted to Mr. Robert Rollok, Maister of the Townis College, 1585.

1585.

Be it kend till all men be thir present letteris, We Williame Littill, Proweist of the burgh of Edinburgh, Andro Sclatter, Williame Naper, Williame Fairlie, Johne Weilkyne, baillies of the said burgh; Nicoll Uddert, dene of the gild; James Inglis, theasaurer; with the counsall and deakones of craftes of the samyn: forsameikle as be contract and appointment maid betuix the prowest, baillies, counsall, and dekynes of craftis of the said burgh for the tyme, on the ane pairt, and Mr. Robert Rollok now regent of the colledge, foundet be the guid towne at the Kirk of Feild, on the uther part. It was promittit unto him, that as the said college sould incres in policie and learning upoun his guid merite, to avance him to the maist honorable place thairof, as in the said contract of the dait the fourtene day of September the year of God I^m V^c fourscoir thrie yearis, at mair lenth is contenit; And now We having sufficient proif and experience of the said Mr. Robertes lyfe and conversatioun, and of his qualificatioun and learning, as alsua considdering that he hes withdrawn from the place quhairto he was sufficientlie providit, we ar movit to performe the said promeis, and to schaw ourselffes beneficiall unto him; Thairfoir, and for dyvers uthers guid causes and considerationes moving us, tending to the weill of the said colledge, to haif maid, creat, and constitute, lykas We, be thir presentis, makis, creattis, and constitutes lhe said Mr. Robert first and principall maister of the said colledge, gevand, grantand, and disponand unto him the said office and place thairof, for all the days of his lyfetyme, with all fies, proffeittis, dewties, and casualiteis that presentlie appertenis, or hearafter sall or may belang and pertene yairto, with speciall powar, commission and authoritie, the scolleires and studentis quhilk ar or salbe committit to his chairge, to bring up and instruct in guid vertew and letteris, as salbe fund be us and our successoures maist expedient for thair weill, and for the honor and proffeit of this burgh, and of the heall realme, and alswa the regentes placet or to be placet in the said college, with thair classis, studentis, and heall body of the samyn colledge, to command and governe according to the lawes, statutes, and fundatioun thairof, and to tak compt of thair doctrene and conversatioun at all tymes requisite, the offendouris to puneis in yair bodeis or guides, or be deprivatioun, and putting furth of thair societie everie ane according to the qualitie of thair trespas—the placeing and depryving of the maisteres and regentis of the said colledge remaning in the powar of us and our successours, as patrounes of the samyne, and generallie all and sindrie uther thinges to do use and exerce, that to the said office is knawin to appertene, or that ony uther principall or first maister of ony colledge within the universities of this realme hes or may do within the samyne, to be fullie and peaceably brukit, joysit, and usit be the said Mr. Robert; but ony impediment, revocatioun, or againe calling; providing alwayes that the said Mr. Robert salbe subject unto us and our successoures, as undowtit patrouns of the said colledge, to be comptrollit for randring of compt upoun the administratioun of the said office, and to obey and fulfill the command, rewles, and injunctiounes to be gevin unto him be us and our successouris for the weill of the said colledge, siclyk that it sall not be lesum to him to depairt fra the said college leif, or renunce his office, without the speciall guidwill alwyse and consent of us, or our said suc-

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Appendix. Order II.

1585.

cessoures, had and obtenit thairto attour We will grantes and consentis that thir presentis ar or salbe nawayes prejudiciall to the remanent heides contenit in the said contract, speciallie in that pairt concerning the sustentatioun of him and his servand, and of his stipend and augmentatioun thairof at the sicht of the persones namit thairin, or sa mony of thame as ar or salbe in lyfe for the tyme. In witnes of the quhilk thing to thir presentis subscryvit be us the said prowest and baillies and be Mr. Alexander Guthrie, commoun clerk of the said burgh, the seill of cause thairof is appendit at Edinburgh the day of the yeir of God I^m V^c fourscoir five yeirs.

Of the following Returns No. 3 *to No.* 104, *the Titles only were printed by the Commission.*

3. Copy Act of Council, appointing Scholars wishing to be instructed at the University, to apply to a Bailie, dated 11th October, 1583.
4. Ditto, appointing a Committee of Discipline for the College, dated 16th October, 1583.
5. Ditto, appointing a Committee on the Fees of Regents, &c., dated 16th September, 1584.
5* Ditto, regulating Rent of Chambers, and Fees of Students, 14th November, 1595.
6. Ditto, Act for Visiting the College, 6th October, 1602.
7. Ditto, ditto, 4th May, 1614.
8. Ditto, ditto, 12th May, 1615.
9. Ditto, ditto, 9th February, 1616.
10. In regard to the Dismissing Charters, and appointing Sands Principal, Ramsay Professor of Divinity, and Young and Reid Professors, dated 20th March, 1620.
11. Ditto, regulating the Precedency of Professors, 9th December, 1625.
12. Ditto, containing laws for the College, dated 3rd December, 1628; and also including Injunctions in February, 1626. (See No. 15.)
13. Ditto, appointing Charters Professor of Divinity, and Instructions as to the Teaching thereto, April and May, 1627.
14. Ditto, about Deprivation and Resignation of Reid Regent, dated 13th July, 1627.
15. Ditto, containing the Laws of the College, and the Orders and Injunctions of February. 1626, dated 3rd December, 1628.
16. Ditto, Regulations for the Magistrands' Class, 11th January, 1633.
17. Ditto, prohibiting Students from attending Burials, dated 3rd July, 1635.
18. Ditto, dismissing Brown and Rankine Regents, 5th September, 1638.
19. Ditto, regulating Office of Rector, and appointing Henderson, 8th January, 1640.
20. Ditto, ordering Laureation, 2nd April, 1640.
21. Ditto, anent the Laws of the College, 5th January, 1645.
22. Ditto, ditto, 10th April, 1645.
23. Copy Act of Council in regard to the Regents, and Regulations as to teaching, 12th April, 1647.
24. Ditto, ditto, 6th December, 1647.
25. Ditto, anent the electing of Rector, Assessors, Time of Meeting, &c., 27th December, 1647.
26. Ditto, anent Magistrands' Class, 16th April, 1652.
27. Ditto, appointing Council of the College, 12th December, 1656.
28. Ditto, anent Bursars, 10th March, 1658.
29. Ditto, ditto, 25th June, 1658.
30. Ditto, anent Scholars, 4th July, 1660.
31. Ditto, appointing a Laureation, 11th July, 1660.
32. Ditto, appointing a Committee for the Affairs of the College, 11th February, 1663.
33. Ditto, anent an Inventory of the Books in the Library, 22nd January, 1664.
34. Copy Act of Council as to Catalogue of College Library, 24th August, 1664.
35. Ditto, appointing the Provost to be always Rector, dated 10th November, 1665.
36. Ditto, as to Catalogue of College Library, 28th March, 1666.
37. Ditto, ordering the Principal and Regents to qualify, 4th January, 1667.
38. Ditto, as to Catalogue of College Library, 22nd April, 1668.
39. Ditto, ditto, and as to History of College, and Mr. Henderson to be paid 20*l.* Scots for his trouble, 1st August, 1673.
39* Act of Council respecting the Proceeding of Commission for visiting Colleges, 2nd November, 1675.
40. Ditto, appointing Professors of Medicine, 24th March, 1685.
41. Ditto, resolving to have two more Professors of Medicine, 4th September, 1685.
42. Copy Act of Council anent election of Halket and Pitcairne, 9th September, 1685.
43. Ditto, authorizing Laurence Dundas to be admitted a Regent, 28th November, 1690.
44. Ditto, as to signing the Confession of Faith by Bursars, 11th September, 1696.
45. Ditto, General Directions as to Library and Museum. 29th June, 1698.
46. Ditto, approving of certain Laws given in by the Masters of the College, 24th January, 1701.
47. Ditto, of Visitation at the College, on 15th February, 1703; and Statement of the Sums advanced by the Town for the Colleges from 1646 to 1703.
48. Ditto, Order as to Public Laurations, 12th May, 1703.
49. Copy of Act of Council anent Rarities for the College Museum, 19th May, 1703.
50. Ditto, Instructions to Professors, 2nd June, 1703.
51. Ditto, Installing Principal Carstairs, 4th June, 1703.
52. Ditto, Abbreviate of former Acts and additional Regulations, 3rd September, 1703; containing Prohibitions against the Regent's graduating without using the City Seal, &c.
53. Ditto, discharging the College Treasurer from paying the Master's or Regent's Salaries, and appointing Mr. Robert Stewart Regent, and declaring the Constitution of the College to be observed by the Professors, dated 22nd October, 1703.
54. Copy of Act of Council anent Graduations, 3rd May, 1704.
55. Ditto, regarding Laws of the College, 16th June, 1704.
56. Ditto, approving of Laws given in by the Masters of Colleges, 5th September, 1704.
57. Ditto, appointing a Laureation, 2nd April, 1707.
58. Ditto, fixing the Laws and Regulations as to teaching the Philosophical Class, 16th June, 1708.
59. Ditto, instituting the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, 16th June, 1708.
60. Ditto, instituting the Professorship of Greek, 16th June, 1708.

61. Copy of Visitation regarding the Laws of the College, 28th October, 1709.
62. Ditto, in regard to Students' Chambers, 13th December, 1717.
63. Ditto, Committee to consider present State of the College, 24th December, 1718.
64. Copy Act of Council, appointing Alexander Monro Professor of Anatomy, 22nd January, 1720.
65. Ditto, regarding a School of Anatomy, 24th August, 1720.
66. Ditto, agreeing that the Professors shall not be Ministers, 26th October, 1720.
67. Ditto, ditto, 2nd November, 1720.
68. Ditto, appointing Alexander Monro (of new) Professor of Anatomy, 14th March, 1722.
69. Ditto, appointing Dr. William Porterfield Professor of Medicine, 12th August, 1724.
70. Ditto, granting a Lease of a House belonging to the College, 11th November, 1724.
71. Ditto, appointing Andrew Sinclair and John Rutherford Professors of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Chemistry, 9th February, 1726,—only recorded 26th August, 1747.
72. Copy Act of Council, anent the Laws and Regulations of the College, 15th December, 1726.
73. Ditto, appointing Committee to consult Committee of Professors, 3rd January, 1727.
74. Ditto, delaying Visitation of the College, 10th February, 1727.
75. Ditto, appointing Colin Drummond Professor of Greek, and prescribing Regulations, and for the Election of another Professor by comparative trial, dated 4th and 5th February, 1730.
76. Ditto, allotting House to Professor of Hebrew, 14th February, 1733.
77. Ditto, in regard to Students' Chambers, 14 November, 1733.
78. Ditto, in regard to ditto, and Rental of Chambers, 19th December, 1733.
79. Copy Act of Council, decreet of Council anent Greek Class, 23rd January, 1734.
80. Ditto, . ditto, ditto, 11th September, 1734.
81. Ditto, appointing Visitation, 8th January, 1735.
82. Ditto, adjourning Visitation, 22nd January, 1735.
83. Ditto, appointing Dr. Alston Professor of Botany, 31st March, 1738.
84. Ditto, appointing Robert Smith Professor of Midwifery, 14th December, 1739.
85. Ditto, regarding Directions and Instructions given to Professors, 5th June, 1745.
86. Ditto, appointing Dr. Robert White Professor of Medicine, 26th August, 1747.
87. Ditto, appointing Drs. Plummer and Cullen Joint Professors of Medicine, 19th November, 1755.
88. Copy Act of Council, authorizing the Clerks to make out a Commission in favour of Dr. Munro, Professor of Medicine and Anatomy, 15th June, 1757.
89. Ditto, signing Commission in favour of Dr. Munro, 29th June, 1757.
90. Ditto, confirming Agreement in regard to the Library of the Corporation of Surgeons, 7th September, 1763.
91. Ditto, relative to the office of Professor of the Law of Nature and Nations, and containing a Letter from Principal Robertson, dated 22nd February, 1764.
92. Ditto, instituting Chairs of the Practice and Theory of Medicine, 12th April, 1769.
93. Ditto, appointing Dr. John Walker Professor of Natural History and Keeper of the Museum, 3rd November, 1779.
94. Copy Acts of Council, prohibiting the Rev. Mr. Logan from Lecturing in the College, 6th November, 1779.
95. Ditto, respecting the Punctual Attendance of the Professors, 5th April, 1780.
96. Ditto, appointing Professor of Hebrew, 2nd February, 1794.
97. Ditto, in regard to the Library, 13th September, 1809.
98. Ditto, in regard to Matriculation Fees, 21st August, 1811.
99. Ditto, in regard to ditto and Janitors' Fees, 11th September, 1811.
100. Ditto, augumenting the Fees of the Professors, 21st October, 1812.

NOTE.—*On the subject of these fees there has lately been some correspondence between the Town Council and the Senatus Academicus, which can be produced if required.*

101. Copy Act of Council, in regard to the Anatomical Museum, 1st March, 1823.
102. Ditto, containing new Commission in favour of Dr. Hamilton, 21st July, 1824.
103. Ditto Act of Visitation of the College, 10th November, 1825.
104. Ditto, directing to prepare Summons of Declarator against the Principal and Professors, 16th November, 1825.

Together with those Returns the Town Council delivered to the Commission:—

(1.)—A volume, containing an Index to Council Records in College matters, from the earliest period to 1813.

(2.)—A paper intituled, "Draft and other Minutes of Council," anent the College of Edinburgh, 1689 to 1695:

Besides other papers relating to Acts of Visitation, which will be noticed in the sequel.

2nd. As relates to Rules and Regulations, and Acts of Visitation by the Crown.
3rd. As relates to Rules and Regulations, and Acts of Visitation by Parliamentary Commissioners.
4th. As relates to Rules and Regulations, and Acts of Visitation by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or Commissioners from the several Universities.

The documents under these heads that lay on the table of the University Commission, related principally to the visitation of Parliamentary Commissioners of 1690—1702. *Few only of these documents were printed; of the rest the titles only are stated in the records of the Commission. The titles of the unprinted documents, and such of the documents as were printed, are here arranged in the order of date, a note being appended to each, marking from what quarter the document was received.*

T. C. *appended to the title, signifies that the document was obtained from the Town Council.*
R. O. *that the document was obtained from the Register Office.*
R. O. (1.) *that the document was obtained from the Register Office, and belongs to a collection of papers beginning with "Minute of the Commission for Schools and Colleges,* 31 *July,* 1699."

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R. O. (2.) *that the document was obtained from the Register Office, and belongs to a collection of papers, beginning with "Representation of the University of Glasgow against Edinburgh College, 1699."*

R. O. (3.) *that the document was obtained from the Register Office, and belongs to a collection of papers, beginning with "Instructions by the Commissioners appointed for visiting Universities, Colleges, and Schools, to the Committees delegate thereanent, 1690."*

E. C. L. *that the document was copied from the manuscript volume belonging to Edinburgh College Library, intituled, "Papers illustrative of the History and Institution of the University of Edinburgh, No. II."*

(1.)—Signature of Confirmation, in favour of the University of Edinburgh [not stated whence obtained]. 1688.

(2.)—Act of Visitation of Universities, Colleges, and Schools, 4th July, 1690. T. C.

VISITATION, 1690.

"Acts made by the Commission of Parliament, appoynted for visiting and regulating the Universities and Colledges of this Kingdom of Scotland, conform to ane Commission, granted by their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, and the Estates of Parliament, to the persones yairin named for that effect, of the date the fourth day of Jully j^{m} vj^{c} and nyntie yeares."

4th July, 1690.

Act for Visitation of Universities, Colleges, and Schools.

4 July, 1690. Our Sovereign Lord and Lady, the King and Queen's Majesties, and the three Estates of Parliament, considering how necessary it is for the advancement of religion and learning, and for the good of the church, and peace of the kingdom, that the universities, colleges, and schools, be provided and served with pious, able, and qualified professors, principals, regents, masters, and others, bearing office therein, well affected to their Majesties and the established government of church and state; therefore, their Majesties, with the advice of the said three Estates of Parliament, do statute, ordain, and enact, that from this time forth, no professors, principals, regents, masters, or others, having office in any university, college, or school, within this kingdom, be either admitted or allowed to continue in the exercise of their saids functions, but such as do acknowledge and profess, and shall subscribe to the confession of faith, ratified and approven by this present Parliament, and also swear and subscribe the oath of allegiance to their Majesties; and withal, shall be found to be of a pious, loyal, and peaceable conversation, and of good and sufficient literature and abilities for their respective employments, and submitting to the government of the church now settled by law; and albeit it be their Majesties' undoubted right and prerogative to name visitors, and cause visit the foresaid universities, colleges, and schools; yet, at this time, their Majesties are pleased to nominate and appoint, with advice and consent foresaid, the persons undernamed: viz. the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Argyle, Earl Crawford, &c. (Here sixty others, consisting of noblemen and gentlemen, are appointed visitors.) to the effect underwritten: viz. with full power and commission to them, or major part of them, hereby declared to be their quorum, to meet and visit all universities, colleges, and schools, within this kingdom, and to take trial of the present professors, principals, regents, masters, and others bearing office therein, according to the qualifications and rules above mentioned; and such as shall be found to be erroneous, scandalous, negligent, insufficient, or disaffected to their Majesties' government, or who shall not subscribe the confession of faith, swear and subscribe the oath of allegiance, and submit to the government of the church now settled by law, to purge out and remove: As also, to consider the foundations of the said universities, colleges, and schools, with the rents and revenues thereof, and how the same have been administered and managed, and to set down such rules and methods for the good management thereof, for hereafter: As likewise, for ordering the saids universities, colleges, and schools, and the professions and manner of teaching therein, and all things else relating thereto, as they shall think most meet and convenient, according to the foundations thereof, and consistent with the present established government of church and state; and to the effect, that these presents may be more surely execute, their Majesties, with advice foresaid, do further empower the foresaids persons visitors, or their quorum, to appoint committees of such numbers of their own members as they shall think fit, to visit the several universities and colleges within this kingdom, with the schools within the bounds to be designed to them, and that according to such instructions and injunctions as they shall think fit to give them; and to the effect, that upon report made by the said committee to the aforesaid visitors, or their quorum, they may proceed and conclude thereupon as they shall see cause; and their Majesties appoints the foresaids visitors to meet at Edinburgh, upon the 23rd day of July instant, for the first diet of their meeting, with power to them to adjourn and appoint their own meetings to such days and places as for thereafter they shall judge convenient; and this commission to endure aye and while their Majesties recall and discharge the same.

(3.)—Instructions by the Commissioners appointed for Visiting the Universities, Colleges, and Schools, to the Committees delegate theranent. 25th July, 1690. R. O. and R. O. (3.)

At Edinburgh, the twentyfifth day of July, j^{m} vj^{c} and ninety years.

The Instructions underwrytten, given by the Commissioners, appointed by Act of Parliament for visiting of Universities, Colledges, and Schools, to the severall Comitties of the saids visitors, conforme to the commissione and delegatione granted to them theranant of the date of thir presents.

25 July, 1690. *Imprimis.* That the committees enquire and take exact tryall of the Masters, Professors, Principalls, Regents, &c. if any of them be eronious in doctrine, and as to popish, arminiane, and sociniane principles, which is to be searched from their dictats, or to receave informatione from other persons who

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have been conversant with them or heard them. 2do, To inquire and take tryall if any of the masters, &c. be scandalous or guilty of immoralities in yr life and conversatione. 3tio, To try if any of the masters be negligent, and to inquire how many conveniendums they keep in the day, and what tyme they meet, and how long they continue thes meetings, and how the masters attends and keeps them, and what disciplen they exerce upon the scholars for ther immoralities and nonattendances; and particularly to enquire at the masters anent the office of Hebdomodares, and how faithfully that is exercessed, and how oft they examin their schollers on ther dictates, and to take tryall what paines they take to instruct ther scholars in the principles of Christianity, and what books they teach yranent for the subject of ther sacred lessons, and what caire they take of ther scholars keeping the kirk and examining them yrefter. 4to, To enquire as to ther sufficiency, and that ther dictates be searched, and if they be suspect of insufficiencie, to aske questions and examine them as the committy shall think fitt. 5to, To enquire and take tryall what hes bein the carriage of the masters, &c. since the late hapy revolutione as to ther Majesties government, and ther coming to the Croune; and to enquire into ther dictates or papers emitted by them, what are their principles as to the constitutione of the government by King and Parliament. 6to, Likewayes, to call for the foundationes and lawes of the Universities, and to consider how they are observed, and to try how they have managed their revenues, and specially anent the mony given for buying bookes for ther liberaries; and any modifications, stents, collections, and vacant stipents, and other monies given on any account to the said colledges, and if the mortifications for the severall professiones be rightly applied. 7mo, To enquire and try the Professores of Divinity, what subjects of divinity they teach, and what bookes they recomend to ther theologues, and if they be remise and cairles in causing yr theologues have yr homolies and exegesses, and frequently dispute on points of divinity as is required. 8vo, To enquire at the saids haill masters, &c. if they will subscribe the confessione of faith, and swear and take the oath of allegance to ther Majesties King William and Queen Mary, and to subscribe the certificate and assurance ordained to be taken by an act of Parliament in July, 1690, and if they will declare that they doe submitt to the church government as now established by law. 9no, That the committy appoint such of the masters as they shall find cause to attend the nixt general meeting of the commissione, which order shall be equivalent as if a citation should be given to them for that effect.

N.B.—*The Instructions issued in the years* 1695 *and* 1699, *by the Commission for visiting the Colleges, to its Committees, were verbatim the same with the preceding ones, having only the following clause in addition, viz.: "That in case of the Members of the Universities, Colleges, and Schools, who are to be visited, shall be guilty of contumacy of the orders of the Committee, or shew themselves anyways disrespectful thereunto, it shall be leisum to the Committees to imprison, fine, or suspend any of the saids Professors or Masters, as they shall see cause."*

(4.)—Warrant for citing the Keepers of the Libraries of the Universities and Colleges of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. 1690. R. O. (3.)

(5.)—Commission for Visiting the College of Edinburgh [date not stated]. T. C.

(6.)—Report of the Committee for Visiting the College of Edinburgh, and recommending deprivation of some Professors [no date]. R. O.

(7.)—Proceedings against certain of the Professors of the College of Edinburgh, before the Commission of Visitation in 1690. R. O. (2.)

(8.)—Acts of the Commission for Visiting Universities, Colleges, and Schools, constituted by Act of Parliament. 1690—9. T. C.

(9.)—Acts by the Commission for Visiting and Regulating Universities. 1690—5. T. C.

(10.)—Excerpt Acts of the Commission of Parliament for visiting Universities, Colleges, and Schools. 1690—5. T. C.

(11.)—Act of the Commission as to Qualification of Masters and Regents. 27th September, 1690. [Not stated whence obtained].

At Edinburgh, the twentie-seventh day of September, j^{m} vj^{c} and nyntie yeares.

27 September, 1690.

The Lords and others of the Commission of Parliament, appoynted for visitation of Universities, Colledges, and Schooles, taking to their consideration how necessar it is that the Universities and Colledges within this kingdom, be provyded with pious, learned, and well-qualified Masters or Regents, and that in all tyme comeing none be admitted Masters or Regents of the saides Universities and Colledges, but such as are so qualified, and to the effect that their qualificationes may be the better knowen, the Lords and others of the aforesaid Commission, do hereby statute, enact and declare, that in all tyme comeing, no Regent or Master of a class (albeit they have ane presentation yairto) be admitted or received in any University or Colledge within this kingdom, without ane previous tryall; and program to be affixt upon the gates of the University or Colledge into which he is to be receaved, inviteing all persones to be present and dispute for the place, and in case at the day affixt, any person compear and offer to dispute with the person sua presented upon any problematical subject, it is hereby declared, that he shall be holden and obleist to dispute with any person sua offering to compete, and als that he undergoe ane tryall by examination or otherwayes, as the Judges of the said Universitie or Colledge shall think fitt, and which Judges, all advyseing of the dignitie and merit of the parties competeing, are to consider, not only the abilities and learning of the said parties, but also their piety, good life and conversation, their prudence, fittness for the place, affection for the government of church and state now established, and their other good qualificationes complexly, and the partie most worthy is to be preferred to the said place, and in case any Master or Regent shall hereafter be received into any of the saides Universities or Colledges without undergoing the forsaid tryall by program and dispute in case of competition, their admission is hereby declared voyd and null, with this provision alwayes, that

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the Principalls, Professors of Divinitie and other Professores in the saids Universities and Colledges, shall not be holden to undergoe any such tryall at their admissiones, but, that they shall be presented, admitted and received as formerly.

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1 September, 1692.

(12.)—Acts of Commissioners from Universities. 15th September, 1692. T. C.

(13.)—Overtures for the Visitation of Colleges, to begin September 15, 1692, presented to the Commission by the Delegates from the different Universities. E. C. L.

1st. That a good correspondence be establisht betwixt the severall Universityes.

2nd. That it may come under consideration, whither it shall be left to the arbitrement of the respective regents to teach what systeme of philosophie they please (as has been practised for a long time bygone) or that a common course be condescended upon and taught by all.

3rd. If, in this alteration, the writing of dictates be laid aside, and the teaching a printed course introduced; quæritur, if there should not be fewer dyets of attendance for the professors than formerly.

4th. That none be admitted bajans, who have not learned their grammar, and made competent proficiency in the Latin authors; and that none be admitted semies, in one colledge who have not been at another before (foreigners always excepted), or who have learned the Greek grammar, and can expound and resolve the New Testament, or at least the four Evangelists.

5th. That some expedients may be fallen upon for makeing bursers more obsequious and tractable, or for retrenching their numbers, which increasing, proves burdensome and inconvenient. This has been practised formerly.

6th. That some discreet methods be taken for causeing the Latine be more generally and accurately spoken in the colleges.

7th. That the students of divinity be obliged to attend more punctually the professor of Hebrew lessons, as also the Principall's lessons.

8th. That in each of the universities, ane Orator Academicus be nominat yearly.

9th. That the design of monethly exercises be revived and prosecuted.

10th. That the records of every college be diligently searched into, for publishing a fuller and exacter notitia of the universitys than is yet extant.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COLLEGE OF EDINBURGH IN PARTICULAR.

First. That we humbly desire of the magistrats, a transcript of all the papers relating to the college, as the foundation thereof, the particular mortifications, &c., all which were formerly deposited in the Bibliothec, and were only transported thence in Sir Andrew Ramsay's time.

Secondly. To desire a signature from his Majesty, renewing and confirming all the grants of his royall predecessors to the said college, with a novodamus of all things requisite for the good of the society.

Thirdly. To petition his Majesty for a part of the bishops' revenues, to these following purposes:—

1st. For settling new professions yet wanting, as of law and physic, which would be very useful and beneficiall to the nation.

2nd. To be a yearly fund for enriching the library with all new books that shall be published, and such old ones as are wanting; and for furnishing it with mathematical instruments.

3rd. For augmenting of the regents' salaries, they having only at present 400 merks a-piece, especially ane entire mortification of Mr. William Tweedies, which they formerly enjoyed, being lost through mismanagement.

4th. For compleating the college steeple, which stands unfinished.

5th. For building of lodgings to the masters.

6th. For buying in of ground very conveniently adjacent for that effect last mentioned, as also for being gardens and orchards, &c.

7th. For building more chambers to accommodate the students, and for other pious uses.

(14.)—Protestation that the Commissioners of Parliament for visitation of Colleges are not prejudicial to the good town of Edinburgh's right of Patronage. T. C.
Indorsed "Sir Robert Chiesly was Provost in 1694—1695."

(15.)—Act eximeing Masters or Regents transported to undergoe the Tryall within wryten. 4th February, 1695. R. O. (3.)

Edinburgh the fourth day of February, j^m^ vj^c^ and ninty-fyve years.

4 February, 1695.

The Commission of Parliament, appoynted for visiting Universities, Colledges and Schooles, do hereby enact and declare, that no master or regent, who, hereafter shall be transported from one college to another, shall be subject or lyable to undergoe the tryall, appoynted by ane former act of the commission, dated the twenty-seventh day of September, j^m^ vj^c^ and nyntie years, and notwithstanding yairof.

(16.)—Act directing Accounts of the Foundations and Mortifications left to the several Colleges, and of the Salaries of Masters and Professors to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Commission. 4th February, 1695. R. O. (3.)

The Commission of Parliament, appoynted for visiting Universities, Colledges and Schooles, do hereby appoynt and ordain, the professores, masters, and other overseers of the haill universities and colledges, within this kingdom, to transmit ane account to the clerk of the commission, of their severall foundationes and mortificationes made and left to them, and what sallaries the severall masters and professors have allowed them, and how the rents and revenues of the saids universities and colledges, are presently managed and employed, and ordaines the University of St. Andrewes particularlie, to send ane account of the half moneths cess, given to that universitie by the Parliament, and how the same hes been employed, and appoynts the forsaids accompts to be sent, betwixt and the first Munday of April next.

(17.)—Report of the Committee appoynted for preparing Acts and Overtures anent Universities, Colledges, and Schools. 4th February, 1695. R. O. (3.)

1st. It is the opinion of the committee, that the professor of the Greek tounge be fixed to the class,

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their being far fewer eminent in that skill than in philosophy, and that nothing be taught that year but Greek.

2nd. That the samen year the logicks be taught, without mixture of what concerns metaphysicks, and that therewithall the common terms, notiones, and axioms, be taught.

3rd. That in the third class, the ethicks, generall and speciall, the practice of oratry, and also the general physicks, be taught.

4th. That in the fourth class there be taught the speciall physicks and the pneumatologia.

5th. It is also the opinion of the committee, that the hebdomader be obleidged to ly within the colledge the tyme of his office, and that he visite the students in their chambers every morning befor six of the clock, and every evening at nyne of the clock.

6th. That all masters or regents, and also the students in the seaverall universities and colledges within this kingdome, be obleidged to wear constantly gownes the tyme of the sitting of the colledges, and the regents or masters shall be obleidged to wear black gownes, and the students red gownes, that thereby the students may be discurraged from vageing or vice.

7th. That at the tyme of the laureatione, the students be strictly and exactly examined by the principalls and regents, and that, at ther promotion, ther be distinctione made by the masters of some of the pregnant spirits in the class, who are to (be) called by ther name in order before the rest of the class, and that none receave degries but these that are qualified.

8th. That in tyme coming, noe persone be admitted ane professor or regent in any university or colledge within this kingdome, to have the governing of students, unless they be of the aige of twenty-one years compleit at least.

9th. As also, that the masters and regents of all universities and colledges within this kingdome, doe begine the teaching of ther course for the subsequent year upon the first lawfull day of November, and to continue teaching till the last day of June thereafter, except the regent of the magistrand class, who is to continow teaching untill the ffirst day of May yearly.

10th. As also, that it should be enacted, that noe student shall be heireafter admitted into any colledge who has bein any former years studieing in any other colledge, unless he produce sufficient testificats of his good behaveour, signed by his regent or the principall of the colledge where he last studied, and which testificate they shall be obliged to grant when required, unless they can give very pregnant reasones for ther refuiseing: and if the masters, being required, shall refuse to grant the saids testificats without just cause, then it shall be leisum to any colledge to which the student applyes, to receave him, without obleidging him to produce the said testificate.

11th. And also, that in tyme comeing, the students shall not spend ther tyme in wryting ther courses of philosophie in ther class, but in place therof, that there be ane printed course thought upon, and to that end, that tymeouse intimation be given to the professors and masters of the haill universities and colledges within this kingdome, to send two of their number from every colledge to Edinburgh, the last Wednesday of July nixt to come, and sufficiently instructed to meitt with these of the Commission of Parliament, appoynted for visitation of universities, colledges, and schools, and to advyse and consult with them what methode should be fallen upon for writing and printing an uniforme course of philosophie to be heirefter taught in all the colledges.

12th. As also, that when the commissioners from the severall colledges meit the last Weddinsday of Jully nixt, that they then take to ther consideration how expedient it will be for the haill colledges to meitt by ther delegats every year, and report ther opinion, with ther reasones for the same, to the ginerall meitting of the commission or ther committee.

13th. It is also the opinion of the committee, that the severall classes in the colledges, when they first enter and convein, be all publictly examined in the common hall, in presence of the principall and haill regents of the colledge, who shall all be obleidged to convein for ther saids examinationes.

14th. That all bursers be strictly examined every year, and that such as doe not deuly attend and make sufficient proficiencie in ther studies, be turned out of ther burseries.

15th. That every year the regents of the saids severall classes be obleidged to teach to ther students some rudiements of the mathematicks, with ther courses, yearly.

16th. That it be recommended to the principall, professors, and regents, to receave none into the colledges, but upon strict tryall of ther proficiencie in the Latine and Greek tongues respective.

17th. The committee are of opinion, that untill ther be ane printed course of philosophie composed, that the regents shall be obleidged yearly to produce and show, in the beginning of the year, to the principall or dean of faculty of the colledge, the dictats that he is to teach his students the year following, and that these dictats are and shall be subject and lyable to the amendments and correction of the principall and faculty of the colledge.

That at the yearly laureations in the respective colledges, that there be honourable mention made of their founders and benefactors by public recitall.

(18.)—Report of the Committee to be sent to all the Universities, 4th February, 1695, R. O. (3.)

Edinburgh the said ffourth day of February I^m VI^c and nynety-ffyve years..

The Commission of Parliament appoynted for visiting Universities, Colledges, and Schooles, having heard the report of the Committee of their number appoynted for preparing acts and overtures anent universities, colledges and schooles, read over in their presence, they do appoynt the clerk to send to every universitie and colledge within this kingdom, ane full double of the act and overture contained in the report prepared by the Committee, to the effect they may consider and deliberat upon the same, and send their respective opiniones thairanent to the said Commission of Parliament, betwixt and the first Munday of Aprile next to come, att which tyme the Commission will take the said report to their consideration, with the opinion of the severall colledges thairanent, and reduce such of them into acts as they shall think fit and expedient.

4 February, 1695.

(19.)—The humble Opinion of the Faculty of the University of Edinburgh, about the Overtures the Honourable Commission of Parliament for visiting Colleges and Schooles. Aprile 1, 1695. R. O. (1.)

1st. As to the first, wee agree to the fixation of a Greek professor; provided that it be delayed till a vacancy happen; and that then a program be issued forth *in hunc effectum.*

1 April, 1695.

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2rd. Agrees to the second, in case no Greek be taught that year after the beginning of November.

3rd. and 4th. To the third and fourth agrees unanimouslie.

5th. Consents to the fifth, where there is a competent number of students lyeing within the college, as required to be visited.

6 h. As for the sixth, about wearing gouns, it was never practised in this college; nor imposed at the oundation of it, because of our different circumstances from other universities in this kingdome. And this imposition would readily drive away the nobility and gentry to other places of education. But as for the masters walking the streets in their gouns, it would appear somewhat singular and anti ue, if in the meanwhile none of other learned professions did the like. We can assign manifold reas ns further, if it be needfull.

7th. To the seventh, agrees to a strict examination, and to the graduating none but those that are tolerablie qualified. But as for the circulation, it was never in use here, and is laid aside in the other colleges, because of the manifold inconveniences attending it.

8th. As to the eighth agrees, *cæteris paribus*.

9th. To the ninth agrees.

10th. We homologat the tenth in all points.

11. Agrees to the eleventh, when it can be conveniently done.

12th, 13th, and 14th. Agrees to the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth.

15th. Assents to the fifteenth, *salvo jure* of the Professor of Mathematics.

16th. Agrees to the sixteenth.

17th. The seventeenth is not easily practicable; but it shall be endeavoured.

18th. The last is a laudable custome.

Laus Deo.

Note.—*The opinions of the other Universities respecting the overtures in question are printed in the volumes severally relating to those universities.*

(20.) Act of the Commission, directing the Universities and Colleges to send Delegates to meet the Commission in July. 14th May, 1695.

Edinburgh, the fourteenth day of May, j^m vj^c and nyntie-fyve yeares.

14May, 1693.

The Commission of Parliament appointed for visitation of Universities, Colledges, and Schools, do hereby enact and ordain, that the haill universities and colledges within this kingdom, do send two of their number from every colledge to Edinburgh, the last Wednesday of July next to come, well and sufficiently instructed, to meet with the said commission of Parliament, and to advise and consult with them anent ane uniforme course of philosophie, to be hereaftter taught in all the colledges, and anent any thing els relateing to the universityes and colledges of this kingdom; and appointes the clerk to give tymeous intimation of this act to the saides severall universities and colledges, that they may give due obedience hereunto, as they will be answerable.

[Not stated whence obtained.]

(21.)—Acts of the Commission of Parliament for visiting Colleges. 15th May, 1695. R. O. (3.)

Edinburgh, the ffufeteinth day of May, I^m VI^c and nynety ffyve years.

15 May, 1695.

The which day the Commission of Parliament appointed for visiting Universities, Colledges, and Schoolls, takeing to ther consideration the acts and overtures formerly prepared by ane committee of ther number, with ane ordinance of the Commission, appointeing the saids overtures to be transmitted to the seaveral universities and colledges within this kingdome, for ther opinion thereanent; together with the reports from the principalls, professors, and masters of the saids respective universities and Colledges, anent the saids overtures.

The Commission superceids to make any act or statute for ffixing the regent of the Bagan class, or appointing what shall be taught to the students the four years they are in the colledge, specified in the first four articles of the said report, untill the last Weddinsday of Jully next to come, which is the day appointed for ane meitting of the haill seaverall colledges by ther delegats with the Commission of Parliament, att which tyme the Commission declairs they will consider the saids first ffour articles.

The Commission approves the fyfth article, and statuts and appoynts the hebdomodars to lye within the colledge the tyme of his office, and that he visite the students in ther chambers every morning before six of the clock, and every evening befor nyne of the clock.

The Commission approves the sixth article, and statuts and enacts, that all the students in the severall universities and colledges within this kingdome be obleidged to wear constantly gownes dureing the tyme of the sitting of the colledge, and that the regents or masters be obliged to wear black gownes, and the students read gownes, that therby vageing and vice may be discurradged; and in regaird the wairing of gownes hes never been in custome in the Colledge of Edinburgh, the Commission doe herfor recommend to the masters of that colledge to endeavour to bring the custome of wearing gowns ther in practice.

The Commission appoynts and enacts as to the seaventh article, that at the time of the laureation the students be strictly examined in presence of the masters and regents publictly, and that none receave the degrie of master of airts but such as shall be found sufficiently qualified by the faculty of the colledge. And alse, that none receave degrie who are vitiouse and guilty of immoralities, untill they satisfie the masters as to ther amendment of lyfe.

Approves the eight article, and enacts, that no person in tyme comeing be admitted ane professor or regent in any university or colledge within this kingdome to have the government of students, unless they be at least of the aige of twenty-one years compleit.

Approves the nynth article, and enacts, that the masters and regents of all the universities within this kingdome doe begine the teaching of ther course for the subsequent year upon the first lawfull day of November yearly, and to continow teaching till the last day of June therefter, except the regent of the Magistrand class, who is to continow teaching till the first day of May yearly, but (without) prejudice, nevertheless, to the colledges who are in use to convein sooner, that they convein conforme to ther former custome; but not to begine the work of the following year till the first of November.

Approves the tenth article, and enacts, that noe student shall be heirefter admitted unto any Col-

ledge who have bein any former years studieing in any other colledge, unless he produces sufficient testificats of his good behaveour, signed by the principall or regent of the colledge where he last studied; and which testificats they shall be obleidged to grant when required, unless they can give very pregnant reasones for ther refuiseing. And if the masters, being required, shall refuse to grant the saids testificats without just cause, then it shall be leisum to any colledge to which the student applyes, to receave him, without obleidgeing him to produce the said testificate.

As also, the commission enacts, that noe student haveing finished his course in one colledge, shall be allowed to take his degries in ane other colledge, without the consent of the masters of these colledges where he finished his studies. And which consent the masters who administrats the degrie shall be obleidged to keep for ther warrand.

The commission approves the thirtein article, and statuts and appoynts, that the severall classes within the colledges, when they first enter and convein, be all publictly examined in the common hall, in presence of the principall and haill regents of the colledge, who shall all be obleidged to convein for the saids examinationes. And ffarder ordaine, that the haill students shall be obleidged to enter to ther respective classes yearly befor the public examinationes, with certificatione if they failzie to enter in due time, they shall not be therefter admitted, without ane excuse that shall satisfie the masters. And if the excuse be admitted, the student shall undergoe the same publict examination as iff he hade entered in due tyme. And sicklyke the Commission appoynts that the haill classes be also publictly examined in the end of the year, befor they be dismissed, and that none desert ther class, whill the saids examinationes be over, without ane licence from ther master. And befor the said licence be granted, the student shall undergo the said publict examination; certifieing such as goe away befor the saids examinationes, and without licence, they shall not be promotted to ane higher class the next year.

Approves the fourteinth article, and appoynts, that all bursers be most strictly examined, and that such as doe not dewly attend and make good proficiencie in ther studies, be turned out of ther burseries; and that none be receaved bursers, unless they bring sufficient testificats of ther good behaveour from the presbytery, minister or kirk-session of the paroch where they dwell, and produce the samen befor ther admission.

Approves the fyfetein article, and statuts, that every year the regents of the severall classes be obleidged to teach ther students some rudiments of the mathematicks with ther courses.

The sixtein article anent the tryall of students of ther proficiencie in the Greik and Latine tounge delayed till the last Weddinsday of Jully next.

Approves the seaventeinth article, and enacts, that untill there be a printed course of philosophie composed, that the regents shall be obleidged to produce and show to the principall or dean of faculty of the colledge, the dictats that he is to teach his students yearly; and that these dictats are and shall be subject and lyable to the amendment and correctione of the principall and faculty of the colledge. And which dictats must be shown befor the same be taught.

Approves the eightein article, and enacts, that at the yearly laureationes in the respective Colledges, ther be honourable mention made of the founders and benefactors be publict recitall.

(22.)—Extract Acts of the Commission of Parliament for visiting Universities, Colleges, and Schools. 15th May, 1695. R. O. (3.)

(24.)—Minutes of the Commission. 31st July and 1st August, 1695. R. O. (1.)

(25.)—Answers by the Commissioners of the four Universities, to the Queries proposed by the Commission of the Visitatione of Colleges, July 31, 1695. Edinburgh. R. O. (3.)

My Lords,

31 July, 1695.

Wee haveing taken to consideratione the questions proposed by your Lordships, as to the fitnes of a printed course of philosophy, do chearfully concurr to forward the same, not doubteing but your Lordships will, at the same tyme, be carefull to prevent the inconveniences which attend all changes, and may attend this change of the method of learneing; and as to the way of putting this in practice, wee humbly conceive that the best way will be, by causeing compose a compleat systeme of philosophy as speedly as may be, to be taught in all the universities at once; for wee cannot think it adviseable, that any course already printed can be fit, for the following reasons.

1mo, It is altogether dishonourable to the universities, and the famed learneing of the natione, that a course of philosophy should be made the standard and course, by authority established, which none belonging to any of the universities have composed. 2do, Nor, when we have seriously perpended the several courses of philosophy which are extant, can wee find any that wee can recommend or think fitt to be taught, for not only wee cannot think on any one wholl course of philosophy wryte by any one man; but wee can not find any one intire pairt of philosophy, which wee can recomend as sufficient to be taught; for many of them ar wryte by popish professors, and therin they cunningly insinuate the heretical tenets, mixing them with their philosophy, which are not so easily discerneable by the youth; nor are the courses of philosophy wryte, and calculate to be taught the youth, but rather to shew the mens pairts who write the same, and for the use of these who have made progress in philosophy. The course that runs fairest is *Philosophia vetus et nova;* which is done by a Popish author, and smells rank of that religione, but therein the logicks are barren, and nothing of the topicks. The metaphysicks barren, the ethicks erroneous, and the physicks too prolix for *ars cogitandi;* though it be a pretty book, yet can not be the standard to be taught, laboureing with obscurity, fit only for the more adult, and not intelligible by youths; short in the topicks, and runs out in many digressiones idly, and makes use of Protestant arguments as examples of sophisms: and his treatise *de methodo* is very dangerous. Derodon, his large logicks are too prolix, his contracts are very defective, his ethicks hardly deserve that name, running only out *de libero arbitrio, &c.* and his physicks only some generall questions. Burgesdick's logicks have only positive doctrine, and none of the disputes which are absolutely necessary for the youth in their logicks, to fitt them to dispute; nor gives he arguments and reasons for what he sayes.

Henry Moor's ethicks can not be admitted, being grossly Arminian, particularly in his notione *de libero arbitrio.* Mr. Gauen, he is prolix in his didacticks, and obscure in his elenticks, bringing in many heterogenous things. De Frize, his determinationes ontologick and pnewmatologica, ar nothing but mere theses, and so too short and defective. His exercitationes ar only miscellany questions.

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Le Clerk is merely scepticall and Socinian: for Cartesius, Rochault, and others of his gang, beside what may be said against their doctrine, they all labour under this inconveniency, that they give not any sufficient account of the other hypotheses, and of the old philosophy which must not be rejected, and were never designed to be taught to students. And so upon the wholl, wee can not think on any course of philosophy extant sufficient to be taught; and though we would, ther is this other insuperable difficulty in teaching any printed course whatsomever, and that is, that coppies cannot be gott of any one book to serve the students in the universities, against the colledges sitt down, nor can they ever be hade of any one of these books till reprinted, and so we humbly conceive the method hitherto keeped, may be continued till our printed course be ready. As for fixeing the Bajan class, that thereby the students may be more skilled in that language, wee humbly suppose that the fixatione of the Bajan class, and placeing one of the present professors of philosophy as professor of Greek, will be hard, being a very great prejudice to the persons themselves, and no advantage to learning: for he cannot teach more Greek in one year than what is done yearly by all the regents; and if it be designed that the students in other years may be taught Greek, that may be provided that some tyme be allowed in every class every week, to instruct them both in Greek and Latin, at least in some of the criticisms thereof: but if the designe be to provide ane eminent professor in the Greek language, that will take tyme, and the present professors of philosophy continued till a vaicancy be in each university, and then a professor may be fixed as is proposed.

And all allongst we humbly begg the honourable commissione may consider the severall foundationes of the universities, that no entrenchments may be made thereon, when it may be otherwise ordered, in respect the Parliament, in their acts, hath so great a regaird to the severall foundations of the universities, as they express.

(26.) Act anent the composing a Course of Philosophy, to be taught in all the Colleges, &c. 1st August, 1695. R. O. (1.)

Acts and Regulations of the Commissioners of Visitation.

Edinburgh, the first day of August, j^{m} vj^{c} and nyntie-fyve yeares.

1 August, 1695.

The Commission of Parliament for visiting Universities and Colledges, having mett with the delegates sent from the severall colledges, and heard them both *scripto* and *viva voce* anent ane uniform printed course of philosophie to be hereafter taught, do statute, enact, and ordain, That the ordinary custome of dictating and writeing of notes in the classes be discharged from and after the moneth of October j^{m} vj^{c} and nyntie-sex yeares; and ordain, That in place yairof there be a printed course or systeme of philosophy composed, to be taught in all the colledges. And the commission appoyntes the faculties of philosophie in the severall colledges to compile the said systeme; and for that end ordaines the said faculty of every colledge to meetand conveen, and to appoynt ane or mae of the regents of the said faculty, to compile that part of the course appoynted for each colledge's share; and ordaines the person or persones sua to be appoynted, to perform and doe the work that the faculty layes upon them: and if they refuse or faill in the performance yairof, the commission declares he or they shall *ipso facto* be exauctorat and deprived of their office. And ffarder, the commission appoyntes the said systeme or course of philosophie to be composed by the faculties of the severall colledges, conform to the division following, viz. That the logicks and generall metaphysicks be composed by the two colledges of St. Andrews, and the generall and speciall ethicks by the colledge of Glasgow; the generall and speciall physicks by the two colledges of Aberdeen, and the pneumaticks or speciall metaphysicks by the colledge of Edinburgh; and appoints the faculty of each of the saids colledges to give in a scheme, of what pointes and articles they are to treat of in each of their parts of the said work, to the commission of Parliament, or their committee, against the first Wednesday of October next; and appointes the several colledges to keep a correspondence amongst themselves during their writing of their several parts of the said work, and that they send parcells of their writings to each colledge, that the same may be revised, and that each of the saids colledges be assistant to others for the better carrying on of the said work. And the commission appointes a generall meeting of the haill colledges by their delegates, to be att Edinburgh the first Wednesday of Jully next to come, att which tyme they are to revise the whole systeme and course of philosophy, which is hereby appoynted to be in readiness against the said day. And that they present the same to the said commission of Parliament, that the same may be approven, and putt to the press against the first day of August yairafter. And the commission recommends to the faculties of the severall colledges, that they be exact and diligent in composeing the said systeme, for the nation's and their own credit, with as much succinctness as can be; and for their encouragement, the commission declares they will write to the Secretary of State to interpose with his Majesty, that he would be pleased to give a gratification of ffiftie pound sterling to each colledge at the compleating of the said work.

The Commission of Parliament for visiting Universities and Colledges, do statut and enact, that hereafter none be admitted into the first class (commonly called the Bajan class) of any colledge of this kingdom, but upon strict tryall of their proficiencie in the Latine tongue, and that none be admitted or received into the Semi class, but upon strict tryall of their proficiencie in the Greek tongue.

The commission considering, that by their Act, dated the first day of August, j^{m} vi^{c} and nyntie-fyve yeares, they have appoynted the faculties of the severall colledges of this kingdom, to compose a systeme of philosophie, according as the several parts yairof are divyded among them, and that the colledges are appoynted to give in a scheme, of what poyntes and articles they are to treat of in each of their parts of the said work, to the commission of Parliament, or their committee, against the first Wednesday of October next; and it being necessarie, that in case yair be not then a full meeting of the commission, that yair be a committie appoynted to receive in the saides schemes from the severall colledges, that the work be not delayed, therefore the commission appoyntes Patrick Lord Polwarth, Sir David Home of Crocerig, and Sir William Hamilton of Whytelaw, both senators of the College of Justice, Mr. John Law, Mr. George Campbell, Mr. Gilbert Rule, Mr. George Meldrum, and Mr. David Blair, ministers, Mr. James Smollett, one of the commissaries of Edinburgh, or any fyve of them, to be ane committee, to meet the said first Wednesday of October next, and to receive in the saids schemes to be sent to them from the severall colledges, and to revise and consider the same, and to approve or amend them as they shall think fitt; and to doe all other things necessar and needfull yairanent.

The Commission of Parliament, for visiting Universities and Colledges, considering their former Act, dated the fifeteen day of May last, anent the masters admitting of excuses from their students for their late entering to the colledge, and granting licence to remove yairfrom befor the tyme appoynted

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by the said Act: The commission appoyntes, that all the saids excuses to be admitted, or licences to be granted by the master or regent, shall be alwayes with consent of the principall of the colledge.

The Commission of Parliament appoynted for visiting of Universities and Colledges, statutes and ordaines, that the masters and students of the severall colledges be obliged carefully to attend the publick worship together on the Lord's day; and that after the afternoon's sermon, the regents and students conveen in their severall classes; and that the students give ane account to the regents of what they heard that day: And also, the commission appoyntes, that the regents be obliged to have ane sacred lesson weekly, and that they require ane account yairof from their students on Munday morning, or on the Saturday afternoon, where it is customary; and that the regents cause the students repeat the catechisme, and teach and explain to them the confession of faith, and any other author that shall be agreed unto by the respective faculties of the severall universities and colledges.

(27.)—Instructions from the Committee of the said Commission. 4th Oct. 1695. E. C. L.

(28.)—Minutes of the Commission of Parliament for the Visitation of Colleges and Schools, at Edinburgh. 8th June, 1696. R. O. (3.)

(29.)—Minutes of the Commission of Parliament. 1st July, 1696. R. O. (3.)

(30.)—Minutes of the Commission of Parliament. 15th July, 1696. R. O. (3.)

(31.)—Act of Commission anent the orderly and due transmitting 'of the several parts of the designed course of Philosoyhy.'—[Not signed.] 15th July, 1696. E. C. L.

(32.)—Minutes of Commission for visiting the Colleges. 16th Nov. 1696. R. O. (3.)

(33.)—Minutes of the Commission of Parliament. 23rd Nov. 1696. R. O. (1.)

(34.)—Account of Debts due by the good Town of Edinburgh to the College thereof. 1696. R. O. (2.)
(Printed under Orders IX. and X. of this Appendix.)

(35.)—Act of the Privy Council, appointing new diet to the Commission. 13th Dec. 1696. E. C. L.

(36.)—Minutes of the Commission of Parliament. 9th July, 1697. R. O. (1.)

(37.)—Letter by the Earl of Marchmont, Preses, anent the Course of Philosophy, to the Principal of the King's College of Edinburgh. To be communicated 7th Oct. 1697. E. C. L.

(38.)—The State of the College of Edinburgh, giving an account of the whole Revenue thereof, and the Salaries of the Professors, Masters, and Bursars of the said College, for 1st Nov. 1696, to 1st Nov. 1697. R. O. (2.)
(Printed under Orders IX. and X. of this Appendix.)

(39.)—Minutes of the Commission for Visiting Universities. 3rd June, 1698. R. O. (1.)

(40.)—Act of Commission for transmitting 'Copies of the Logicks and Metaphysicks to each one of the other Colleges.' 3rd Jan. 1698. E. C. L.

(41.)—Minutes of the Commission for Visiting Colleges. 10th Jan. 1698. R. O. (1.)

(42.)—Minutes of the said Commission. 31st Jan. 1698. R. O. (1.)

The Lord Crocerig chosen Preses.

The Commissione to the Comitie with the instructiones read.

31 January, 1698.

Mr. Traill admitted a member, having taken the oaths; the Colledge Theasurer gave in a protestation to save the touns rights; Mr. Rule, the Principall, called and asked as to the articles of the instructions, to the first article answered, That he knows of no Arminian, Socinian, or Popish principles taught, but that ther are some philosophick poynts taught, with which he is not fully satisfied; but he can pass no opinion whether or no the same be erroneous, untill these courses presently lyeing befor the Commission be adjusted. To the second answers, He knowes nothing of it. To the third answers, He knowes nothing of it. To the third, as to the conveniendums, They keep thrie conveniendums on from 7 to 9, and the second from 10 to 12, and in the afternones the bagans and batchelers meets on day, and the semes and magistrands on an other day in the afternoon from 2 to 4, and this they doe on thrie dayes in the week, viz. Munday, Wednsday, and Fryday, and the fornoon meetings are every week day; and that the masters doe keep the dyets pretty weill; and for the nonattendance they pay a mulct, and for ther immoralities they hear of, and that both principall and masters have their public and private censures. The publick censure gives up accompt of their immoralities, and that the private censure sometymes give up accompts of what they hear, whilk is not considerable. And when he hears of any, he rebooks them. As to the hebdomadares office, all that he does here is, that they are obleist to be heir sometyme befor the ordinar dyets of meeting, to keep good order among the students, which is practised, *per vices*, weekly. To the article of examining the students, answers, That they go through them by the catallogues; but the masters can best answer that. As to the sacred lessones, answered, That some of the classes convyne on the Lord's day, after sermon, frequently, and others but seldome: that the humanity class, bajans and semes, teach the Confession of Faith, and the batchelers and magistrands teach Rysenius for their sacred lessones. As to the keeping of the kirk, answers, That all cannot be present, because the lofts allotted to the students wold hardly contain the half of them; and that the parents of some takes ther children to other churches or meeting houses, and some gó to no church at all; and that the lofts are seldome full. As to ther masters sufficiencie, answers, That he thinks all the masters are sufficiently qualified for ther employ-

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ments, and that, for any thing he knows, ther cariadge are weill enough. As to what the professores are teatching, answers, That he himself teatches a lesson weekly to the students in the common hall.

Prayers said,—Mr. George Campbell, Professor of Theologie, called, and compearing, he did represent, That whereas ther is a fond for ane other Professor of Divinity for this Colledge, and that ther was a patent comme from the King to Mr. Meldrum, but by his influence he has got it hitherto delayed, so that office is not yet supplyed; and being inquyred what lessons of divinity he teaches, he answered, That he kept dyets of instruction to the students severall conveniendums in the week, and teaches Ashenius and Marki *Medulla Compendii* and severall other authors, and also teatches some in the Irish language, and causis the students have homiles and exercises both in the Latine, English, and some Irish language frequently. Mr. Campbell signed the Confession of Faith.

Therafter, the Regents and the other Professors called, compeared, Mr. Law, Mr. Rou, Mr. Scot, and Mr. Dundas, Regents; Mr. Rule, Professor of Hebrew; Mr. Gregorie, Professor of Mathematicks; and being inquyred at if they had taken the oath of alleadgeance, and signed the assurance with the Confessione of Faith, they ansuered, That they had all taken the oath of alledgeance and assurance before the town councill at ther admission, and had signed the Confession of Faith before the last comittie, except Mr. Dundas, who had then some indispositione in his hand, but was now ready to signe the same, which accordingly he did. The preces recommended to thit haill masters gravity and good example to ther schollars, and even in ther usuall habees.

Thereafter, Mr. Law called in, and asked partlie anent the articles of the instructiones, and partlie as to ther dyets of examination, answered, That ther is a pairt of every diet spent in examinatione which he constantly practises, and beleives other does the like; and for the sacred lessones, repeats what the principall answered, and that he keeps dyets every Lord's day after sermon, and that the masters goe ordinary to the colledge seat in the Gray Frier Church, and that the hebdomadar is constantly in that church at both dyets with the students.

Mr. James Gregory, Professor of Mathematicks, called, and asked if he knew any immoralities among the professors, answered, He knew nothing. And being asked anent his lessones, answered, He hes lessones tuise in the week, viz. on Monday and Wedinsday weekly.

Mr. Andrew Massie called, and being asked if he knew any erroneous doctrine taught in the colledge, or if ther be any immoralities in any of the masters' lyfe and conversatione, answered, He knew nothing. He also said he keeps the dyets precisly, both week day and Lord's day.

Mr. John Row, ane of the Regents, called, and asked upon the instructiones, answered That he knew of no ill doctrine taught nor immoralites practised, and that he kept the dyets both week dayes and Lord's day.

Mr. William Scot, ane of the Regents, compearing, and asked the same questions, answered as the other regents.

Mr. Alexander Rule, Professor of Hebrew, asked anent the masters' doctrine and immoralities, answered, He knew nothing amiss; and being asked anent his dyets of teaching, answered, That he hes a publict lesson on the Mundays and Saturdays in the forenoon.

Mr. Laurance Dundas, Professor of Humanity, called, and asked anent his colleagues' deportment, answered as the others did. And for his sacred lessones, teaches the catechiss and confession of faith, and keeps the dyets with the other masters both on week dayes and Lord's day. The comittie appoints the colledge theausurer to attend ther nixt sederunt, and to bring with them the foundationes of the colledge, with the accompt and instructiones of the revenew therof, and to drau out a list of all the mony dotted to the colledge, and the persons who left the same, and to what professions the same was given, and that the clark make intimatione heirof to the theasurer. A letter received from Geo. Meinzes, schollmaster of Dundee, intimating that the Laird of Guthurie in Angus left a mortification for four bursares long agoe, which wold be inquyred after.

(43.)—Order that intimation be made to the Principal and Professor of the College of Edinburgh to produce the Pneumatologia, or special Metaphysicks, corrected and amended; with certification and recommendation of the Commission to the Patrons to defray the expense of making seven copies of said Course. 31 Jan. 1698. E. C. L.

Att Edinburgh, the therty-one day of January, j^m^ vi^c^ and nynty-eight years.

31 January, 1698.

It is ordered that intimation be made to the Principall and Professors of the Colledge of Edinburgh, that they produce before the Commission, against Munday nixt, the Pneumatologia, or speciall Metaphysicks, composed by them, corrected and amended, as was formerly appoynted, and that they have seaven doubles therof compleit, in readieness to be produced against the said Munday nixt, being the seaventh day of February nixt to come, in order to be transmitted to the severall Universities and Colledges, with certification if they ffailzie heirin, that the Lords and others of the Commission will proceed against them as contemners of their authority, and depryve these that are guilty of their offices in the Colledge.

Eodem Die.

The Lords and others of the Commission doe recommend to the magistrats of Edinburgh, patrones of the Colledge yairof, and to the Colledge Theasurer, to advance to the Principall of the said Colledge, or such as are imployed to wreat the Course of the Speciall Metaphysicks, as much money as will defray the expence of writing and doubleing seaven coppies of the said course of philosophie enjoyned to be composed by them.

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(44)—Minutes of the Commission for visiting Universities and Colleges. 7 Feb. 1698. R. O. (1.)

(45.)—Minutes of the Commission of Parliament for visiting Universities. 8 Sept. 1698. R. O. (1.)

(46.)—Order of the Committee to the Principal of the College of Edinburgh for correcting and amending the Course of Philosophy. 28 Oct. 1698. E. C. L.

(47.)—Minutes of the Commission for visiting Universities. 12 Dec. 1698. R. O. (1.)

(48.)—Act of Commission ordering the Masters of the several Colleges to teach the same Course of

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Appendix. Order II.

31 January, 1698.

Philosophy for the ensuing year (1699), enjoined to be taught last year (1697). 12 Dec. 1698. E. C. L.

(49.)—Note of some Minutes of the Commission and Committee for Schools and Colleges which relate to the town of Edinburgh and College Treasurer thereof. T. C. 1698-9.

(50.)—Minutes of the Commission for visiting Colleges. 13 Feb. 1699. R. O. (3.)

(51.)—Minutes of the Commission for visiting Universities, Schools, and Colleges. 20 Feb. 1699. R. O. (3.)

(52.)—Instructions by the Commissioners appointed for visiting Universities, &c., to the Committees delegate thereanent. 3 March, 1699. R. O. (3.)

(53.)—Minute of the Committee for visiting the College of Edinburgh. 11 May, 1699. R. O. (3.)

(54.)—Order of Commission of Parliament for visiting Universities, Colleges, and Schools, ordering Returns from the whole Universities and Colleges of Scotland of their several foundations and mortifications. 1699. R. O. (2.)

(55.)—Letter by the Provost of Edinburgh, addressed to William Schiell, Treasurer to the College of Edinburgh, and copy of the Protestation therein referred to. 11 May, 1699. R. O. (3.)

(56.)—Account of the Revenue of the College of Edinburgh, given by William Schiell, present Treasurer thereto, titled on the back thus—"Accompt of the Revenues of the College of Edinburgh, and how bestowed." 1699. R. O. (2.)
(Printed in full under Orders IX. and X. of this Appendix.)

(57.)—An account of the mortification of Mr. William Tweedie, Regent, with College of Edinburgh. R. O. (2.)

(58.)—Minutes of the Committee, 12th May and 7th June, 1699, R. O. (3.)

(59.)—Paper bearing to be a letter from King William, addressed to the Commissioners for Visitation of Universities, Schools, and Colleges in Scotland, 23rd May, 1699, R. O. (3.)

(60.)—Copy of the Commission for Schools and Colleges, 31st July, 1699, R. O. (1.)

(61.)—Acts of the Commission of Parliament for Schools and Colleges, 31st July, 1699, R. O. (1.)

(62.)—In the Committee for visiting the College of Edinburgh, 4th and 12th October, 1699, R. O. (1.)

(63.)—Representation of the University of Glasgow against Edinburgh College, 1699, R. O. (2.)

(64.)—Answer for the University of Edinburgh against the College of Glasgow, 1699, R. O. (2.)

(65.)—Report from the Committee of the Commission of Parliament, which has been appointed to visit the College of Edinburgh, R. O. (2.)

(66.)—Act of Commission, ordering the Principals of the several Colleges to revise their respective courses of Philosophy, 27th November, 1699, E. C. L.

(67.)—Minutes of the Commission for Schools and Colleges, 17th June, 1700, R. O. (1.)

(68.)—Minutes of the Commission for Colleges, 10th July, 1700, R. O. (1.)

(69.)—Minute of the Commission for visiting the Universities, 7th August, 1700, R. O. (3.)

(70.)—Minutes of the Commission for Schools and Colleges, 16th August, 1 00, R. O. (3.)

(71.)—Act of Commission anent the Greek and Philosophy Class in each College, 16th August, 1700, E. C. L.

Att Edinburgh, the sixteein day of August, j^m vij^c years.

16 August, 1700.

The Commissioners appoynted by Act of Parliament, for visitation of Universities, Colledges and schoolls, takeing to their consideration, that it would conduce much to the better learning and for the improvement of the study of the Greick tongue, that the teacher of the same, in the first of the four classes in use, for Greick and philosophie, in each university and colledge, were fixed, and not ambulatory as now he is, doe therefor, for heirefter appoynt and ordaine, that the said teacher of the Greick tongue, be fixed, and continow still to teach the same in the said first class, to all that come to learn under him from year to year, as constant master of the said Greick language, which he is heirby appoynted to begine to teach, att and after the first day of November, through the whole year, untill the ryseing of his class by the ordinary vacation, soe that in all that space, he is only to teach the Greick Gramour and propper Greick authors, without teaching so much as any *structura sylogismi*, or any thing else belonging to the course of philosophie, which is only to be commenced the nixt year therafter; and this act and ordinance, to take effect after the first day of November nixt, lykeas for the better incurradgement of the said ffixed teacher of the said Greick, it is hereby appoynted, that noe schollar bread at schooll in Scotland, and not fforaigne-bread, shall be admitted to learne the philosophie, or any pairt of the course thereof, in any of the said colledges and universities, unless that he have learned the Greick, at least for the ordinary year, under the said ffixed Greick master, and report ane authentick certificat thereon: and this provision to take effect for and after the year one thousand seven hundred and one, and noe sooner; and ffor the better executing of this Act, it is ffarder ordained, that iff ther be at present any vaccancy of any of the four, ordinarily called

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order II.

1 August, 1700.

masters or professors of philosophy, in any of the saids colledges and universities, the same shall be supplied in the ordinary manner by a fixed Greick master, who is to remain as said is, leaveing the other three to ascend with ther philosophy classes as use is; and where there is noe vacancy, the forsaid fixed Greick master, is for this tyme, to be chosen by the faculty that is then meiting, of the rector and the proffessors, and masters of each of the saids colledges and universities, out of the said four masters, as the said faculty shall determine, which they are heirby ordained to doe, betwixt and the first day of October nixt; and the Greick master that shall be chosen, is heirby ordained, to obey, without reclaiming, with this provision, nevertheless, for his incurradgement, that it shall be in his option, upon any vacancy that happnis, of any of the said three philosophy masters, in his colledge or university, to take himself to his place without any new tryall, in which case, the vacancy of the Greick class shall be supplied by ane to be fixed as above, and the Commissioners ordaine letters and charges to be direct on this act as effeirs, and that the same be furthwith printed and sent to the severall universities and colledges, that none pretend ignorance.—Signed by warrand, in presence of the saids Commissioners, by the Lord Chancellour, and extracted furth of the records of the said Commission of parliament, by me, JAMES HAMILTON.

(72.)—Act of the Commissioners for Visiting Colleges, relative to the Greek class, 16th August, 1700, T. C.

(73.)—Scroll Minutes of the Commission for Colleges, 31st December, 1700, R. O. (3.)

(74.)—Minutes of the Commission for Colleges, 31st December, 1700, R. O. (3.)

(75.)—Minutes of the Commission for Colleges, 14th January, 1702, R. O. (3.)

Fourteenth of January, 1702.

MINUTS of the last Sederunt read.

Mr. Meldrum and Mr. Blair did report that they hade bein inquireing at Baillie Rule, brother to the deceast Doctor Rule, and some others, who hade access to the doctor's papers, for the book of Ethicks and other papers which they were appoynted to inquire after by the former day's minute, and that they were informed that the said book of Ethicks and other papers were lying by Doctor Rule the tyme of his decease, and were promised to be delivered in to the keeper of the library at Edinburgh, which they understand is not yet done.

The Commission recommends to the saids Mr. Meldrum and Mr. Blair to inquire farder anent the said book and papers, and to endeavour to gett them produced befor the Commission against the nixt sederunt. It being represented in behalf of the colledge of Edinburgh, that a vacancy haveing fallen of one of the Philosophie professors in that colledge befor the downsitting therof, the first of November 1700, and it being appoynted by the Act for fixing the Greek master, that in case of such ane vaccancie, the intrant Regent should be appoynted for that class; yet the magistrats of Edinburgh, who are patrons of that colledge, have appoynted the said intrant master to teach philosophie, as other Regents in that colledge doe: Therefor the saids professors desyred that the neglect of not fixing a Greick master in the terms of the Act of the Commission might not be imputed to them; wherupon the Commission ordered the magistrats of Edinburgh to attend the Commission on Weddinsday nixt, to answer why they did not fix the last intrant regent to the Greick class, in the terms of the foresaid Act of the Commission.

The commission being informed that the Universities of Saint Andrews and Glasgow have not yet elected and fixed a constant master for teaching the Greick tongue in ther several colledges, on pretence of some difficulties and scruples they had in the said matter, the Commission, notwithstanding therof, ordaines the masters of the saids severall Universities to choyse and fix ane master for teaching of the said Greick tongue betwixt and October nixt, in manner appoynted by the said former Act of the Commission, who is to enter to the said class the beginning of the nixt session of the colledges, and to continue therin in manner mentioned in the Act; and that this ordinance should be punctually obeyed, as they should be answerable.

A letter from the masters of the Marischal Colledge of Aberdein, direct to the clerk of the Commission, representing that they hade elected Mr. Alexander More to be fixed Greick professor, who is willing to accept therof, if the Commission continew in ther purpose of putting that Act to execution, and therupon ordered that the said Marischell colledge doe fix and establish the said Mr. Alexander More, professor of the Greick class the nixt downsitting of the colledge.

Ordered, that the Clerk wreat to the severall colledges that they send up to the commission the severall pairts of philosophie composed by them, corrected and amended, as was appoynted by the former Act of the Commission, of the date the seaventh of August 1700; and that the saids books be sent up betwixt the day of nixt to come, in order to be considered by the Commission.

Ordered, that the magistrats of Edinburgh attend the Commissione ther nixt sederunt, for not fixing a Greick master in the Colledge of Edinburgh on the late vacancie.

(76.)—Scroll Minutes of the Commission for Colleges, 14th January, 1702, R. O. (3.)

(77.)—Representation of the Professors of Edinburgh University to the Commission of Parliament for Visiting Colleges and Schools, 1702, R. O. (3.)

(78.)—Representation by the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh to the Commissioners of Parliament for Visiting Colleges and Schools, &c., 14th January, 1702, B. O. (3.)

14th January, 1702.

(Paper quoted on the back thus), Representation by the Magistrats and Toun Councel of Edinburgh, to the Commissioners of Parliament, for visiting of Colledges and Schools, to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor and remanent Honourable Members, appoynted

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Appendix. Order II.

14 January, 1702.

by Act of Parliament for visiting of Colledges and Schools,—The humble Representatione of the Magistrats and Toun Council of Edinburgh.

Your petitioners being informed that your Lordships are displeased that one of the four Regents of the Colledge of Edinburgh, was not established a fixed teacher of the Greek, conforme to your Lordships Act of the 16th of August, 1700.

As to which we crave leave, with all deference, to represent to your lordships, that as it is our interest and duty not to give the least umbrage of offence to your lordships, so it is our inclinatione, on all occasions, to have all due regard to your lordships authority, acts and appointments; and to take off all shadow of contumacy, your petitioners do declair, that the forsaid act of the Commission of parliament was never intimat nor made knowen to them, and if ther hes been any mistake in the settling of the last vacancy of ther colledge, it was involuntary upon your petitioners pairt, not knowing that ther was any constitution in the contrar.

May it therefore please yor lordships, to take no umbrage of your petitioners behaviour in that matter, and your petitioners shall lay a full representation of the matter before your lordships, at any time your lordships shall please to appoint, which is humbly hoped, will take off all shadow of contempt, and your petitioners shall ever pray.

Order III.—Copies of all Regulations enacted by the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, or any Office-bearer belonging thereto, by which the discipline, government, and course of teaching in the said University are in any way directed or prescribed.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

From the year 1583 to the year 1603, the Minutes of the College are very imperfect, and have been in the hands of the Town-Council since the year 1703, when they took them away. The Minutes of the College that have been in the undisturbed possession of the Senatus Academicus begin at 1733, and are continued to the present day. From 1603 to 1733, a few detached Minutes are alone preserved. But still, in these Records there is sample proof that, independently of the system of rules entitled 'Disciplina Academiæ Edinburgenæ' (Bower, vol. i. p. 402), the Senatus Academicus were in use to enact regulations of every description, applicable to the business of the University, the discipline, government, and course of study.

As to Government and Discipline a few instances will suffice, though they might easily be multiplied:—

The body of rules and regulations entitled—'Academiæ Disciplina,' (Appendix to Bower's History of the University), was framed by the Principal and Regents. It does not seem to be have been formally sanctioned by the patrons till 1701, but is extant in a register of the University bearing the date of 1644, and is there described as the rules, '*prout observata sunt multis retro annis.*'

1691. Students expelled for delinquencies.

March, 1692. Students dismissed on the 18th, 'but they are to stay longer in time coming, if their maisters shall determine.'

21st October. Collections of money by students for savage practices (boxing, &c.) put down.

18th October. Mr. Gregory, Professor of Mathematics, to give his lessons in the afternoon on his application. But on the 8th March, 1693, Mr. Gregory was ordered to keep up his usual hour of 10 A.M.

9th April, 1693. Students brought before the faculty for a tumult.

As to Degrees:—

14th February, 1773. Act of Senatus for conferring Degrees in Philosophy.

2nd May. } *M.D. conferred.*
5th June. }

28th May, 1734. M.D. to be conferred after defending a Thesis publicly. This is the first mention* of a Thesis in the Minutes, and was ordered by the 'Faculty' alone.

26th May, 1735. Rules fixed as to conferring A.M., regulating the previous classes to be attended, and the fees and the disposal of them.

4th August. Allow a student of three years standing at Cambridge to graduate.

5th January, 1736. Degree of LL.D. not to be given, but on the trial of a candidate, and D.D. on sufficient specimen of merit shown on trial.

11th June, 1736. For D.D. charged 5*l.* 5*s.* to library, and 2*l.* 2*s.* for the diploma and college servants.

16th March, 1738. Mr. Hugh Blair offered to defend a Thesis publicly for A.M., and was eased of the fees.

The following are instances as to the management of the library fund:—

14th February, 1733. Curators appointed to enquire what books should be bought with the money in the library chest, and 'they were empowered to dispose of it as they should see cause.'

28th March, 1735. Librarian empowered to take measures for the recovery of lost books.

11th June, 1736. A fee of 5*l.* 5*s.* was fixed for D.D. to the library.

9th January, 1738. Curators appointed to receive all the money due to the library from any fund whatsoever, and to consider what books were proper to be bought.

16th March, 1763. It was agreed that professors should pay 5*l.* 5*s.* to the library at their admission, and rules were agreed on for its management, fixing matriculation fees, and fees of degrees, which rules were ordered to be hung up in the library.

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* Various printed Theses of the date 1726 are extant, as 'Diss. Med. Inauguralis De Dolore' Io. Monteith Scoto-Britanna. 4 Nov. 1726. Many others before May. 1734.—Io. Lindesay, Scoto-Brit. De Calore, 22 Nov., 1732. Car. Aytoun Douglas, de Exercitationum in Medicinâ Usu, 4 Jan. 1734.

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order III.

14 January, 1702.

2nd April. 10*l.* to be paid to the library for D.D.
5th December, 1774. Mr. Holles's legacy of 100*l.* to the library received and ordered to be applied.
8th December, 1806. Matriculation fee raised from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*
9th March, 1807. Regulations made for the library.

Appended to this return, there are several newspaper advertisements illustrative of the powers exercised by the Senatus Academicus.

Order IV.—A Return of the manner in which the Senatus Academicus, in the University of Edinburgh is composed, and the constituent Members thereof.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh is composed of the principal and professors, who become constituent members thereof, *ipso facto*, upon their admission. In case of joint professorships, both incumbents may be present at and take a part in the deliberation; but it has been determined by the Senatus that the vote of one only shall be received.

Every question is decided by a plurality of voices; and in case of equality, the principal has had a deliberative vote, and a casting vote; about his right to the form of which, however, there is a difference of opinion in the Senatus.—*See* *Return* 41.

The meetings of the Senatus are summoned by the principal, professor of divinity, or other member of the theological faculty.

The Senatus Academicus is at present composed of—

Name.	*Date of Admission.*	*Name.*	*Date of Admission.*
George Husband Baird, D.D..	24th Nov. 1792	John Lesslie, ...	30th Mar. 1805
Robert Blair, M.D..	18th Feb. 1786	George Dunbar, ...	8th Nov. 1805
Andrew Duncan, sen. M.D. .	8th Jan. 1790	Andrew Duncan, jun. M.D. .	1st May 1807
Andrew Coventry, M.D.. . .	17th Dec. 1790	David Ritchie, D.D.	31st Mar. 1808
John Wylde, ...	24th Nov. 1790	William Ritchie, D.D. . . .	19th May 1809
Thomas Charles Hope, M.D..	14th Nov. 1795	Alexander Brunton, D.D. . .	25th June 1819
Robert Hamilton, ...	2d April 1796	William Wallace, ...	5th Nov. 1819
James Home, ...	30th April 1798	W. P. Allison, M.D.	1st Feb. 1820
Alexander Monro, M.D. . .	15th Dec. 1798	Robert Graham, M.D. . . .	1st Feb. 1820
Hugh Meiklejohn, D.D. . .	21st Jan. 1799	John Wilson, ...	17th Aug. 1820
Alexander Irving, ...	12th Mar. 1800	James Pillans, ...	17th Aug. 1820
James Hamilton, jun. M.D. .	12th April 1800	William Hamilton, Bart. . .	14th April 1821
William Fraser Tytler, . . .	4th April 1801	Robert Christison, M.D. . .	23rd Feb. 1822
Andrew Brown, D.D. . . .	14th Nov. 1801	George Joseph Bell, ...	9th Mar. 1822
James Russell, ...	7th July 1803	Macvey Napier	Jan. 1825
Robert Jameson, ...	30th Mar. 1804		

Order V.—A Return of the Office-bearers in the University of Edinburgh: e. g. Chancellor, Rector, &c. and of the Persons or Electors by whom such Office-bearers are nominated or elected, and of the manner in which such nomination or election is made.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

In early times, the title of *Chancellor* was occasionally assumed by the person holding the office of lord-provost of this city; and from a signature of confirmation, dated in 1688, it appears to have been intended that that title should be perpetually annexed to this office; but the signature here alluded to never passed into a complete deed, owing probably to the confusions attending the Revolution.

The office of *Rector* was held by several persons, though with frequent intervals, during the greater part of a century, from the foundation of the University. It was always conferred by the patrons, who in 1640 established certain rules for its regulation. This office too, was at last annexed by act of council to that of lord-provost, and down to the beginning of the 18th century, the chief magistrate was by the patrons occasionally denominated rector of the university, apparently without any consideration of the question, Whether the offices of chancellor and rector could be competently held at the same time by the same person. From that period, till the provostship of the present chief magistrate, who styles himself rector, the office was never heard of in the University, much less known as an office attended with the performance of any duties.

The following are the actual office-bearers:—

1. *Principal.*—This office is mentioned as synonymous with that of rector, in the instance of Mr. Robert Rollock. It has been regularly continued since 1585. The nomination is vested in the town-council of Edinburgh as patrons.
2. *Secretary*—nominated by Senatus.
3. *Treasurer*—nominated by the Senatus Academicus.
4. *Librarian*—nominated by the patrons.
5. *Under Librarians*—nominated by the librarian.
6. *Conservator of the Anatomical Museum*—nominated by the patrons.
7. Professor Jameson has two commissions, as keeper of the museum or repository of natural curiosities, one from the Crown, and another from the patrons. * * * * * *
8. *Under-Keeper of the Museum of Natural History*—nominated by the keeper.
9. *Printer and Chief Manager of the Press*—nomination claimed and exercised by the patrons.
10. *Janitor*—nominated by the town-council.

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University of Edinburgh.

11. *Porter*—nominated by the Senatus.
12. *Warder*—appointed by the commissioners for completing the college-buildings, and paid by them.

Order VI.—A Return of the manner in which the Professors are appointed; in what hands the power of Inquiry and Correction, Suspension or Deprivation is vested, or by whom it is claimed.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The town-council are patrons of the office of Principal, and of the following Professorships:—

Divinity,	Natural Philosophy,
Oriental Languages,	Materia Medica,
Greek,	Theory of Physic,
Logic,	Chemistry,
Mathematics,	Anatomy and Surgery,
Moral Philosophy,	Midwifery.

In regard to the following chairs there are some peculiarities:—

The Professor of Humanity is elected thus:—

The Lords of Session name two delegates, the town-council name two, the Faculty of Advocates name one, and the Society of Writers to the Signet name one. These meet together and appoint the Professor; they lay their minute of election before the town-council, who issue a commission in their own name proceeding on the narrative of the election of the delegates, and binding the Professor to obey laws and regulations, the same as if he were appointed direct by the town-council.

Scots Law.—The Faculty of Advocates send a leet of two to the town-council, one of whom they must elect Professor.

Civil Law and Universal History.—The same.

Agriculture.—The present Professor received a commission direct from the late Sir William Pulteney, who sunk the money for endowing the chair. Future vacancies are to be filled up by nine delegates—three to be chosen by the Judges of the Courts of Session and Exchequer, three by the town-council, and three by the University of Edinburgh.

Conveyancing.—Mr. Napier, the present Professor, received his commission direct from the town-council. By the act of the council instituting the professorship, it is declared that future vacancies shall be supplied by five delegates, viz., two to be chosen from the town-council, and two from the Society of Writers to the Signet, together with the deputy-keeper.

The Crown is sole patron of the following chairs:—

Church History,	Military Surgery,
Public Law,	Medical Jurisprudence,
Rhetoric,	Practical Astronomy,
Clinical Surgery,	Natural History.

The Professor of Botany holds two commissions, one from the Crown, and another from the town-council.

The first Professor of Materia Medica had also a double commission, but the present incumbent holds that only of the town-council; the Royal Commission, to which no salary was affixed, having been omitted in the case of the two last incumbents.

General Reid has bequeathed to the university a considerable fund for various purposes; among which is the foundation of a Professorship of Music, of which the patronage is vested in the Principal and Professors. But the Senatus do not enter into possession until after the decease of the general's daughter.

The patrons claim the power of inquiry and correction, suspension or deprivation. It has been exercised by the Parliamentary Commissions in 1690, who removed Principal Munro, Dr. Strachan, and others.

The Senatus claims the power of inquiry and correction and suspension.

Unprinted Documents relating to Order VI.

Memorial and Representation on the part of the Ministers of the City of Edinburgh, in regard to the subject of the right claimed by them, on occasion of the appointment of the Principal or Professors in the University of Edinburgh. Presented 5th September, 1826.

Additional Memorial by ditto, on same subject, accompanying Craufurd's 'History of the University of Edinburgh,' from 1580 to 1646. Presented 27th September, 1826.

Returns ordered 29th September, 1826, presented by the town-council, and lying on the table of the Commission, but not printed.

Act of Council, fixing salary of Professor of Divinity, and electing Mr. William Hamilton to that office, 17th August, 1709.

Act of Council, fixing the salary of the said Mr. William Hamilton, in the event of his being chosen a Minister, 1st July, 1713.

Act of Council, accepting of the resignation of Dr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Divinity, and appointing a committee to confer with the Ministers thereanent, 3rd September, 1779.

Act of Council, appointing the Rev. Dr. Robert Hamilton and Andrew Hunter, joint Professors of Divinity, 10th September, 1779.

Act of Council, appointing a Committee to confer with the Ministers regarding a vacancy in the office of Professor of Divinity, 3rd May, 1809.

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order VII.

ORDER VII.—A Return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors; specifying the amount of each, and the funds whence derived; by what authority the amount is fixed; and, if by the Senatus Academicus, whether under any, and what control.

(1.)—*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

The annexed table (appended to Order VIII.) presents a view of all the salaries that fall to be specified in this Return, so far as these salaries are paid by the Crown, or by the magistrates and town-council of Edinburgh.

The present salary of the Professor of Public Law amounts to between 80*l.* and 90*l.*, having been reduced to that amount from about 350*l.* by an augmentation of stipend to the ministers of St. Cuthberts, on the teinds of which it had been previously allocated in 1802.

It was established and fixed by a Privy Seal Royal Grant in 1707, and an allocation accompanying it; and it is drawn out of the tithes of the bishopric of Edinburgh. In 1806, the Professor obtained as indemnity a Privy Seal warrant for an annuity of 200*l.* to him personally, or during his holding the office.

The circumstances relative to this Professorship, and these official measures, are however so various, that Mr. Hamilton deems it proper to offer an explanation to the Royal Commission in a separate paper. A paper intitled, 'Explanation by R. Hamilton, Advocate, Professor of Public Law, &c., in the University of Edinburgh,' on the subject of the said Professorship; presented to the Commission 27th September, 1826.

The Professors of Medical Faculty (with the exception of Anatomy and Botany) have no salary; but by an agreement between the Professors of the Practice of Physic, the Theory of Physic, and Chemistry, the salary of the first physician to his Majesty in Scotland, (being 100*l.*) when held by one of them, is equally divided among them, whoever of them may enjoy the title and other privileges.

The former Professors of Materia Medica held the office of second physician to his Majesty in Scotland, with a salary of 50*l.*, but the late Professor, on being transferred to the Chair of the Practice of Physic, retained the appointment.

The Professor of Conveyancing has a salary of 120*l.* paid by, and from the corporate funds of, the Society of Writers to his Majesty's Signet.

(2.)—*Return by the Town-Council.*—[See Returns appendent to Order X.]

(3.)—*Return by the Secretary of the University of Edinburgh.*

TRANSMITTED,—

(1.)—Copy Commission by Queen Anne in 1707, to Charles Erskine, (then "Professor of Philosophie" in the College of Edinburgh), appointing him to the "Office of Professor of Public Law.

1707. The Commission bears a narrative of her Majesty's intention to "establish and settle ane foundation of ane constant Professor of *the Public Law and the Law of Nature and Nations*; and for that end" to appropriate as a salary a portion of the sum of 300*l* sterling yearly, formerly allowed by King William to the College of Edinburgh for another purpose. The Commission then bears, that her Majesty "erects, institutes and establishes ane Professsor of the *Public Law and the Law of Nature and Nations* within the said College of Edinburgh; and nominates, constitutes, and appoints the said Mr. Ch. Erskine, during all the days of his lifetime, to be professor and teacher of the said public law and law of nature and nations in the said Colledge of Edinburgh, who is to be called now and in all time coming her Majesty's Professor of the Public Law in the College of Edinburgh." Her Majesty, by the said Commission, further appoints and requires "the magistrates and town council of Edinburgh. patrons of the said college, and the principal and haill professors and masters thereof, to admit, enter, and receive him to the peaceable exercise and enjoyment of his said office of professor and teacher of the public law aforesaid in the said College." The salary of 150*l.* yearly is given then and since to the professor.

(2.)—Warrant in the Register of Privy Seal, (English Record, L. 6, s. 193,) by Queen Anne, July 5, 1707, allocating 150*l.* as a salary to Mr. C. Areskine, Professor of Public Law.

This warrant bears that her Majesty had instituted and established "ane Professor of *the Public Law and Law of Nature and Nations* within the College of Edingburgh."

(4.)—Grant by Queen Anne, 13th Sept. 1708, out of the Post-Office Revenue of Scotland, of 210*l.* per annum, in augmentation of the salaries of four Professors of Philosophy, one Professor of Mathematics, one Professor of Humanity, and one Professor of Hebrew.

13 September, 1708. ANNE, by the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, for as much as we, considering how much it may conduce to the promoting of learning in that part of our kingdom of Great Brittain called Scotland, that the publick professors of the Wniversities of Edinburgh be competently provyded for, and understanding that the Professors of the said Wniversitie after named, viz.:—Mr. William Law, Professor of Philosophie; Mr. James Gregory, Professor of Mathematicks; Mr. William Scott, Mr. Charles Areskine, and Mr. Robert Stewart, Professors of Philosophie; Mr. Lawrance Dundas, Professor of Humannitie; and Mr. John Goodall, Professor of Hebrew, are not sufficiently provyded, nor equally with the like professors of the other Wniversities of that part of our said kingdom: Therefore witt ye ws, to have given, granted, and disposed, like as we (of our pious and princely zeal for the good and furthering of the said Wniversitie of Edinburgh), give, grant, and dispose, to the said Mr. William Law, Mr. James Gregory, Mr. William Scott, Mr. Charles Areskine, Mr. Robert Stewart, Mr. Lawrence Dundas, and Mr. John Goodall, equally and proportionally amongest them, and to their successors in office, in all time comeing, the sum of two hundered and ten pounds sterling, yearly, in augmentation of and over and above their present salaries and other profites and emoluments presently possest and enjoyed by them, to be payed to them equally and proportionably as said is, at two terms in the year, Whitsanday and Martimas, by equall portions, beginning at the first termes payment at the terme of Martimas next to come, and so furth, to continue during their brooking and enjoying of their respective offices as aforsaid: And that out of the first and readiest of the revenues and profites arising from the post-office in Scotland, whither the same be lett in forme or under collection for the time, requireing hereby and commanding the

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Appendix. Order VII.

13 September, 1708.

ffermers and tacksmen or collectors of the said revenues and profites of the post-office aforesaid, for the time being, to make good and ready payment to the said professors, or any having their orders, of the said summ of two hundered and ten pounds sterling, yearly, equally and proportionably as aforesaid: And also requireing the Lords Commissioners of our Theausire of Scotland, or any to whome the said ffarmers or collectors shall be accomptable, not only to grant the necessary precepts for making the said payments; but also that in any tack or ferme that may be lett of the said post-office, they provyde in the said tack, and take the tacksmen bound to pay the said summ in manner forsaid, declaring all payments to be made by vertue hereof shall be duely allowed in all audits of accounts; and also declaring that the forsaids additionall allouance hereby granted to the professors above mentioned shall only be payable to such of their successors as shall be alloued and approven by the principall and professors of the said Uneversitie, or the major part of them; and that when the place of any of them shall becom vacant, then, and untill it be supplied, the forsaid aditionall sallarie shall be payable to the principall or ye eldest professor of philosophie for the time, and shall be disposed of by the principall and professors of the said Universitie.

Given under our Privie Seall, at our Court at Windsore Castle, the fiftenth day of September, and of our reigne the sixth year, 1707. Sic subscribitur per signaturam manu, S. D. N. Reginæ supra-script. manibus quorundum Dominorum aliorumque. Thesrij et Scacarij Commissionariorum infra dictam Regni Brittaniæ partem subscript.

(5.)—*Transmitted by the Principal of College of Edinburgh.*

Memorial of the Members of the Theological Faculty in the University of Edinburgh, to the Royal Commissioners appointed for the Visitation of the Universities and Colleges in Scotland.

That your memorialists are reduced to a condition altogether different from that which they formerly occupied: That they were originally placed at the head of the establishment, and are still designed, in the presentations which they receive, the First Masters in the University. From the change, however, which has taken place in the circumstances of the country and value of money since their salaries were fixed, their emoluments have become altogether inadequate to the station in which they are placed, and the labour performed. The salaries of the four members of the Theological Faculty amount only to 662*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.*, and this sum includes 110*l.*, being the amount of the house-rents of three members of the faculty who have the benefit of such allowance. Thus the whole faculty do not receive one-third of what is enjoyed by some of their brother professors. Indeed their salaries are very considerably under the emoluments which the liberality of the public has provided for the ministers who hold the minor livings in the Church, when their manses and glebes are taken into account, while the duty performed is incomparably greater, and is at the least equally important The Principal and two Professors of Divinity receive no fees from their students, and from the spirit of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in Scotland, the other Professor (the Professor of Oriental Languages) can never expect to derive much from this source. The memorialists plead not only their official claims, but the necessity of supporting the dignity and respectability of that important branch of knowledge which it is their business to communicate to the rising clergymen of the country.

May it therefore please the Royal Commissioners to consider the state of the members of the theological faculty, and make such representation as may lead to that increase of their emoluments which will restore them to their former condition in the University, and prove a reasonable remuneration for the labours they have to perform.

(Signed) Geo. H. Baird, *Principal.*
Will. Ritchie, *S. S. T. P.*
Hu. Meiklejohn, *S. S. Th. et Eccl. Hist. Prof. Reg.*
Alex. Brunton, *Professor of Hebrew, &c.*

State of the salaries and emoluments of the members of the Theological Faculty.

The Principal—Salary*	£111	2	2½			
Allowance for house rent†	40	0	0			
Total	£151	2	2½	£151	2	2½
But deducting rent paid for the house he at present actually occupies	103	5	0			
The balance of free annual emoluments is	£47	17	2½			
The Professor of Divinity—Salary 161*l* 2*s.* 2½*d.*, with 35*l.* of house-rent				£196	2	2½
The Professor of Divinity and Church History—Salary				200	0	0
The Professor of Oriental Languages—Salary (50*l.* from the town, and 30*l.* from the Exchequer), 80*l.*, making (with 35*l.* of house-rent)				115	0	0
				£662	4	5

Order VIII.—A Return of the Fees payable, either by Students on attending classes, or by Candidates for Graduation, at their examination or on receiving Degrees; whether to Professors or to the Libraries, or to any of the Institutions or Funds of the College; of the Authority by which the same are fixed; and whether under any, and what control.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.)—There is herewith returned a tabular view of all the fees payable by students on attending classes.

A matriculation fee of 10*s.* is extracted from every student (except those enrolled in the Divinity Hall) for the payment of the janitors of the college, and for the support of the library. This sum was fixed by a joint resolution to that effect passed by the Patrons and the Senatus Academicus in 1812.

* Fixed in 1636. † Fixed in 1793.

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Students of Divinity.

Every student enrolled at the Divinity Hall pays 10*s.* each year for the support of the divinity library. An account of this library is sent in Answer to Order LXIII.

The students of divinity are also permitted to matriculate, and have the use of the general library for 3*s.* each year, in consideration of their long previous studies.

Fees for Degrees.

1. *Divinity.*—The fee paid for the degree of D.D. is twelve guineas. Of this one guinea is a fee to the secretary, 8*s.* 6*d.* is given to the janitor for furnishing box for the diploma, &c., and 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* given to the library.

2. *Law.*—The degree of LL.D. is always honorary, and given without the payment of any fee.

3. *Medicine.*—£13*l.* 13*s.* paid on passing the first examination (besides a government stamp of 10*l.*) Of this sum 10*l.* 10*s.* is divided among the six seniour examining professors of the medical faculty; 1*l.* 1*s.* paid to the secretary; 8*s.* 6*d.* to the janitor for furnishing box for the diploma; and 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* to the treasurer of the college, to be paid with the joint matriculation and janitor's fund; —the whole fixed by the Senatus Academicus.

The fee of ten guineas to the examining professors appears to have been fixed by an act of the Senatus Academicus, on 25th October, 1718; the 1*l.* 1*s.* to the secretary, on 10th March, 1763; and the whole sum of 13*l.* 13*s.* was fixed by an act of the Senatus on 10th December, 1803.

It does not appear that any interference of the Patrons took place in regard to the fixing of these fees.

An additional fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* will be demanded of all candidates, for the degree of M.D. who shall commence their studies in the present or subsequent years, for the maintenance of the Anatomical Museum, by a joint resolution of the Patrons and Senatus Academicus in the present year. The fee may be paid at the commencement of the studies of such a candidate, and he will receive in return a perpetual ticket of admission to the museum.—See Order LXI.

4. *Arts.*—£3 3*s.* are paid previous to receiving a diploma. Of this 15*s.* are paid to the secretary; the janitor receives 5*s.* for furnishings; and 2*l.* 2*s.* are paid to the joint matriculation and janitor's fund.

When fees exigible from students have been fixed either by the authority of the Senatus Academicus, or of the patrons of the University, or by a joint act, the usual practice has been to demand the payment from all students from that time. This at least was the practice followed in all the cases above stated, where the time, when the amount of fees was fixed, is certainly known.

Table illustrative of Returns VII. and VIII.

CHAIRS.	Salaries.									Class Fee.			Dues.	
	Exchequer.			Patrons.			Total.							
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Principal		—		111	2	$2\frac{10}{12}$	111	2	$2\frac{10}{12}$	no class.			—	
Divinity		—		161	2	$2\frac{2}{12}$	161	2	$2\frac{2}{12}$	—			3	0
Divinity and Church History	200	0	0		—		200	0	0	—			3	0
Hebrew and Chaldee Lang.	30	0	0	50	0	0	80	0	0	2	2	0	3	0
Humanity	30	0	0	22	4	4	52	4	4	3	3	0	3	0
Greek	30	0	0	22	4	4	52	4	4	3	3	0	5	0
Logic	30	0	0	22	4	4	52	4	4	3	3	0	5	0
Rhetoric	100	0	0		—		100	0	0	4	4	0	5	0
Moral Philosophy	30	0	0	72	4	4	102	4	4	4	4	0	5	0
Mathematics	30	0	0	83	6	8	113	6	8	4	4	0	5	0
Natural Philosophy	30	0	0	22	4	4	52	4	4	4	4	0	—	
Practical Astronomy	100	0	0		—		100	0	0	not taught.			—	
Natural History	100	0	0		—		100	0	0	4	4	0	3	0
Agriculture		—			—		50	0	0	4	4	0	—	
Universal History		—		100	0	0	100	0	0	4	4	0	—	
——— Spring Course		—			—			—		3	3	0	—	
Civil Law		—		100	0	0	100	0	0	4	4	0	5	0
Scots Law		—		100	0	0	100	0	0	4	4	0	2	6
Public Law		—			—		280	0	0	not taught.			—	
Conveyancing		—			—		120	0	0	4	4	0	—	
Anatomy		—		50	0	0	50	0	0	4	4	0	6	0
Chemistry		—			—			—		4	4	0	4	6
Botany	100	0	0	27	15	6	127	15	6	4	4	0	5	0
Materia Medica		—			—			—		4	4	0	4	6
Theory of Physic		—			—			—		4	4	0	2	0
Practice of Physic		—			—			—		4	4	0	2	0
Midwifery		—			—			—		4	4	0	—	
Clinical Medicine—														
Winter Course		—			—			—		4	4	0	2	0
Summer Course		—			—			—		3	3	0	2	0
Clinical Surgery	100	0	0		—		100	0	0	3	3	0	1	0
Military Surgery	100	0	0		—		100	0	0	3	3	0	—	
Medical Jurisprudence	100	0	0		—		100	0	0	3	3	0	3	0

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Appendix. Order VIII.

(2.)—Papers relative to the Fees payable to the different Professors, occasioned by certain Demands and Proposals of the Patrons concerning those Fees.

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II. Documents referred to in the preceding Narrative.

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2. Reply to the preceding Letter by the Senatus; dated 29th October, 1825.
3. Letter from Carlyle Bell, Esq., accompanying the Report of the College Committee of the Town-Council regarding Small Fees; dated 5th May, 1826.
4. Answer of the Senatus Academicus to the preceding Communication; dated 15th May, 1826.
5. Report by the College Committee of Town Council, relative to the Class and Small Fees collected by the Professors; dated 7th August, 1826.
6. Answer by the Senatus Academicus to the preceding Communication; dated 29th August, 1826.
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8. Report by the College Committee of the Town Council, relative to the Class Fees and Small Dues; dated 5th September, 1826.
9. Answer by the Senatus Academicus to the preceding Report.
10. Act of Council of 21st October, 1812, authorizing the Increase of the Professors' Class Fees.

I. NARRATIVE.

A correspondence between the Honourable Patrons and the Senatus, relating to the fees taken by professors from the students attending their respective classes, commenced in a communication from the Honourable Patrons, dated 21st October, 1825; in which they request the Senatus to send them a state, showing the amount of certain *small fees* collected by the professors from the students, along with the stated fees for tickets, and to what use applied.

On the 29th October, the Senatus sent in a reply, containing a statement by every professor, during whose incumbency any change on these small fees had been made. No further notice was taken of this matter until the 5th May, 1826, when the Patrons renew the subject, and extend the inquiry to fees in general, desiring that the council may be furnished, without loss of time, with a statement from each professor, for the purpose of the formation by the council of a schedule, to be exhibited in the University library and in the different class rooms. The Senatus sent a reply, informing the patrons that they had no objections to make the return required, but protested against the use intended to be made of it; to which the patrons sent an answer on the 7th August, renouncing the intention of publishing the proposed schedule of their proper authority, but recommending it to be promulgated by the authority of the Senatus. To this communication the Senatus sent a reply on the 29th August, and proceeded forthwith to prepare the desired return, which was transmitted on the 12th September. But before it was possible to collect the information from the professors—many of whom were absent from Edinburgh at this season,—another communication was received from the patrons, in which the subject is put in a point of view, and an allegation is made that the principal fee taken by some professors is greater than what they are legally entitled to. The Senatus sent a reply, with which the correspondence at present rests.

(1.)—Copy of Letter from Carlyle Bell, Esq., Conjunct City Clerk, relative to Matriculation Fund and Small Fees collected by the Professors.

City Chambers, Edinburgh, 21st October, 1825.

21 October, 1825.

Sir,—I have been requested by the magistrates and council to acquaint you, for the information of the Senatus Academicus, that, upon considering the communication in regard to the matriculation fund, with the relative account, they approved and sanctioned the continuance of the matriculation fee at its present rate; but that, in future, the magistrates and council request of the Senatus Academicus to transmit to them, at the term of Candlemas in each year, commencing at Candlemas next, an annual account of this fund; and in the first and subsequent accounts to be furnished, that the Senatus will take the trouble to mention the particulars of the sum stated under the head Miscellaneous Accounts.

I have been further requested by the magistrates and council to state to you that, when they had lately under their consideration two accounts of considerable amount, claimed by John Wilson, the janitor—the greater part of which was for cleaning the different class-rooms of the college,—their attention was called to the fact of certain small fees, varying in amount, being collected by the professors from the students, along with the stated fees for tickets; when the council resolved, that a request be made to the Senatus Academicus for a state, showing the amount of such fees taken by each professor, and to what use applied.

The magistrates and council were the more induced to come to this resolution, from the circumstance of having been informed that the door-keepers of the different class-rooms exact gratuities from the students on returning their tickets—a practice which the council think ought to be immediately done away; and from the consideration that the medical students will be now subjected to an additional expense, on account of their being obliged to attend the midwifery class, &c.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Carlyle Bell.

To Dr. Duncan, junor.

(2.)—Answer by the Senaticus Academicus to the Communication of the Honourable Patrons, of date the 21st October, 1825, relative to the Small Fees collected by the Professors.

Senate Hall, 29th October, 1825.

29 October, 1825.

The Senaticus Academicus inform the Honourable Patrons, that, in general, in regard to the small snms drawn along with fees for tickets, they are the same as, to the personal knowledge of some members of the Senatus, have been drawn for above half a century by professors under the name of class dues;—dues, namely, for coals, and class-servants or door-keepers.

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29 October, 1825.

The following alterations have been made more recently by some individual professors, and they state as under, respectively, concerning them:—

Professor Jameson states that, in his predecessor's (Dr. Walker's) time, there was drawn for the above-mentioned purposes 4*s.* from each student. He (Professor Jameson) has been in the practice of drawing 3*s.* only; but the reason of introducing the change, or the time of his introducing it, has escaped his memory.

Dr. Graham, Professor of Botany, states that he receives from each of his pupils of botany 5*s.*, which he pays over entirely to the gardener. Dr. Rutherford exacted 2*s.* 6*d.* from each. Dr. Graham raised the amount, as it seemed much too small for a most deserving man, whose labour is extended over the whole year—not confined to the time when the class meets. This he is now satisfied was an irregularity; but he hopes the circumstances will justify the measure.

Professor Leslie states, that it has been a practice, of at least more than fifty years' standing in this college, for the door-keepers of each class to expect a gratuity of 2*s.* or 3*s.* on delivering back the tickets after Christmas. But in the more advanced classes there has been some reluctance betrayed, particularly by the richer students, to a compliance with that custom, and many of the tickets left uncalled for, though never refused. He therefore resolved, last session, to put an end to this irregularity, and avoid every cause of incidental jarring; he abolished the Christmas gratuity in this class, and added 15*l.* to the wages of his servant. But he conceived himself warranted by the example of Dr. Copeland at Aberdeen, and the late Dr. Black here, to exact the small fee of 3*s.* on each ticket, as some compensation for the expense incurred by showing numerous experiments. It is, after all, very inadequate. His operator costs him 30*l.* more than in the time of his predecessors; and he likewise incurs a good deal of expense in waste and breakage of glass, &c. He has never heard a murmur from any of his students for this slight assessment, and has always understood that in smaller matters every professor, both in this and in other universities, is left to his own discretion and responsibility. If it were otherwise, the Professor of Experimental Philosophy would be placed in a very different situation from a Professor of Logic, or Rhetoric, or Ethics, who needs no operator, and incurs no expense but a few scraps of paper.

Dr. Monro states, that for a number of years past, 6*s.* have been charged by the professor of anatomy and surgery to meet a very small part of the extraordinary expenses which he must defray in paying the salaries of a skilful assistant, of a doorkeeper, who must attend during the day, and often all night, and during summer as well as winter, for washing, for fire day and night, and the very great and daily increasing expense of procuring human bodies and those of other animals, and for whisky, turpentine, &c. &c.

No demand whatever is made on students at Christmas.

Dr. Duncan junior states, that he receives from each student 4*s.* 6*d.*—2*s.* as formerly drawn by his predecessors for the ordinary expenses of servant, fire, and cleaning, and an additional 2*s* 6*d.* sanctioned by the Senatus to defray extraordinary expenses of laboratory and museum fires, and of gas for lighting the class-room, the purchase of articles of materia medica to form a collection, with boxes and glasses to contain and exhibit them, and the procuring of pharmaceutical apparatus. None of these expenses were incurred by any of his predecessors; and the sums received, it is believed do not indemnify the professor for his outlay, while the students derive the greatest benefit from its application.

As to gratuities said to be exacted by door-keepers, the Senatus report that the class servants have no authority for making any such demand, and that no complaints have ever reached any of the professors. Whatever gratuities are given must therefore be considered as purely voluntary.

(3.)—Letter from Carlyle Bell, Esq., Conjunct City Clerk, accompanying Report of College Committee regarding Small Fees.

City Chambers, 5th May, 1826.

5 May, 1826.

Sir,—I am directed by the magistrates and council to transmit to you, for the information of the principal and professors of the university, the copy herewith sent of a report by the College Committee on the reply by the Senatus Academicus to the requisition of the Patrons, dated the 21st of October last, and to request that there may be sent to me the statement mentioned at the conclusion of the report.

I am further directed to state to you that the magistrates and council expected ere this time to have been furnished with an account of the matriculation fund for last year, as noticed in the above mentioned communication of the 21st of October.—I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant.

Report by College Committee of the Town Council on the Small Fees collected by the Professors.

28th April, 1826.

28 April, 1826.

The College Committee, in terms of the remit from the council, have taken into consideration the reply by the Senatus Academicus to their communication of the 21st October, 1825. The council requested that a statement might be made to them of the amount of the small fees collected by each professor, along with the fees for tickets. The Committee regret that the information upon this subject, contained in the reply of the Senatus Academicus, is not so satisfactorily as could have been wished, as the members of that body have satisfied themselves with reporting, "that in general the small fees are the same, as to the personal knowledge of some members of the Senatus, that have been drawn for above half a century by professors, under the name of class-dues—dues namely for coals and class-servant, or door-keeper." And they have stated the amount of these dues in those cases only in which "alterations have been made more recently by some individual professors."

The attention of the Committee having been directed to the subject of the university fees in general, they consider it their duty to report to the council, that in their opinion it would be highly desirable that a schedule should be drawn up of the exact amount of the fees payable to each professor, in the name of fees for tickets and class-dues, and that such schedule should be exhibited in the university library and in the different class-rooms; and that a copy of it should be entered in the minutes of council, for the information of the public and of the patrons of the university.

If the council shall approve of this proposal, the Committee recommend that previously to the formation by them of the schedule, a communication shall be made to the Senatas Academicus, desiring that the council may be furnished, without loss of time, with a statement from each professor of the amount of the fees received by him in the name of fee for his class-ticket, and for his class-dues.

(Signed) John Bonar, Jun. *P.*

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Appendix. Order VIII.

15 May, 1826.

(4.)—Answer of the Senatus Academicus to the Communication of the Honourable Patrons of the 5th May, 1826.

15*th May*, 1826.

The Senatus Academicus having considered the communication of the Honourable Patrons of the 5th instant, have to express their regret that the reply sent to the requisition of the Patrons of 21st October last, has not been considered as satisfactory, since it stated explicitly all the changes upon the small fees which had taken place during the incumbency of the present professors, and generally that no change had been made upon the others for at least half a century; and the Senatus trusted that in such a matter its averment would have been received as sufficient evidence of the fact.

The Senatus Academicus at the same time beg leave to express their surprise that a correspondence which originated in certain inquiries regarding the small fees, should have extended so as to include the class-fees long ago fixed and promulgated; and this for the avowed purpose of the formation by the Patrons of a general schedule to be entered in the minutes of council, and to be hung up, by their sole authority, as it would seem, in the library and class-rooms; a measure which could not fail to degrade the Senatus Academicus as a body, and the individual professors, in the estimation of the public, and of their students in particular.

The Senatus Academicus can have no objection to furnish, for the information of the Patrons, a statement of all the small fees, as soon as they can be exactly ascertained from each professor, whose returns have not been already specially made; nor can they have any objection to make a return of the joint matriculation and janitor fund, and its application; but they protest that their doing so shall not be held as recognising in the Patrons any exclusive authority in such matters; more especially as the nature and extent of the powers legally competent to them as such have been submitted to the determination of a court of law by the Honourable Patrons themselves; and before doing so they therefore beg to be informed, whether, upon receiving such returns, it is the intention of the Honourable Patrons to proceed, of their sole authority, to direct a schedule, such as is alluded to in the report of their committee, to be hung up in the library or elsewhere, as by their order.

(5.)—Report by the College Committee of the Town Council, relative to the Small Fees collected by the Professors.

7*th August*, 1826.

7 August, 1826.

The College Committee having taken into their consideration the extract from the minutes of the Senatus Academicus, of date the 15th May, transmitted to the council in answer to a communication from the Patrons of the 5th of the same month, on the subject of the fees charged by the professors for attendance on their lectures, and the small fees or class-dues which are paid by the students in addition: and have to report to the council, that in their opinion the Senatus Academicus have in some respects misunderstood the object of their last communication, which contained a request that the professors would individually state the amount of class-dues charged by them, and their application, and which request they would now recommend the council to repeat, as they have no means of accurately ascertaining these points, in so far as the return obtained from the Senatus is still incomplete.

Connected with the subject of small fees, the Patrons deemed it of importance that the public should be made aware of the class-fees of the university, and therefore suggested that a statement should be sent to them of the sum charged by each professor, and urged the propriety of a schedule being drawn up and placed in the library and class-rooms, containing the class-fee and dues of each professor, from which parents and guardians might form an estimate of the expense of the education of the youth under their care. The College Committee regard this as the more necessary, from the circumstance that reports have reached them of different payments being made by the students attending the same professor, which they think ought not to be continued, as the pupils of the same class should be on a perfect footing of equality, which they conceive the publication of the schedule would secure.

The College Committee are of opinion, that the Patrons, in making the request that the Senatus would furnish this statement, effectually prove that they have no intention whatever of interfering with any disputed point of right; and they would offer as a suggestion, that the schedule of fees, after having been submitted to the Council, be made public along with the advertisement of the classes for next session, which is signed by the Secretary of the University. Had the Patrons entertained any other intention, it would have been easy for them to have referred to their own record, and to have published the class-fees long ago fixed and promulgated, particularly those sanctioned by the council in October, 1812.

The College Committee are happy to find that the professors have never authorized the gratuities to the door-keepers on returning their tickets, and they are fully convinced of the propriety of a stop being put to such exactions, of which they personally have heard many complaints.

The College Committee have only further to recommend that the Senatus be requested to send to the council the return of the joint matriculation and janitor fund, under the reservation stated in the extract from the minutes of the Senatus.

(Signed) John Bonar, Jun., *P.*

(6.)—Answer by the Senatus Academicus to the Communication of the College Committee of the Town Council, of date 7th August, 1826.

29*th August*, 1826.

29 August, 1826.

The Senatus Academicus have considered the communication of the Honourable Patrons, of date the 7th August, relative to small fees, and the formation of a schedule of fees, to be published with the advertisement of the classes taught in the university.

The Senatus Academicus beg leave to state, that they never had any disinclination to give full information regarding the former; but, when they were called upon to specify their amount for the declared purpose of enabling the Honourable Patrons to proceed, of their own authority, to frame and publish a general schedule of fees, in a mode altogether unprecedented in this University, and during the pendency of a law-suit, upon questions of right, instituted by the Honourable Patrons themselves, they felt that they could not do so without some assurance, that their compliance was not to be made subservient to such purpose. And, as the last report of the College Committee, approved and transmitted by the Honourable Patrons, seems to disclaim that design, the Senatus Academicus can have no difficulty in proceeding to take the necessary measures for furnishing the Honourable

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29 August, 1826.

Patrons with a detailed account of the fees in question. They have accordingly directed the secretary of the University to call upon each professor for a written statement of the amount and application of the small fee payable by the students attending his class over and above the usual class-fee, and to transmit the returns made by the several professors to the Honourable Patrons; but as the Honourable Patrons have allowed three months to pass without taking any notice of the last communication of the Senatus Academicus upon this subject, and have repeated their demand for further information at a period when, as they are well aware, many of the professors are absent from Edinburgh, some time may probably elapse before a complete return can be effected.

The Senatus Academicus have also directed that an account of the joint matriculation and janitor-fund shall be made out and transmitted to the Honourable Patrons, so soon as the treasurer, who is now in England, shall return.

With respect to the class-fees payable to the different professors, it has further been directed, that they shall be specified in the returns mentioning the small fees; but fully aware as the Honourable Patrons are of their amount, the Senatus Academicus cannot refrain from expressing their surprise that such returns should be demanded, professedly on the ground of a mere rumour, that different fees are exacted from the students attending the same class. That in certain classes, the fee payable by the students of divinity is by indulgence smaller than the general fee, is a well known fact; but of any difference founded on a demand of more than the legal fee, the Senatus are ignorant; and they must be pardoned for thinking, that the respectability of the professors of this University might exempt them from the necessity of animadverting upon insinuations of malversation in the matter of fees, founded upon vague or ignorant rumours.

It only remains to notice the suggestion, that the class-fees should be published, along with the advertisement of the classes for next session. Upon this point the Senatus Academicus have to observe, first, they believe the public is sufficiently informed of the amount of those fees; and next, that though such a practice may obtain in some private academies, they are not aware of its existence in any university. Having, however, no wish for concealment, but the contrary, they can have no objection to such an advertisement of fees, if directed by competent authority, as a general measure; and, as a Royal Commission for the Visitation of the Scottish Universities has just been issued, it will remain with those acting under that commission, to determine as to the propriety of such a measure, as well as to adjust the more important matters in discussion between the Honourable Patrons and this University.

(7.)—Returns from Professors referred to in the Answer of the Senatus Academicus of 29th August, relative to Class Fees and Small Dues.

11*th September*, 1826.

11 September, 1826. Divinity—By the Rev. Dr. Wm. Ritchie.—No return.

Divinity and Church History.

No fees paid by the students but three shillings for class-servant; and this not exacted from many, particularly those who enrol for the purpose of delivering discourses prescribed in preceding sessions.

(Signed) Hugh Meiklejohn.

Hebrew Class.

Fee, two guineas—Small fee, three shillings, paid over to the servant.

(Signed) Alex. Brunton.

Law of Scotland.

1. The fee is four guineas, without any variation of any kind, or to any class of students.

2. The only small fee is one of half-a-crown to the professor's clerk; a fee, I understand, of very old standing.

3. The porter who keeps the door of the class, and prevents noise or interruption during lecture, has no fee from the students, is not entitled to demand any, and so far as I know, never has For these two years I have, at great expense, provided a law library for my students, and had a servant in attendance from ten o'clock in the morning to two, and from five till eight in the evening, fire and lights being supplied; for which no fee nor exaction of any sort was either demanded, or, so far as I know, paid by the students. (Signed) Geo. Jos. Bell.

Civil Law Class.

In reference to the call made by the Patrons for a state of the fees taken by professors, and of the small fees to door-keepers, &c., I have to mention, that before the late rise in the professor's fees, those received by the Professor of Civil Law were three guineas for the course of lectures on the Institutes, and five guineas for that on the Pandects. These fees had been in use for a long period, as I know, from having paid them to Mr. Dick, when I attended his classes about forty years ago.

On the rise of fees taking place, that for the Institute class was increased to four guineas. No increase was made on that for the Pandect class; on the contrary, I have been ever since in the practice of accepting of four guineas, which is the fee naturally offered by the students; and this has now come to be so much understood as the settled one, that it has of late been the fee universally paid.

The fee for the door-keeper is five shillings in both classes, being the same which was paid in Mr. Dick's time, and of course has been in use for at least fifty years.

The whole is paid to John Wilson, who, in return, provides a person to keep the door during the hour that each class meets, cleans the class-room, and a retiring-room for the professor; keeps fires in both, and furnishes candles, which, in the class which meets from three to four in the afternoon, are necessary during a great part of the course.

The amount on an average has not exceeded ten pounds.

(Signed) Alex. Irving.

Class of Conveyancing.

The class fee is four guineas.

As the subject of *Small Fees* was under discussion previous to the time when I first commenced a course in the University (Nov. 1825), and as I was uncertain as to the proper rule and rate of charge for such fees as regarding my own class, I have not yet exacted, or received any such. I am charged three guineas for cleaning the class-room, and for fire, by the college janitor.

(Signed) Macvey Napier.

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Theory of Medicine—Fee 4*l.* 4*s.*

Small fee 2*s.* of which for upwards of thirty years I have paid 6*d.* to the Janitor of the University, and the remainder to the porter who stands at my class-room door.

(Signed) Andrew Duncan, Senior.

Practice of Physic—Fee 4*l.* 4*s.*

Small fee 2*s.* This last sum is hardly sufficient to pay the expense of a servant, fire, and other small necessary expenses. (Signed) James Home.

Chemistry—Class fee 4*l.* 4*s.*—Small class-due 4*s.* 6*d.*

The sum levied for at least half a century. (Signed) Thomas Charles Hope.

Materia Medica—Fee 4*l.* 4*s.*

The present Professsor of Materia Medica receives from each student 4*s.* 6*d.* Two shillings as formerly drawn by his predecessors for the ordinary expenses of servant, fire, and cleaning, and an additional 2*s.* 6*d.*, sanctioned by the Senatus, to defray extraordinary expenses of laboratory and museum fires, and of gas for lighting the class-room, the purchase of articles of materia medica to form a collection, with boxes and glasses to contain and exhibit them, and the procuring of pharmaceutical apparatus. None of these expenses were incurred by any of his predecessors, and the sums received, it is believed, do not indemnify the professor for his outlay, while the students derive the greatest benefit from its application. (Signed) Andrew Duncan, Junior.

Anatomy.

For a number of years past 6*s.* have been charged by the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to meet a very small part of the extraordinary expenses which he must defray, in paying the salaries of a skilful assistant, of a door-keeper, who must attend during the day, and often all night, and during summer as well as winter, for washing, for fire, day and night, and the very great and daily increasing expense of procuring human bodies, and those of other animals, and for whisky, turpentine, &c.

No demand whatever is made on students at Christmas.

Botany—Fee, 4*l.* 4*s.*

I receive from each of the pupils of botany 5*s.*, which I pay over entirely to the gardener. Dr. Rutherford exacted 2*s.* 6*d.* from each. I raised the amount, as it seemed much too small for a most deserving man, whose labour is extended over the whole year, not confined to the time when the class meets. This, I am now satisfied, was an irregularity, but I hope the circumstances will justify the measure. (Signed) Robert Graham.

Clinical Lectures.

For the winter Clinical Course the fee is 4*l.* 6*s.*, and for the summer Clinical Course it is 3*l.* 5*s.* The 2*s.* in these cases is taken to cover the expenses of heating, lighting, and cleansing the class-room, and of the servants' wages.

Midwifery.

No small fees have ever been charged by the Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh.

The class-fees exacted by Dr. Young, the first professor, were three guineas for the first attendance on a course of his lectures; two guineas for the second attendance; and one guinea for the third; after which the pupil was allowed to attend gratis.

These fees were continued till November, 1812, when, agreeably to the permission granted by the Honourable Patrons, they were raised to four guineas for the first course; three for the second; and two for the third. But I have invariably exempted all students who attended previously to 1812, from the additional fees, that is, all students who had attended the midwifery class of this university, whether taught by Dr. Young or by Dr. Alexander Hamilton, for a single course previous to 1812, were entitled to attend my lectures, for two guineas; and those who had attended two courses, for one guinea; so that it has repeatedly happened within these few years that gentleman have attended my lectures for a whole winter for a single guinea.

(Signed) James Hamilton, Junior.

Clinical Surgery.

For a class ticket	£3 3 0
To the door-keeper	0 1 0
Total . .	£3 4 0

(Signed) James Russell.

Military Surgery—Class fees, 3*l.* 3*s.*—No small fees.

(Signed) George Ballingall.

Medical Jurisprudence—Fee 3*l.* 3*s.*—Small fee, 3*s.*

According to the act of Council in 1812, regulating the fees of professors, I am entitled to charge four guineas, but I have hitherto charged three only, because neither my predecessors, Dr. Duncan, Junior, and Dr. Alison, took advantage of the augmentation. The small fee, even though the class were more numerously attended than now, is more than expended on apparatus and experiments.

(Signed) R. Christison.

Humanity Classes—No return.

Greek Classes—1st, or public class—Fees, 3*l.* 3*s.*—Class dues, 5*s.*

2nd, or private class—Fees, 3*l.* 3*s.*—Class dues, 5*s.*

3rd, or private class—The class-dues of 5*s.* only demanded of those who had previously attended the first and second classes.

The fee to such as had attended the second class only, is 3*l.* 3*s.*, and the class-dues 5*s.* To such as had not attended the first and second classes, but had at once joined the third, the fee is 4*l.* 4*s.*; because, previously to the fixing of the fees in 1812, the fee of that class, to such as passed over the first and second, was always 3*l.* 3*s.*, and the class-dues 5*s.* It must be understood that the business of the third class is totally distinct from the other two.

The class-dues go for the payment of a servant, who attends four hours, and sometimes more, each day; for coals and other charges, such as cleaning the class-room, &c. They have never been

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altered in my time, but have been the same in the literary classes, I believe, for more than half a century.

I should have added, that when any gentleman enters the third class, without having attended the other two, and declares that he is to attend it for *two sessions*, the fee is only 3*l.* 3*s.*

(Signed) GEORGE DUNBAR.

11 September, 1826.

MATHEMATICAL CLASSES.

I receive 4*l.* 4*s.* from general students, and 3*l.* 3*s.* from students of divinity; and I charge 5*s.* in addition, to defray the expenses of keeping a janitor three hours in the day to attend my three classes, and the expense of fire, &c.

The above fees, I understood, when I was elected to the professorship, were paid to my predecessor in the chair; and my commission empowers me to receive all the emoluments which had been enjoyed by my predecessors. (Signed) WILLIAM WALLACE.

LOGIC—Fee, 3*l.* 3*s*—Small Fee, 5*s.*

(Signed) DAVID RITCHIE.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—Fee, 4*l.* 4*s.*—Small fee, 5*s.*

On my appointment to the Chair, I was informed that my predecessor had made the fee three guineas only to students in divinity, and I have followed his example.

(Signed) JOHN WILSON.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

It has been a practice, of at least more than fifty years standing in this College, for the door-keeper of each class to expect a gratuity of two or three shillings on delivering back the tickets after Christmas; but, in the more advanced classes there has been some reluctance betrayed, particularly by the richer students, to a compliance with that custom, and many of the tickets left uncalled for, though never refused. I therefore resolved last session to put an end to this irregularity, and avoid every cause of incidental jarring; I abolished the Christmas gratuity in my class, and added 15*l.* to the wages of my servant. But I conceived myself warranted by the example of Dr. Copland at Aberdeen, and the late Dr. Black here, to exact the small fee of three shillings on each ticket, as some compensation for the expense incurred by showing numerous experiments. It is after all very inadequate. My operator costs me 30*l.* more than in the time of my predecessors; and I likewise incur a good deal of expense in waste and breakage of glass, &c. I have never heard a murmur from any of my students for this slight assessment, and have always understood that, in smaller matters, every Professor, both in this and in other Universities, is left to his own discretion and responsibility. If it were otherwise, the Professor of Experimental Philosophy would be placed in a very different situation from a Professor of Logic, or Rhetoric, or Ethics, who needs no operator, and incurs no expense but a few scraps of paper. (Signed) JOHN LESLIE.

RHETORIC CLASS—Fee, 4*l.* 4*s.*—Small fee, 5*s.*

The small fee for fire and servant.

NATURAL HISTORY—Class fee, 4*l.* 4*s.*—Small fee, 3*s.*

(Signed) R. JAMESON.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY—

Winter Course . . . Fee, 4*l.* 4*s.*—Small fee collected by and for the janitor, 5*s.*

Summer Course . . . Fee, 3*l.* 3*s.*—Small fee „ „ „ 3*s.*

(Signed) W. HAMILTON.

(8.)—Report by the College Committee of the Town Council relative to the Class Fees and Small Dues.

5th September, 1826.

5 September, 1826.

In terms of the remit from the council, as patrons and guardians of the University, the College Committee have maturely considered the communication from the Senatus Academicus of the 30th ult. containing an extract from the minutes of a meeting of that body, held upon the 29th August, 1826, relative to the small fees and class fees collected by the professors, and to the joint matriculation and janitor's fund.

The Committee feel themselves called upon, from the nature of this communication, to offer some remarks to the council upon each of these subjects. In regard to the small fees, the Committee observe, with equal regret and astonishment, that the professors had been induced to think it necessary, before giving a detailed statement of the fees in question (in place of the imperfect account which they had furnished in October, 1825), to receive some assurance that their compliance was not to be made subservient to the purpose of a law-suit at present pending between them and their patrons; it having been distinctly stated by the council in their communication to the Senatus Academicus, as far back as the 21st October, 1825, "That when they had lately under their consideration two accounts of considerable amount claimed by John Wilson, the janitor, the greater part of which was for cleaning the different class-rooms of the college, their attention was called to the fact of certain small fees, varying in amount, being collected by the professors from the students, along with the stated fees for tickets; when the council resolved that a request be made to the Senatus Academicus for a statement showing the amount of such fees taken by each professor, and to what use applied."

It was upon these grounds that the request was made for information upon the subject, and without the smallest reference to any law proceedings.

The Committee are happy to find that the necessary measures have been at last taken for furnishing to the patrons and guardians of the University a detailed account of the fees in question, which they trust will be forwarded without any unnecessary delay. When the council shall have had an opportunity of considering this Report, they will be enabled to judge of the propriety of payments being continued to the janitor for cleaning the class-rooms of the college, or whether this expense should be defrayed from the fund collected by the professors in name of class-dues.

In regard to the joint matriculation and janitor's fund, the council will recollect that when that matter was brought under their consideration in October, 1825, in consequence of the death of Mr. Fyfe, the upper janitor, they gave their sanction to the continuation of the matriculation fee at ten shillings from each student, after having examined into the receipts and expenditure of the fund for a

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series of years; and they then stipulated that the Senatus Academicus should transmit to them, at the term of Candlemas in each year, a detailed account of the fund. This has not been received, but the committee are happy to find that it may be soon expected; and they beg leave to suggest the propriety of this statement being transmitted annually at the stated time.

With respect to the class-fees a return was desired by the patrons of the college from each professor, of the whole amount of fees received by him from each student, in the name of fee for his class-ticket and for class dues. This return was required with the view of some means being adopted for giving publicity to them—"that parents and guardians might be enabled to form an estimate of the expense of the education of youth under their care." The Committee know that the public is not sufficiently informed of the amount of these fees, and the information can at present be obtained only by application to each individual professor. It was originally suggested by the council that a schedule of fees payable to the different professors, in the name of class-fees and class-dues, should be formed and hung up in the library and in the different class-rooms of the college; and to such a plan, of the necessity and propriety of which the Committee are completely satisfied, they can see no possible objection, nor do they think it a matter of any moment under whose authority the schedule is exhibited, provided its accuracy has been previously ascertained by a reference to the books of the council, in which is recorded the amount of the class-fees sanctioned by that body.

5 September, 1826.

The Committee stated, in their report to the council of the 7th August, that they regarded it as the more necessary that publicity should be given to the legal rate of fees exigible from the students, "from the circumstance that reports had reached them of different payments being made by the students attending the same professor, which they think ought not to be continued, as the pupils of the same class should be on a perfect footing of equality." In making this statement, the committee had no intention of referring to a different rate of payment in consequence of indulgence shown to the students of divinity in certain classes, by a fee smaller than the general one being taken from them; but it was founded upon information received from what they believe to be unquestionable authority.

The committee think it their duty to report to the council that they are informed that, in some of the classes of languages and of philosophy, fees are in general *received* (whether *demanded* or not, is not in their knowledge) higher than those sanctioned by the last regulation of the patrons. That the patrons may be exactly aware of the amount of fees payable to the different professors, the committee beg to refer to a memorial presented to the council in the year 1812 by the professors, praying for an increase of their class-fees. It is there distinctly stated that "the fees of the professors have not for a long period been augmented; the Senatus Academicus humbly conceive that they should receive an augmentation at present. The classes of languages and of philosophy have for a long series of years continued stationary at two guineas of fee; and the medical classes, ever since their institution near a century ago, at three guineas." The following has occurred to the memorialists as equitable,—namely, "That those professors who at present draw the fee of two guineas, should be authorized to draw three guineas; and those who at present draw a fee of three guineas, should be authorized to draw a fee of four guineas." The deliverance of the council was in the following terms:—"The lord provost, magistrates, and council, patrons of the University, having considered what is stated in the foregoing memorial, and being satisfied that the augmentation to the fees of the professors, proposed by the Senatus Academicus, is, under existing circumstances, a fair and proper addition, they do hereby approve of and sanction the proposal, and authorize the professors who at present draw a fee of two guineas, to exact a fee of three guineas, and those who at present draw a fee of three, to exact a fee of four guineas."

The council will observe, by the statement in the memorial of the Senaticus Academicus, that previously to October, 1812, there were two distinct rates of class-fees payable to the different professors, namely, two guineas to the professors of languages and philosophy, and three guineas to the professors of medicine. In consequence of the council having given their sanction to the augmentation proposed by the Sen· ticus Academicus, the professors of languages and philosophy, who were formerly entitled to receive two guineas, became entitled to exact three, and the professors of medicine alone, who had formerly been entitled to draw three, to exact four.

The Committee, however, have good grounds for believing that, in some of the classes of philosophy and languages, the fee of four guineas is generally received, although they are not prepared to say that that sum is demanded. Under such circumstances, it appears to the committee essentially necessary that no room should be left for doubt as to the exact amount of fee exigible by the different professors; but that the public should have an opportunity of ascertaining the fact by reference to a schedule publicly exhibited in the college. The committee strongly recommend, therefore, that some arrangement should be made by which such schedule may be exhibited as soon as the council have received the promised return from the professors, and have ascertained its accuracy by a reference to their records. There does not appear to the committee any reason to doubt that some means of attaining this object may be devised by the Patrons, in conjunction with the Senatus Academicus, without the rights of either party being in the slightest degree compromised by the act; a measure, in the opinion of the Committee, necessary for the information of the public, and for the respectability of the University.

(Signed) John Bonar, Jun., *P.*

(9.)—Reply of the Senatus Academicus to the Communication of the Honourable Patrons, dated 5th December, 1826.

College of Edinburgh, 26*th September*, 1826.

The Senatus Academicus have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Honourable Patrons of the university, of date the 5th of September, 1826; and from the nature of that communication, they feel themselves called upon to offer a few remarks upon it.

26 September, 1826.

In all their intercourse with the Patrons of the university, it has never, till the present period, been their painful task to notice insinuations of something like extortion practised upon the public by some of the professors. They might have expected, that if there were any deviations from established usage, they would have been pointed out to them, and that they would have been left, as they hitherto have been, to the exercise of their own discretion in rectifying or removing them.

It would seem, from a reference to a communication made by the council to the Senatus Academicus, of date the 21st October, 1825, that it was thought proper to call upon the professors to give an

account of the *class-dues*, because the janitor's charges against the town for cleaning the class-rooms, and for general superintendence of the college-buildings, amounted to a considerable sum. The Senatus beg leave to say that they are not the auditors of John Wilson's accounts, neither are these accounts submitted to their inspection; and if, therefore, they appeared to include charges about which there could be any doubt, the direct course was for the patrons to examine the janitor himself; and, in fact, it appears that the janitor's accounts for the two years preceding 1825 were submitted to a committee of the town-council, and himself examined before them, and that each of these accounts, though to fully as great an amount as the last, were passed by them and discharged. The Senatus beg leave to remark that a very small portion of John Wilson's charge could have any reference to cleaning the different class-room, because the greatest part of the expense which the janitor incurs consists in hiring servants to clean the public rooms, corridors, and staircases, and to keep the whole of the public buildings in proper order. They judge it proper to observe, that one or two of the professors, in their returns respecting the class-dues, have stated that they were partly applied to the cleaning of the class-rooms. It has been since found that the sum paid to John Wilson is for firing only.

The Senatus are next called upon to advert to the reasons assigned for requiring a statement of the amount of the fee demanded from each student, viz.—"That parents and guardians might be enabled to form an estimate of the expense of the education of youth under their care." It would appear that the Patrons have discovered, after a lapse of 14 years, something wrong in the conduct of certain professors in demanding a higher fee than they were entitled to, conformable to the memorial of the Senatus Academicus in 1812. In that memorial, no doubt, the fee of the language and philosophical classes is stated to have been *two guineas*. From inadvertence, the words *some of* have been omitted, because in *some of* the philosophical classes the fee of *three guineas* was, previous to 1812, regularly demanded and paid; and this fact is perfectly well known to all the members who were in the university at that period. But as far as is known to the Senatus Academicus, no legal fee was ever fixed, either by the patrons or the university, or any of the classes in the college. What was paid by the students was considered a *honorarium*, and known by that name. It was at first a gratuity by the public, and therefore could not be fixed by any enactments. In this university, the fee paid by students previous to 1812, proceeded upon a general feeling of what was right and proper to be paid to the professors, according to the circumstances of the times, and what was considered due to their situation. Even in the language and logic classes, before the period just mentioned, nearly the one half of the students paid *three guineas;* and it was owing to the circumstances of a considerable number not admitting, at that time, of the same gradual rise of the fee, as in other classes, that the regular honorarium was judged to be two guineas. In the law classes, also, of which no mention is made in the memorial, the fee, previous to 1812, was always *three guineas*, and in one of the civil law courses it was *five guineas*. The inaccuracy in the memorial cannot, in a fair and liberal view, form any ground of challenge, because, in the act of council, of date the 24th October, 1812, "The lord provost, magistrates, and town-council authorize the professors who at present draw a fee of two guineas to exact a fee of three guineas, and those who at present draw three to exact a fee of four guineas." This act of the town-council was put in immediate operation. The professors of those classes who had been in the use of receiving three guineas, did, at the commencement of the session, demand four guineas from the students that entered their respective classes, and no challenge was made by the Patrons at the time; which assuredly would have been done had they imagined that those professors demanded more than they were entitled to by the act.

The Patrons of the university seem to think it necessary that the students should be made acquainted with the amount of the fees payable in each class, *by means of schedules being hung up in the library and in the different class-rooms*. This is a measure that might, perhaps, have been thought expedient at the time when the fees were raised, but cannot, even if it were not highly derogatory to the honour and respectability of the university, be judged necessary after the lapse of so many years, during which the amount of the fees has become generally known, and, as far as the Senatus can judge, cheerfully acquiesced in. Such a measure was never resorted to in any other university of Scotland, and never proposed in this till the present period. If, however, the royal commissioners, to whom these papers are to be submitted, shall think this a proper measure for all the universities in Scotland, the university will cheerfully acquiesce in it.

The Senatus have still a few observations to make regarding the joint matriculation and janitor's fund, of the appropriation of which the Honourable Patrons have, for the first time, demanded an annual statement. This appears to have arisen from the supposition, that when the annuity of Mr. Fyfe ceased, the matriculation fee might be reduced. This was certainly not the understanding of the magistrates and the Senatus when the arrangement with Mr. Fyfe was made. The Honourable Patrons are probably not aware, that in an act of council, of date the 22nd February, 1815, it is stated, "that Mr. Fyfe's salary of 110*l.*, which is now paid out of the matriculation fees, will then (*at his death*) fall into the general library fund *at the disposal of the curators*." The Senatus have to regret, that when they imagine they are *bona fide* following out the instructions of former acts of council, they are met by new inquiries into matters that were understood to have been already arranged. The Senatus beg leave to state, that the charge of the library to the curators is attended with great trouble and no emolument; that the professors have become personally responsible for large sums to prevent it from falling into inevitable ruin, and to put it on a respectable footing; and that, instead of being subjected to new regulations entailing additional labours, they might have expected a liberal testimony of confidence for their unpaid services. They have no disposition, however, to fail in their promise to the Patrons of furnishing them annually with a statement of the appropriation of the library funds.

In conclusion, the Senatus assure the Honourable Patrons, that they are unconscious of having, in any respect, stepped beyond the line of their duty,—of having trespassed upon established usage, or of having contravened the act of council of 1812, as applicable to the fees of the different professors. Deploring, as they do, the differences that have of late arisen between them and the Honourable Patrons, their most ardent wish is that they may be soon terminated to the satisfaction, if possible, of both parties, and the honour and respectability of that establishment which they are both bound to strengthen and uphold.

Extracted from the minutes,

ANDREW DUNCAN, Jun. *Sec.*

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Appendix. Order VIII.

(10.)—Copy Act of Council authorizing the Increase of the Professors' Class Fee.

21 October, 1812.

At Edinburgh, the twenty-first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve;—

Which day the magistrates and council of the city of Edinburgh being assembled, there was presented a Memorial from the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, which was read, and which was of the following tenor:—"*College, October* 19, 1812.—MEMORIAL by the Senatus Academicus to the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, the magistrates and council, Patrons of the university.—The importance of the university to the interests of the metropolis, from the large and increasing number of the youth, which it annually attracts to the city, is obvious. Its claims on this ground to the countenance of the Honourable Patrons has at all times been recognised by them, and the Senatus Academicus gratefully acknowledge that they have felt that countenance liberally afforded. Under this impression the memorialists respectfully state the following case to the consideration of the town-council, in the strong hope that it will receive their approbation and support. The fees of the professors have not for a long period been augmented. The Senatus Academicus humbly conceive that they should receive an augmentation at present. The classes of Languages and Philosophy have, for a great series of years, continued stationary at two guineas a fee, and the medical classes, ever since their institution, near a century ago, at three guineas. These sums, it is apprehended by the memorialists, are extremely inadequate. They appear to be so, whether they consider the dignity of the university as a great national seminary, or the long previous study and the extensive attainments required to qualify professors for the difficult duties of its chairs. It is well known that the leading schoolmasters in the city, who merely initiate pupils in the reading of English, are more amply remunerated for the children who attend them. Since the university fees were established at their present rate, the price of not only every necessary of life, but of all kinds of labour, whether of body or mind, have, without exception, been remarkably raised. In the department of education, in particular, there is no branch, the price of which has not been doubled, tripled, or even quadrupled. The members of the university, therefore, only request that their services may be placed, as to increasing recompense, on a similar footing with those of every class, mechanical, commercial, and literary, in the community. They are more strongly encouraged to trust, that their application will on this ground appear reasonable to their Honourable Patrons, as the Patrons, from the principle now stated, it is believed, have lately been pleased to raise the fees of the masters of the High School to a sum rather more than double of their former amount. The augmentation which the memorialists would respectfully suggest is not in proportion as high as that to which they have now alluded. The following has occurred to them as equitable, namely—that those professors who at present draw a fee of two guineas should be authorized to draw three guineas, and that those who at present draw a fee of three guineas should be authorized to draw four guineas. In support of this proposed augmentation, the memorialists have simply to subjoin further, that from occasional intercourse with the students, they have reason to believe that some considerable rise in the fees of the professors has been of late very generally anticipated, from such views of the matter as the students themselves had been led to take; and the memorialists, therefore, are persuaded that the augmentation will be considered by them as neither an unfair nor oppressive exaction. The Honourable Patrons may be assured that this bearing of the case now mentioned has not escaped the memorialists' serious and deliberate attention, and they feel no dread that any injurious effect to either the prosperity of the university, or to their own individual interest, would result from the moderate augmentation which they had suggested.

"May it therefore please the Honourable Patrons to sanction by their authority the augmentation above specified, and if consistent with their forms of procedure, to give that sanction at their earliest meeting, as some of the classes open for the ensuing session on Thursday next; or if it shall seem meet to their wisdom to appoint a committee for the consideration of the case, May it please the Honourable Patrons to authorize that committee to receive from a committee of the Senatus Academicus, which has been nominated in reference to the subject, such a communication as may be ready to be laid before them; and further, to confer on the committee full powers for settling finally the powers in question—a proposition which the memorialists presume to make from their recollection, that a committee, invested with such powers, was lately nominated by the Honourable Patrons, and that several useful and beneficial consequences have been derived to the university, both respecting the regulations for the library, and the fees of matriculation, from what was done by that committee. In name and by authority of the Senatus Academicus.

(Signed) "GEORGE H. BAIRD, *Principal.*"

The lord provost, magistrates, and council, having considered what is stated in this memorial, and being satisfied that the augmentation to the fees of the professors proposed by the Senatus Academicus is, under existing circumstances, a fair and proper addition, they do hereby approve of and sanction the proposal, and authorize those professors who at present draw a fee of two guineas to exact a fee of three guineas, and those who at present draw a fee of three guineas to exact a fee of four guineas, such addition to commence with the present session of the college: and grant authority to the clerk to extract this act without abiding or reading, and transmit the same to the Principal for the information of the Senatus Academicus.

(Signed) WILLIAM CREECH, *Provost.*

Return by the Town Council.

Report transmitted by the Town Council, with reference to No. 8 *of Appendix of Returns by the University of Edinburgh, in regard to Class Fees.*

Edinburgh, 9th October, 1826.

9 October, 1826.

In terms of the remit from the council, as patrons and guardians of the university, the Committee have naturally considered the communications from the Senatus Academicus, of date the 12th and 26th of September.

The communication of the 12th September, the Committee are happy to find, contains an account of the amount of fees payable to the different professors, in the name of *class-fees*, and of *small-fees*, or *class-dues*. A return is made by all the professors who are at present in Edinburgh, but it is still deficient in regard to three of them who are absent from home. In most instances the professors have complied with the request of the Patrons, in stating both the amount of the class-dues, and the pur-

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poses to which they are applied; in several cases, however they have satisfied themselves with stating the amount, without giving any account of their application.

The communication of the 26th September contains remarks in answer to that of the Patrons of the 6th, upon the subject of the *small-fees* or *class-dues*, the *class-fees* and the *joint matriculation* and *janitors fund*. As it has been the wish of the Patrons of the university, in all their intercourse with the principal and professors, to avoid giving rise to any unnecessary irritation, the Committee will refrain from making such animadversions upon this communication, as its style and manner might be supposed to demand. They think it their duty, however, for the information of the council, to make some remarks upon each of the subjects to which it refers.

Small Fees or Class Dues.

The Committee beg leave to remind the council, that their attention was first attracted to this subject when they had under their consideration two accounts of considerable amount, claimed by John Wilson, the janitor, in addition to the salary allowed him out of the joint matriculation and janitor's fund, a part of which was for cleaning the class-rooms of the different professors in the college. The committee examined the janitor in regard to these accounts, and were informed by him that a considerable part of the sum demanded was for the purpose of keeping clean the class-rooms, as well as the public rooms. It was thought right, upon this occasion, to require information from the professors, as to the amount and application of certain small sums of money drawn by them, along with the ordinary class-fees, in the name of small-fees or class-dues. One object of this inquiry was to ascertain whether or not money was advanced, both from the hands of the city, and from the dues paid by the students to the professors, for the same purpose of cleaning the class-rooms. It was distinctly stated to the Senatus Academicus, that "the magistrates and council were the more induced to come to this resolution" (of making the inquiry) "from the circumstance of having been informed, that the door-keepers of the different class-rooms exact gratuities from the students on returning their tickets, a practice which the council think ought to be immediately done away; and from the consideration that the medical students will be now subjected to an additional expense on account of their being obliged to attend the midwifery class, &c.

From the returns now made, it appears that in three of the classes no class-dues have been exacted, that in others, a sum of money, varying in different instances from one to six shillings, has been collected from the students by the professors under the name of class-dues. From the reports of the individual professors, in regard to the purposes to which these dues are applied, it appears that in some instances part of them has been paid to John Wilson, the janitor, for cleaning the class-rooms; it is proper here to remark, however, that in the communication from the Senatus Academicus of the 26th, it is said, "they judge it proper to observe, that one or two of the professors, in their returns respecting the class-dues, have stated that they were partly applied to the cleaning of the class-rooms. It has been since found that the sum paid to John Wilson is for firing only."

The Committee have to report to the council their opinion that some proper regulations should be adopted upon this subject, as at present it is not easy to discover any satisfactory principle upon which the amount of the class-dues has been fixed, nor does it seem to be distinctly understood to what purposes they are meant to be applied. The Committee are well aware that from a difference of circumstances in regard to the modes in which the different classes require to be taught, a variety in the amount of the class-dues ought to be allowed; but this, the Committee are of opinion, ought not to be left to the discretion of the individual professors, but should be regulated, as well as the class-fees, upon some fixed principle. Under the present practice it appears to the Committee that the class-dues are higher in some of the classes in which the expenses of the class are less than in those in which they must of necessity be considerably greater. The Committee do not anticipate any difficulty in the arrangement of this matter by the Patrons, with the advice and assistance of the Senatus Academicus.

Gratuities to Servants.

In answer to the statement of the council upon this subject, it is said, in the communication of the Senatus Academicus of the 21st October, 1825, "that the class servants have no authority for making any such demands, and that no complaints from the students have ever reached any of the professors; whatever gratuities are given must therefore be considered as purely voluntary." It is satisfactory to find that the practice of gratuities being exacted by the class servants has received no sanction from the professors. It is matter of notoriety, however, that such gratuities have been very generally paid by the students, by whom it is well known many complaints have been made, though for very obvious reasons these were not likely to be carried directly to the professors. If any proof were required of the existence of the practice, in addition to the evidence of some members of the Committee, it is to be found in a communication of the Senatus Academicus of the 21st October, 1825, in which it is stated by Professor Leslie, "that it has been a practice of at least more than fifty years standing in this college, for the doorkeeper of each class to expect a gratuity of two or three shillings on delivering back the tickets after Christmas." The Committee are decidedly of opinion that all such gratuities should be abolished, and if it should be thought proper that any payment be made by the students to the doorkeeper of the class-rooms of the professors, it should be taken from the fund collected in the name of class-dues. It may be remarked, that the sum of money required for firing must be very inconsiderable in many of the classes, in which the class-room is occupied by the students one hour only in the day during the session.

Class Fees.

In April, 1826, when the matter of the class-dues was under consideration, in a conversation which took place in the College Committee upon the subject of the university fees in general, it appeared that neither the members of the Committee, nor the public, had any knowledge of the exact amount of fees received by each professor; the Committee thought it their duty, therefore, to report to the council their opinion, "that it would be highly desirable that a schedule should be drawn up of the exact amount of the fees payable to each professor in the name of fees for tickets and for class-dues; and that such schedules should be exhibited in the university library, and in the different class-rooms, and that a copy of it should be entered in the minutes of council for the information of the public, and of the Patrons of the university." The council approving of the proposal, requested, in a communication to the Senatus Academicus of date 3rd May, 1826, "that they might be furnished without loss of time with a statement from each professor, of the amount of fees received by him in the name of fee for his class-ticket, and for his class-dues."

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From a variety of causes, for which the Committee beg leave to refer to the correspondence which has taken place between the council and the Senatus Academicus, the statement required has only now been furnished. It was distinctly stated by the council, in their correspondence with the Senatus Academicus, "that the Patrons deemed it of importance that the public should be made aware of the class-fees of the university, by means of a schedule publicly exhibited, that parents and guardians might form an estimate of the expense and education of the youth under their care," being convinced that the public was not sufficiently informed of the amount of these fees, and that the information could he obtained only by application to each individual professor.

It was thought more essentially necessary that a statement should be made to the patrons of the university, of the amount of fees received by the professors, as in the course of the inquiry of the Committee, they had found reason to believe "that different payments had been made by the students attending the same professor;" and also from having learned, "that in some of the classes of language and philosophy, fees were in general *received* (whether *demanded* or not is not in their knowledge), higher than those sanctioned by the last regulation of the patrons."

Upon this last subject the present Committee feel it to be their duty to make some remarks.

In the memorial of the Senatus Academicus to the council, dated the 19th October, 1812, it is stated, that "the fees of the professors have not for a long period been augmented. The Senatus Academicus humbly conceive that they should receive an augmentation at present. The classes of languages and philosophy have, for a great series of years, continued stationary at two guineas of fee; and the medical classes, ever since their institution, near a century ago, at three guineas. These sums, it is apprehended by the memorialists, are extremely inadequate." In consequence of this opinion of the inadequacy of the fees, of which there were, by the statement of the memorial, two distinct rates, payable to the different professors, viz., two guineas to the professors of languages and philosophy, and three guineas to the professors of medicine, the Senatus suggested the propriety of an augmentation in the following terms:—"The following has occurred to the memorialists as equitable, namely, that those professors who at present draw the fee of two guineas should be authorized to draw three guineas; and those who at present draw a fee of three guineas should be authorized to draw a fee of four guineas;" and they conclude with requesting "the Honourable Patrons to sanction by their authority the augmentation above specified; and if consistent with their forms of procedure to give that sanction at their earliest meeting, as some of the classes open for the ensuing session on Thursday next."

The memorial, which was dated the 19th of October, was taken into consideration upon the 21st, by the lord provost, magistrates, and council, who, in all probability, in consequence of the application of the Senatus Academicus for an early decision, came to a resolution upon the subject on that day, without having, as has generally been the case on occasions of such importance, remitted the memorial to a committee for mature and deliberate consideration. The deliverance is in the following terms:—"The lord provost, magistrates, and council, patrons of the university, having considered what is stated in the foregoing memorial, and being satisfied that the augmentation to the fees of the professors, proposed by the Senatus Academicus, is, under existing circumstances, a fair and proper addition, they do hereby approve of and sanction the proposal, and authorize the professors, who at present draw a fee of two guineas, to exact a fee of three guineas; and those who at present draw three, to exact a fee of four guineas; such additions to commence with the present session of the college; and grant authority to the clerks to extract this act without abiding a reading, and transmit the same to the principal for the information of the Senatus Academicus."

Notwithstanding the arrangement here proposed by the Senatus Acdemicus, and sanctioned by the Patrons, by which it is perfectly evident that the professors of languages and philosophy were to become entitled to exact from the students a fee of three guineas instead of two, it appears by the present statement of the Senatus Academicus that several of these professors have been in the habit of regularly exacting a fee of four guineas. The Committee beg particularly to request the attention of the council to the explanation of this fact, given in the communication from the Senatus Academicus of the 26th ult. They say,—"In that memorial, no doubt, the fee of the language and philosophical classes is stated to have been *two guineas*. From inadvertence, the words *some of* had been omitted, because in *some of* the philosophical classes the fee of *three guineas* was, previous to 1812, regularly demanded and paid; and this fact is perfectly well known to all the members who were in the university at that period."

It certainly does strike the Committee as being a most remarkable circumstance, and one to which they could with difficulty have given credence, were it not stated, on the authority of the professors of the university, that in a business of so much importance to the interests of the professors and of public, as the one under consideration, in which it was the intention of the professors to show the inadequacy of the fees payable at that time, and upon that ground to apply for an augmentation, the memorial should have been drawn up with so much inaccuracy and carelessness, as by the omission of two words of the greatest importance, to have conveyed to the patrons of the university, a perfectly erroneous impression in regard to the actual state of the facts. In adopting *the words of the prayer of the petition*, which the Patrons did, they must have been perfectly satisfied that they were giving their sanction to the proposed increase in distinct reference *to the preamble*. The Committee have thought it their duty to refer to the *original memorial* of the Senatus Academicus, from which it appears that the inadvertence must have occurred entirely on the part of the professors, as in it, it is distinctly stated that "*the classes* of language and philosophy," (not *some of* the classes) "have for a great series of years continued stationary at two guineas of fee." Had it been stated to the Patrons that the fees of *some of* the classes of languages and philosophy were two guineas, and of others three, they would have felt it to have been their duty to consider upon what grounds such a difference had existed, and whether there was any propriety in its being continued; and though they might have been induced readily to grant their sanction to an increase of the fee of two guineas to three, it might have been matter of more serious consideration, whether they would have sanctioned the proposed rise in regard to those classes in which three guineas was already received as the fee.

It is further stated by the Senatus Academicus, that "as far as is known to the Senatus Academicus, no legal fee was ever fixed either by the patrons or the university for any of the classes in the college. What was paid by the students was considered a *honorarium*, and known by that name." This allegation of the fees paid previously to 1812 having been a *honorarium*, appears somewhat inconsistent with the statement above quoted from the same communication of the Senatus, "that in some of the philosophical classes the fee of three guineas was, previous to 1812, *regularly demanded* and paid."

The magistrates and council, however, have it in their power to inform the Senatus Academicus,

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that at so early a period as 14th November, 1595, the Patrons did actually fix a rate of fees to be paid by the students attending the different classes of the college, by an act of council, an excerpt of which is in the following terms:—"Anent the dewties to be tayne be the Regents of yair Scholers, in respect of the derth, and that the Counsall fynds nocht guid to augment yair stipends: Thairfore ordains yame to tak and haif of Gentlemen's Sones, quha are nocht Burgesses of this Burgh, the sum of aucht pund ilk persone, and of Burges Sons, in this Burgh, four pund ilk persone, to be payit quarterlie."

But supposing it had been the fact that previously to 1812 the payment made to the professors by the students was an *honorarium*, it seems rather singular that it should have been so distinctly stated by the professors in their memorial of 1812, that "the classes of languages and philosophy have for a great series of years *continued stationary* at two guineas of fee," as if this had been an amount of fee regularly fixed and determined. And it is to be regretted the more upon account of the payment having been previously an honorary one, that an erroneous statement should have been made through "*inadvertence*," at the moment when it was proposed by the professors that the patrons should give their sanction to the conversion of the *honorarium* into a *legal exaction*.

That "no challenge was made by the patrons in October, 1812," upon some of the professors of languages and philosophy demanding four guineas from the students who then entered their respective classes, may be easily explained by their ignorance of the fact; having given their sanction to a particular rate of fees in the two distinct classes of professors, viz. that of languages and philosophy, and that of medicine, it cannot be supposed that the patrons would for a moment doubt that the regulations would be strictly carried into effect.

In proposing that the parents and guardians of youth, and that the students themselves should be made acquainted with the amount of the fees payable in each class by means of schedules being hung up in the library and in the different class-rooms, the Patrons, the Committee are well aware, had not the slightest intention of proposing anything "derogatory to the honour and respectability of the university;" and they are decidedly of opinion that the publication so proposed could not produce any such effect; on the contrary, they think that it would be much more agreeable to the feelings of the students, and of their parents and guardians, and much more consistent with the dignity and delicacy of the professors, that the amount of their fees should be ascertained by a reference to a printed schedule, than that money matters should be subject of inquiry at, and perhaps of discussion between, them and the professors.

It is sincerely to be regretted that the expediency and propriety of such a measure had not occurred to the patrons or to the professors in 1812, when the change in the amount of the fees was made; but its omission at that time can form no good ground of objection to its being done as soon as the whole matter of class-fees and of class-dues shall have been settled and arranged by the Patrons, in whom the Committee cannot doubt that the power of doing so exists, from the opinions the Patrons have received from the most eminent lawyers, as well as from former practice. The Committee, however, conceive it would be more delicate in the Patrons to abstain from making any change while their general rights and privileges are a matter of discussion in a court of law. So soon as their right to regulate the fees shall have been made good by a law decision, the Committee are of opinion that the class-fees and dues should be fully considered, and properly regulated and promulgated for the information of the public.

It having been stated by the Senatus Academicus, that their communication is to be submitted to the Royal Commissioners appointed for the visitation of the university, the Committee suggest to the Council the propriety of the whole correspondence between the Senatus Academicus and the Patrons upon the subject, being sent to the Royal Commissioners for their information.

Joint Matriculation and Janitor's Fund.

Upon the death of the late Mr. Fyfe, the office of Upper Janitor was done away, and a sum of money annually paid to him as a salary became available for other purposes.

The Patrons having examined the accounts of the receipt and disbursement of this fund, gave their sanction to the continuance of the matriculation fee at ten shillings annually from each student; but they stipulated, that they should be furnished annually, at the term of Candlemas, with an account of this fund; and that, in these statements, the particulars of the sum, under the head of miscellaneous accounts, should be mentioned. In making this request, the Patrons felt that they were only discharging their duty to the university, as they were of opinion that the expenditure of a sum of money, amounting upon an average of the last three or four years, to little less than 1000*l.* per annum, should come under their observation, as they were by law guardians of the whole funds belonging to the university. The return for the last year has not yet been made, but the Committee are happy to find that the professors "have no disposition to fail in their promise to the Patrons of furnishing them annually with a statement of the appropriation of the library funds."

To conclude, the Committee are well aware that the Patrons most heartily concur in the wish that the differences now existing between them and the Senatus Academicus "may be terminated to the satisfaction, if possible, of both parties, and the honour and respectability of that establishment, which they are both bound to strengthen and uphold."

In the name of the Committee,

(Signed) WALTER BROWN, *P.*

Deliverance by the Council.

11*th October*, 1826.—The council approve of this report, and direct the same to be communicated to the Senatus, and also direct the clerks to transmit a full set of the proceedings on this subject to the Royal Commission.

(Init^{d}.) W. T.

The following unprinted Documents, relating to the Matriculation and Janitors' Fees, are noticed in the Records of the Commission.

(1.) Two Minutes respecting Matriculation and Janitors' Fees. Presented to the Commission, by the Senatus Academicus.

(2.) Anonymous Letter in regard to the Fees exacted by the Door-keepers of the University Classes. Presented to the Commission, 23rd January, 1827.

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(3.) Letter from Mr. John Epps, Edinburgh, in regard to the Fees exacted by the Janitors of Edinburgh College. Presented 2nd April, 1827.

(4.) Anonymous Letter in regard to the Fee exacted for attendance at the Third Greek Class of the University of Edinburgh. Presented 2nd April, 1827.

(5.) Answer thereto, by Professor Dunbar, lying with the Clerk to be presented at the first Meeting of the Commission.

Letters to the Clerk, from Drs. Chalmers and M'Gill, in regard to Divinity Students paying Fees.

Edinburgh, January 6th, 1830.

6 January, 1830.

Dear Sir,—The facts of my case, in regard to fees, are very few; but in my opinion quite decisive. I, in the first place, inclose a copy of the advertisement by the patrons of the college of Edinburgh upon the subject. (*See copy thereof below, at* *.)

The fees thus enacted have been universally paid by the students, with the exception of a very few cases, in which I chose to remit or to return them. There has not occurred one instance either of complaint or resistance; and the only painful feeling ever manifested, was on those rare occasions when I declined the offer of them.

Neither has the amount of my attendance been at all affected—my examination list, composed of regular students, being only one beneath the list of last year, that is, a hundred and fifty-one upon the whole. I cannot speak conclusively of the number of partial students till the end of the Session, it being their habit to enrol throughout all the months of it.

I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion, that the institution of fees is fitted to give a most beneficial impulse to theological education.

In respect to my extra-professional students, I may observe, that I have suffered greatly from a change in the hour of meeting for my first class. I had fixed upon the hour of three—but to save interference with other classes, I have been induced by my colleagues to meet at four. The consequence is, that many students who had meant to attend, have relinquished their intention. My attendance is chiefly from the town; and I am not aware of there being so many as twelve who are now prosecuting their regular university course, and are at the same time attending me in the capacity of general students. I hold it most desirable that every convenience should be held out to the students at large, for attending a class of natural theology and the Christian evidences; and I therefore sincerely hope that I may be allowed, in future, the hours either of two or three, for holding such a class.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

To James Aitken, Esq. (Signed) Thomas Chalmers.

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* Copy of the advertisement referred to:—

Divinity Class—University of Edinburgh.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, Patrons of the University, hereby intimate, that by an Act of Council, dated the 4th day of March last, they authorised the professor of divinity to exact a fee of three guineas each, from those students, *not enrolled*, who may attend his lectures in the university; and that by two other Acts of Council, the one dated the 5th August, and the other the 9th September last, they further authorised the professor of divinity to exact a fee of two guineas from every student *enrolling* himself at the Divinity Hall, and that for each session.

City Chambers, Edinburgh, 5th November, 1829.

Order VIII *.—A Statement of the whole Expense which must be incurred by every Student in the Colleges of Edinburgh, passing through the Course of Study preparatory to the Degree of Master of Arts, including Class Fees, Price of Books, Library Money, Dues of Graduation, and all other necessary Charges.—(Ordered, 27th October, 1827.)

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

27 October, 1827.

General Return of the Expense incurred for Graduation in the Faculty of Arts, as made by the several Professors, in answer to the Requisition of the Royal Commission, as follows:—

I. Return from the Professor of Humanity.

Several of the books used in the junior and senior classes of Humanity, are in the hands of almost every student before he enters; such are—

	£	s	d
Horace, Hunter's edition	0	3	6
Virgil, ditto	0	3	6
Mair's Introduction	0	2	6
Adam's Antiquities	0	10	6
	£1	0	0

The books which generally require to be bought, are—

For the Junior Class, 1827—

	£	s	d
Livy, Vol. II. containing from book 21 to book 34, inclusive	0	3	6
Quintus Curtius	0	2	6
Ovid, Extracts from	0	0	6
	£0	6	6

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For the Senior Class—

Livy (as above)	£0	3	6
Cicero's recovered book, De Republica, in press, say	0	2	6
Quintilian. b. i. and x.	0	1	6
Outlines of Ancient Geography, with Maps	0	2	0
	£0	9	6

Total Amount of Books required—

Junior Class	£0	6	6
Senior Class	0	9	6

To the latter may be added the expense of a Humanity Class Library Catalogue which, though not enjoined, is strongly recommended, as furnishing the only permanent fund for buying and binding books . . . 0 2 0

	0	18	0
The Fee for each Class, including dues, is	£3	8	0

II. Return from the Professor of Greek.

Junior Class—

The Fee is	£3	3	0
Class Dues	0	5	0

The Books required are—

Moor's Greek Grammar	0	5	6
Greek Exercises	0	7	0

The Professor intends to divide the Exercises into two parts—the first part for the Junior Students, which will cost about three shillings.

The Collectanea Minora	0	7	0

Second Class—

The Fee is also	3	3	0
Class Dues	0	5	0

The Books required are—

Moor's Greek Grammar	0	5	6
Greek Exercises	0	7	0

The second part will be about five shillings.

The Books recommended are—

The Collectanea Majora, Vol. i.	0	11	6
Prosodia Græca	0	5	6

Third Class—

A fee for the third class, to such as have attended two sessions previously, has hitherto not been claimed: but the professor considers himself entitled to demand a modified fee, as the business of the third class is totally distinct from the other two. The class dues are always required. To those who enter the third class, without having attended the other two, the fee is 4*l*. 4*s*.

No books are absolutely required. One or other of the three volumes of the Collectanea Majora, and the Prosodia Græca, are recommended.

III. Return from the Professor of Mathematics.

The class fees are 4*l*. 4*s*. from general students, and 3*l*. 3*s*. from students in divinity.

Each student pays, in addition, five shillings to defray the expense of a janitor and fire, &c.

The text books in the first class are—Playfair's Geometry, price 9*s*. boards. Any book of trigonometrical tables and logarithms. The prices are various, from five shillings to about twenty-five shillings. The students are recommended to procure such a book as suits their means and future prospects.

Second Class—

1. Wood's Algebra, price 7*s*.
2. Simson's Conic Sections, price 6*s*.
3. Playfair's Geometry. This the students are supposed to have got when studying geometry.
4. Any trigonometrical tables and logarithms. This also, it is supposed, they have possessed before joining the class.

Third Class—

The text-book has hitherto been the translation of the abridgment of Lacroix's Treatise on the Differential Calculus; but this work is now difficult to be obtained, the impression being sold off. The price was eighteen shillings.

There are references made to various books on particular subjects, but the students may buy the books or not as they please.

IV. Return from the Professor of Logic.

Fee	£3	3	0
Class Dues	0	5	0

No books are required to be bought, though many are recommended to be consulted.

V. Return from the Professor of Rhetoric.

Fee to Divinity Students	£3	3	0
——— other Students	4	4	0
Class Dues	0	5	0

The books bought by students attending the Rhetoric Class are voluntary, not required by the professor.

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VI. Return from the Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Fee to divinity students	£3	3	0
—— other students	4	4	0
Class dues	0	5	0

The class fee is the whole expense incurred by students in the Moral Philosophy Class, in passing through the course of study preparatory to the degree of Master of Arts.

VII. Return from the Professor of Natural Philosophy.

The usual fee of the Natural Philosophy Class (including all minor dues and perquisites) is 4*l.* 12*s.*; but to all public or private teachers, *one guinea* is remitted; one guinea is likewise abated to all who attend the class a second time, and another guinea if they should join a third time.

The students of this class are not required to purchase books, though it is certainly expected that, for their own benefit, they will procure the Professor's Elements of Natural Philosophy, of which the first volume is printed, the selling price being 14*s.*; but by an arrangement with the publisher, he is bound to let those who produce the professor's ticket, have the book for 11*s.*

VIII. Return from the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

Graduation fee in arts	£3	3	0
Janitor, for diploma	0	5	0
Joint matriculation and janitor's fee, fixed by a joint resolution of the honourable patrons and the Senatus Academicus—4 sessions at 10*s.* each	2	0	0

(Signed) Andrew Duncan, Secretary.

Since signing the above report, it has been observed that it does not entirely meet the terms of the requisition, and a summary view of the total expense necessary for obtaining the degree of A. M., both by students in divinity and others, is subjoined:—

One course of Humanity—Fee	£3	8	0			
Books	0	6	6			
				£3	14	6
—— Greek—fee	£3	8	0			
Books	0	19	6			
				4	7	6
—— Mathematics—fee	£3	8	0			
Books, say	1	4	0			
				4	12	0
—— Logic—fee				3	8	0
—— Rhetoric—fee				3	8	0
—— Moral Philosophy—fee				3	8	0
—— Natural Philosophy—fee	£4	12	0			
Books	0	14	0			
				5	6	0
Matriculation money				2	0	0
Graduation fees				3	8	0
Total expense in four sessions' study				£33	12	0
Those who are not students of divinity pay higher fees				3	3	0
				£36	15	0

(Signed) Andrew Duncan, Secretary.

Order IX.—A full and specific Return of the whole Rentals, Funds, Revenues, and Estate of the College of Edinburgh during the last fifty years; distinguishing the several sources from which the same may be drawn, as well as all occasional payments during the same period.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.) The funds of the college are under the management of the honourable patrons, from whom information has been required; but it may be observed, that in 1741 the patrons valued the whole funds and mortifications belonging to the college, and granted a bond for the sum to their college treasurer.

It is also necessary to state, that although the office of college treasurer be nominally retained in the town council, the management of the fund is transferred to the city chamberlain.

The only other fund belonging to the said college under the management of the Senatus Academicus, is one entitled the Joint Matriculation and Janitor's Fund, arising out of the fees paid by the students on enrolling their names in the album of the university, and of fees paid on graduation. An account of the amount of this fund will be given in Return to Order LXIII. By the last will and testament of General Reid, dated in 1806, a very large bequest will come under the administration of the principal and professors of the University of Edinburgh, for founding a professorship of music, and making additions to the library of the university, or otherwise in promoting the general interest and advantage of the university, in such way as the principal and professors thereof, for the time being, shall, in their discretion, think most fit and proper. Although the daughter of the testator is still

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alive, but far advanced in life, the present principal and professors, having no other funds at their disposal, have borrowed, upon the faith of their succession, two several sums of money, viz.—

1st., 3000*l.* for the purchase of a collection of birds for the Museum of Natural History, the interest of which is defrayed from the funds of the university, stated in Appendix 11.

2nd., 2500*l.* for the rebinding and repairing the books of the library, previous to its removal to the new apartments, stated in Appendix 63.

The late Sir James Erskine of Torry, Bart., has bequeathed, for the use of the university, a collection of pictures and marbles, now in the possession of his trustees, and to remain with him during his life.

N.B.—The following unprinted documents, relating to the bequest of Sir James Erskine, are mentioned in the Records of the Commission, as presented by the Town Council, and lying on the table of the Commission:—viz.

(1.) Minute of the trustees under the will of Sir James Erskine of Torrie, Bart., in regard to his bequest to the College of Edinburgh, 4th November, 1825.
(2.) Minute of said trustees, 19th November, 1825.
(3.) Report by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh in regard to the Torrie paintings, August, 1826.
(4.) Catalogue of the said paintings, 1826.
(5.) Descriptive catalogue of said paintings, made out by Andrew Wilson, Esq., 1826.
(6.) Report by W. H. Playfair, Esq., as to said paintings, 1826.

(2.)—Extract from General Reid's Will, dated 19th April, 1803.

19 April, 1803.

"And as to, for, and concerning all and every my said personal estate in the kingdom of Great Britain (save and except the said 1400*l.* Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities), my will and meaning is, that my said trustees shall stand possessed thereof upon trust, in the first place, for establishing and endowing a professorship of music in the College and University of Edinburgh, where I had my education, and spent the pleasantest part of my youth; and, in the next place, for the purpose also, after completing such endowments as hereinafter is mentioned, in making additions to the library of the said university, or otherwise in promoting the general interest and advantage of the university, in such way and manner as the principal and professors thereof for the time being shall, in their discretion, think most fit and proper: And in order properly to carry my will and intention in this respect into full effect, I direct my said trustees, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, to sell, lay out, transfer, assign, and otherwise dispose of my said last-mentioned personal estate, at the sight and with the privity and approbation of the principal and professors of the said university for the time being, as may be for that purpose deemed necessary, in such way and manner as will most effectually establish and perpetually secure a fund for the endowment of a professorship of music, as aforesaid, and the maintenance in all time thereafter in the said university of a professor of the theory of music—an art and science in which the Scots stand unrivalled by all the neighbouring nations, in pastoral melody and sweet combination of sounds: And my will and meaning is, that, in the event of the establishment of such professorship as aforesaid, the principal and professors of the said university do and shall within six months next after such an event shall have taken place, by a public ordinance of the university, make a declaration of what in their estimation the annual and perpetual salary to be allowed to such professor of music ought to amount to, the sum not being less than 300*l.* of good and lawful money of Great Britain; and that upon such declaration being so made as aforesaid, and notice thereof in writing given to my said trustees, or to the survivors or survivor of them, as aforesaid, and due provision made for securing the payment of such yearly salary, after the amount thereof has been ascertained, in the manner aforesaid; they my said trustees, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the executors or administrators of such survivors, shall and do, by such instrument or instruments as may, by the law of Scotland, be in such case requisite, make over the residue of my said last-mentioned personal estate to the principal and professors of the said university, for the purposes aforesaid; and by the said instrument declare, that the power and right of presentation or nomination of such professorship, and the superintendence, care, and management of the said fund shall, on their decease, be vested in, and be perpetually enjoyed in all time coming thereafter by the principal and professors of the said university for the time being; and that in case of misbehaviour, or neglect properly to discharge his or their duty, on the part of any professor or professors of the theory of music, to be from time to time appointed as aforesaid, the principal and professors of the said university for the time being, or the major part of them, shall have power, in their discretion, to dismiss such professor or professors, and to elect another or others in his or their place, and generally to establish, from time to time, such rules and regulation as may in their opinion contribute to give stability, respectability, and consequence to the establishment, and thereby carry my intentions into effect: And as I am the last representative of an old family in Perthshire, which on my death will be extinct in the male line, I therefore leave two portraits of me, one when a lieutenant in the Earl of Loudoun's regiment raised in the year 1745, and the other when a major-general in the army, to the principal and professors of the said University of Edinburgh, to be disposed of in such manner as the principal shall direct;—and to that university I wish prosperity to the end of time."

* * * * *

Extract from Codicil, dated 4th March, 1806, to General Reid's Will.

4 March, 1806.

"After the decease of my daughter Susanna Robertson, she dying without issue, I have left all my property in the Funds, or in Great Britain, to the College of Edinburgh, where I had my education, as will be found more particularly expressed in my will; and as I leave all my music-books (particularly those of my own composition) to the professor of music in that college, it is my wish, that in every year after his appointment he will cause a concert to be performed on the 13th February, being my birthday, in which shall be introduced one solo for the German flute, hautboy, or clarionet, also one march, and one minuet, with accompaniments by a select band, in order to shew the taste of music about the middle of last century, when they were by me composed, and with a view also to keep my memory in remembrance; the expense attending the concert to be defrayed from the general fund left by me to the college, and not from the salary to be paid to the professor of music, from which there is not to be any diminution."

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Copy of a Letter respecting General Reid's Funds, directed to the Principal of the University and College of Edinburgh.

"Sir—For the information of the College and University of Edinburgh, we beg leave to inform you, that by the directions of the late General John Reid's executors, we shall this evening forward by the Edinburgh mail-coach, a parcel addressed to the Principal of the College and University of Edinburgh, containing a copy of the General's will. From this you will observe, that in the event of Mrs. Robertson (the General's only child) dying without issue, the College and University of Edinburgh will have the benefit of the bulk of his personal property in Great Britain, which, as far as it can at present be ascertained, consists of the following particulars. viz.—

£54,000	0	0	Bank 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities.
3,900	0	0	East India Stock.
326	9	0	Bank Long Annuity.
155	0	0	Bank Short Annuity.
1,216	16	1	Balance of the General's accounts with Messrs. Coutts, his bankers.
3,000	0	0	About 3,000*l.* is expected to be due for arrears of pay. Off-reckonings, &c.

But the expense of the funeral, proving the will, and the pecuniary legacies, together with a few trifling debts, will, it is presumed, exhaust the balance of cash in the bankers' hands.

"The executors are informed Mrs. Robertson, who resides in Paris, has not any children.

"We shall very shortly forward to you the several portraits of the General, and the music, severally bequeathed to the university; and shall apprize you when they are sent, and by what conveyance.

"The executors have desired us to add, they shall always be ready to give every information respecting the General's affairs, which the university may require, on application being made either to Messrs. Coutts, bankers in the Strand, in which house Mr. Marjoribanks, one of the executors, is a partner; or to us, who have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "P. & J. Farries, Atkinson, and Johnson.

"*Lincolns Inn Fields, 3rd March*, 1807."

Return by the Town-Council.

There are sent herewith (as there is not time to have them copied), the principal Accounts of the College Revenue, from Martinmas, 1775 to 3rd October, 1825, consisting of 53 volumes, per inventory. These will shew the several sources of revenue and the occasional payments during the last 50 years.

Inventory of Account-Books of the College Revenue, and Documents relative thereto, transmitted by the Town Council of Edinburgh, in Answer to the 9th and 10th Requisitions.

Volume containing the Accounts of the College Treasurers from 31st January, 1640, to Martinmas, 1702, with the exception of the Account for the period from November, 1676, to November, 1679; containing also—Copies of Contract betwixt the Council and Kirk-session anent 8100*l.* Scots mortified to the College anno 1608;—Contract betwixt the Lords of Session, Council of Edinburgh, Advocates and Writers to the Signet, anent 3000*l.* Scots collected and mortified for the Professor of Humanity, &c. 1597;—subsequent Agreement in relation to said Mortification, anno 1648;—and an Account of the distribution of 1200*l.* Scots, left by Dr. Johnston for relieving poor prisoners out of Edinburgh Tolbooth,—all conform to a particular list thereof on the first page of said volume.

Volume containing the Accompts of the College Treasurers from Martinmas, 1702, to Martinmas, 1723, conform to particular list thereof on the first page of said volume.

Volume containing the Accompts of the College Treasurers from Martinmas, 1723, to Lammas, 1736, conform to a particular list thereof on the first page of said volume.

Volume containing the Accompts of the College Treasurers from Lammas, 1736, to Michaelmas, 1744, conform to a particular list thereof on the first page of said volume.

Volume containing the Accompts of the College Treasurers from Michaelmas, 1744, to Michaelmas, 1754, conform to a particular list thereof on the first page of said volume.

Volume containing the Accompts of the College Treasurer from Michaelmas, 1754, to Michaelmas 1764.

Volume containing the Accompts from the College Treasurer from Michaelmas, 1764, to Martinmas, 1774.

Accompt Hugh Buchan, City Chamberlain, with the College Revenue,—

				from	Martinmas 1775	to	Martinmas 1776
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1776	to	Martinmas 1777
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1777	to	Martinmas 1778
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1778	to	Martinmas 1779
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1779	to	Martinmas 1780
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1780	to	Martinmas 1781
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1781	to	Martinmas 1782
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1782	to	Martinmas 1783
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1783	to	Martinmas 1784
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1784	to	Martinmas 1785
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1785	to	Martinmas 1786
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1786	to	Martinmas 1787
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1787	to	Martinmas 1788
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1788	to	Martinmas 1789
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1789	to	Martinmas 1790
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1790	to	Martinmas 1791
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1791	to	Martinmas 1792
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1792	to	Martinmas 1793
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1793	to	Martinmas 1794
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1794	to	Martinmas 1795
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas 1795	to	Martinmas 1796

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Accompt Thomas Hay, City Chamberlain, with the College Revenue,—				from	Martinmas	1796	to	Martinmas 1797
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1797	to	Martinmas 1798
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1798	to	Martinmas 1799
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1799	to	Martinmas 1800
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1800	to	Martinmas 1801
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1801	to	Martinmas 1802
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1802	to	Martinmas 1803
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1803	to	28th Feb. 1804
Accompt James Jackson, City Chamberlain, with Ditto,				from	28th Feb.	1804	to	Martinmas 1804
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1804	to	Martinmas 1805
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1805	to	Martinmas 1806
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1806	to	Martinmas 1807
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1807	to	Martinmas 1808
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1808	to	26th April 1809
Accompt Thomas Henderson, City Chamberlain . .				from	26th April	1809	to	Martinmas 1809
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1809	to	Martinmas 1810
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1810	to	Martinmas 1811
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1811	to	Martinmas 1812
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1812	to	Martinmas 1813
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1813	to	Martinmas 1814
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1814	to	Martinmas 1815
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1815	to	Martinmas 1816
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1816	to	Martinmas 1817
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1817	to	Martinmas 1818
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1818	to	Martinmas 1819
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1819	to	Martinmas 1820
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1820	to	Martinmas 1821
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	Martinmas	1821	to	2nd Jan. 1822
Accompt John Turnbull, City Chamberlain, with Ditto,				from	2nd January	1822	to	30th Sept. 1822
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	30th Sept.	1822	to	29th Sept. 1823
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	29th Sept.	1823	to	4th Oct. 1824
Accompt	Ditto	with	Ditto	from	4th Oct.	1824	to	3rd Oct. 1825

Copy Bond of Corroboration by the City of Edinburgh to the College, dated 18th March, 1741, for 11,451*l.* 12*s.* 2¾*d.*, being the amount of the whole mortifications made to the college and received by the city, being a part of the City's debt, payable out of the City's duty on ale, the interest on which sum being usually paid at Candlemas and Martinmas.—Bond recorded in the Burgh Court books of Edinburgh, 8th April, 1741.

Rent-Roll of the Revenue of the College of Edinburgh, with a short account of its foundation, &c.—taken from the Account-book of the City of Edinburgh's Revenue, anno 1747.

Rent-roll of the Ground-annuals, Feu-duties, and Teind Tack-duties pertaining to the Kirk (called Old Kirk Livings), College and City of Edinburgh, with a short deduction of the Town's right thereto, taken from the Account-books of the City of Edinburgh's revenue, anno 1747.

Rental and Account of Ground-annual, Teind and Feu-duties, with Arrears preceding Martinmas, 1780, and Discharge to George M'Queen, for his Intromissions preceding Whitsunday, 1781, embracing the period from September, 1775, to Whitsunday, 1781.

Ditto and Account of the said George M'Queen, from Whitsunday, 1781, to Whitsunday, 1795.

Ditto and Account of John M'Ritchie, from Martinmas, 1794, to Martinmas, 1799.

Ledger, Ground-annuals, &c.

ORDER X.—A full and specific Return of the whole Expenditure of the College of Edinburgh, specifying in detail the mode in which their Revenue is employed, and the purposes and objects to which the annual Revenue or occasional Receipts have been, for the last fifty years, and are applied; and all the Persons or Office-bearers receiving regular or occasional Salaries, Payments, Gratuities, or Fees therefrom; specifying, separately, the Amount of the Public Burdens, Taxations, or Deductions, of whatever sort, borne by the Revenues of the said College.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

A statement of the expenditure of the college funds, in the hands of the honourable patrons, has been required from them, and will be furnished to the Royal Commission; but the Senatus Academicus think it their duty to state, that although on former occasions they have required a statement of the expenditure of these funds, the patrons have refused to furnish any such statement.

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Return by the Town Council.

The accounts lodged in answer to the ninth requisition, specify in detail, the mode in which the revenue is employed, and the purposes and objects to which the annual revenue or occasional receipt have been for the last fifty years, and are applied, and all the persons or office-bearers receiving regular or occasional salaries, payments, gratuities, or fees therefrom; with the amount of the public burdens, taxations, or deductions of whatever sort, borne by the revenue of the said college.

There is likewise sent a statement made up by the accountant for the city, showing the annual balances on the college revenue accounts, in the period from Martinmas, 1775, to 3rd October, 1825, and the sum advanced out of the city's proper revenue to meet those balances, amounting, exclusive of interest, to 14,132*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*

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There is also sent statement, shewing the salaries and allowances to the principal and professors in the university, granted by the town-council, and paid out of the proper funds of the city, from 1775 to the present time, with a notandum in regard to Dr. William Thomson's bequest for the promotion of mineralogy in the university.

Likewise note of payments in relation to the College of Edinburgh, disbursed out of the proper revenue of the city, from Martinmas, 1775, to 3rd October, 1825.

Also statement shewing the salaries payable to professors in the university, for which the city's duty on ale and beer is burdened, in terms of the act of Parliament regulating the same.

Of the Accounts referred to in the foregoing Return, the following only are printed in the Records of the Commission.

GENERAL STATEMENT, collecting the Sums embraced under the Detailed States, made out by the City Accountant, dated 10th October, 1827, showing the situation of the Ground Annuals, Feu, and Teind Duties, in the year 1827, when compared with the year 1747.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SUMS.	Annual Sums in the Year 1747.	Situation of these in the Year 1827.			OBSERVATIONS.
		Not ascertained.	Purchased up, and otherwise accounted for.	In the present Rent-Rolls.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1. Amount of the Ground-Annuals belonging to the Prebendary of the Kirk of Field, as contained on pages 2 to 5 inclusive, brought from said page 5, consisting in whole of 39 Articles	11 11 $1\frac{8}{12}$	9 17 3	—	1 13 $10\frac{8}{12}$	The greater part of the sums not ascertained, were above 30 years in arrear in 1747, and are now 110 years in arrear.
2. Amount of the Ground-Annuals payable for Houses and Shops in and about the City, as contained on pages 6 to 33 inclusive, brought from said page 33, consisting in whole of 281 Articles.	54 13 $10\frac{4}{12}$	47 15 $9\frac{7}{12}$	5 0 0	1 18 $0\frac{10}{12}$	The greater part of the sums not ascertained were above 30 years in arrear in 1747, and are now 110 years in arrear.
3. Amount of the Feu-duties payable out of 19 Parishes in the country, as contained on pages 34 to 45 inclusive, brought from said page 45, consisting in whole of 37 Articles.....	36 12 $10\frac{6}{12}$	4 15 8	17 16 $4\frac{8}{12}$	14 0 $9\frac{10}{12}$	Of the sums not ascertained, 4 articles, amounting to 3*s.* 6*d.*, were above 40 years in arrear in 1747, and are now 120 years in arrear; and another sum of £2 4 5*d.* is now $92\frac{1}{2}$ years in arrear.
4. Amount of the Teind-duties payable out of the Parishes of Currie and Livingstone, as contained on pages 46 to 53 inclusive, brought from said page 53, consisting in whole of 42 Articles	133 18 $6\frac{8}{12}$	13 13 2	117 9 $3\frac{5}{12}$	2 16 $1\frac{4}{12}$	Of the Teind-duties not ascertained, several were above 10 years in arrear in 1747, and are now 90 years in arrear.
Sums..... £	236 16 $5\frac{4}{12}$	76 1 $10\frac{7}{12}$	140 5 $8\frac{1}{12}$	20 8 $10\frac{8}{12}$	
In giving the particular sums detailed in the aforegoing States, it is proper to notice here, that there are other annual sums embraced in the present Rent-Roll, for property in various of the places before described, extending to 3*l.* 13*s.* $5\frac{3}{12}$*d.*, and which apply to those exhibited as not ascertained, but in respect of the alterations in the descriptions of a number of the original properties, arising in some cases from the houses having been taken down, and new buildings erected; several of the properties also, perhaps, being acquired by one party, and in other instances divided with the consequent alterations thereby in the amount of the annual sums payable, and the very remote periods at which such changes had taken effect, it is impossible to particularise them. The amount of the sums above stated as not ascertained, being corrected, therefore, to the extent of the said other annual sums, the result is as follows:—					
These other annual sums, per particulars thereof, described in the Appendix, (annexed to the said detailed States) page 59, extend to 3*l.* 13*s.* $5\frac{3}{12}$*d.*, which being deducted from the sums not ascertained, and added to those in the present Rent-Roll	—	3 13 $5\frac{3}{21}$	—	3 13 $5\frac{3}{12}$	
Makes..... £	236 16 $5\frac{4}{12}$	72 8 $5\frac{4}{12}$	140 5 $8\frac{1}{12}$	24 2 $3\frac{11}{12}$	
And adding the sum of the Teind-duties payable to the City, transferred to the College Accounts, and remaining in the present Rent-Rolls, per said Appendix, No. 2, page 61.	—	—	—	38 17 $9\frac{3}{12}$	This paid by the Duke of Buccleuch.
The Totals are..... £	236 16 $5\frac{4}{21}$	72 8 $5\frac{4}{12}$	140 5 $8\frac{1}{12}$	63 0 $1\frac{3}{12}$	

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order X.

(2.)—Statement, shewing the Sums entered in the College Accompts, beyond the Ordinary Annual College Revenue. From Martinmas, 1775, to 2nd October, 1826.

I. *Legacies left to the College, viz.*

In the account from Martinmas, 1814, to Martinmas, 1815:—Sum bequeathed by Francis Newton, Esq., late of the Inner Temple, London, for the benefit of the institution, including 13*s.* 6*d.* of exchange on the draft £309 2 2

(Carried to Abstract, page 74.)

II. *Bequests, viz.*

By the Reverend James Stewart, of Lancaster Court, in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London—Price of 1000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, deducting duty . £603 0 0

This sum is entered in the charge of the college account, from Martinmas, 1810, to Martinmas, 1811, and there is annually paid out of the college funds the sum of 30*l.* 3*s.* of bursaries on the bequest.

(Carried to Abstract, page 74.)

III. *Purchase Money of Superiorities and Feu-duties.*

1. Of 2*l.* 10*s.* feu-duty for property, head of Robertson's Close, sold to the trustees for the South Bridge—In account from Martinmas, 1786, to Martinmas, 1787 . . £ 62 10 0
2. Of 5*l.*, part of the feu-duty payable for property head of Blackfriar's Wynd, sold to Miss Nicolson 100 0 0

This sum entered in account from Martinmas, 1788, to Martinmas, 1789.

3. Of the lands of Nether Brotherstones, parish of Soutra, sold to John Anderson of Whitburgh, viz.

Purchase-money of 1*l.* 2*s.* $2\frac{8}{12}$*d.* of feu-duty .	£22 4	5^4
Do. of 69*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Scots of valuation . . .	69 16	8
	92 1	1^4

4. Of the lands of Malleny, &c. in the parish of Currie, sold to Major-General Scott of Malleny, viz.

Purchase-money of 3*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* of feu-duty . . .	£61 13	4
Do. of 416*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* valuation Scots . . .	466 11	6
	528 4	10

These sums under Nos. 3 and 4 are entered in the charge of the college revenue account from Martinmas, 1812, to Martinmas, 1813.

5. Of the lands of Powis and others, in the parish of St. Ninians, sold to Stewart Marjoribanks, wine-merchant, London.

Purchase-money of 2*l.* 2*s.* $2d^8$ of feu-duty . . .	£ 63	5 3
Do. of 446*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, valuation Scots . . .	446	5 9
	509	11 0

This sum is entered in the college revenue account from Martinmas, 1813, to Martinmas, 1824.

6. From George Home Falconer, for the superiority and feu-duties of the lands in the parish of Soutra, as under, viz.—

1. Town and lands of Redhall, commonly called Musedeanhead,	feu-duty	£1	0 0
2. Room and lands of Soutra, with the mill and mill-lands,	do.	1	10 0
3. Part of the lands of Soutra, belonging to Brown of Braid,	do.	0	8 4
4. Lands of Beadman's Acres . . .	do.	0	2 8^s
5. Lands of Gilston	do.	1	2 2^s
		650	0

This sum is entered in the college revenue account, from Martinmas, 1815, to Martinmas, 1816.

7. Of the lands of Spittal and Spittal Mill, sold to the Earl of Hopetoun—
Purchase money of 1*l.* 10*s.* 6^s, the feu-duty, and for the superiority . . 156 11 1^4
8. Of the lands of Currie, sold to Samuel Anderson, Esq., banker—

Purchase-money of 1*l.* 1*s.* of feu-duty . . .	£ 31	10 0
Do. of the superiority	628	7 6
	659	17 6

. Of the lands of Over Brotherstone, sold to George Hunter, Esq. of Callender—
Purchase-money of 2*l.* 4*s.* $11d^8$, the feu-duty, and for the superiority . 145 0 0

The sums under No. 7, 8, 9, entered in the charge of the college revenue account, from Martinmas, 1816, to Martinmas, 1817.

Sum of these £2903 15 6^s

From which there falls to be deducted, the payments made connected with the above alienations, and entered in the discharge of the college revenue accounts, viz.—

1. Sum paid to Samuel Anderson, Esq., for re-conveying the superiority of the lands of Curriehill, including expenses £985 1 10

Credited in College revenue account, from Martinmas, 1819, to Martinmas, 1820.

2. Sum paid as the expense of the compromise relative to the superiority of the lands of Gilston 399 10 1

An obligation was at same time granted by James Gibson, W. S., as agent for General Maitland and the Marquis of Tweeddale, that in the event of the superiority being sold to the same extent, the same would be made forthcoming to the town.

The above sum credited in the college revenue account, from 30th September, 1822, to 29th September, 1823.

Together, 1384 11 11

Remains £1519 3 7^s

(Carried to Abstract, page 74.)

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Appendix, Order X.

III. *Purchase-money—(continued.)*

Note.—The following other feu-duties have been sold and the prices, for the reasons noticed below, have been entered in the proper revenue accounts of the city of Edinburgh:—

1. Of the lands of Grothill, sold to James Cheape, Esq.—
   Purchase-money of 1*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* of feu-duty £41 3 4
   This feu-duty was sold to Mr. Cheape along with that of the lands of Newington, belonging to the city, and there was received for the superiorities, the sum of 900*l.*
2. Of the lands of Craigcrook, sold to Archibald Mackinlay, Esq.—
   Purchase-money of 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of feu-duty £70 0 0
   This feu-duty was sold to Mr. Mackinlay, along with that for the lands of Whitehouse, &c., belonging to the city, and there was received for the superiorities, the sum of 900*l.*
3. Of part of the lands of Balerno, sold to Andrew Bonar, Esq.—
   Purchase-money of 6*s.* 8*d.* of feu-duty £10 0 0
   This feu-duty was sold to Mr. Bonar, along with that for the lands of Morningside, &c., belonging to the city, and there was received for the superiorities, the sum of 900*l.*

These sums are all brought forward in the proper revenue account of the city, in respect the sums proper to the college revenue were not fully distinguished.

IV. *Composition Duties received from Vassals.*

1. In the account from Martinmas, 1794, to Martinmas, 1795—
   From Maurice Carmichael, for Curruber's land . . . . £0 0 7[d]
2. From Martinmas, 1795, to Martinmas, 1796—
   1. Marion Clark and Elizabeth Tait, part of a tenement foot of High School Wynd £5 16 8
   2. Francis Clark, the other part of ditto . . . . 1 18 10[d]
   Together . . . . . 7 15 6[d]
3. From Martinmas, 1799, to Martinmas, 1800—
   Heirs of John Dick, for the lands of Camsie 1 0 0
4. From Martinmas, 1800, to Martinmas, 1801—
   1. Robert Pringle, lands of Beadsmans' Acres, Soutra . . £0 2 2[d]
   2. William Peaston, for a tenement, College Wynd . . 12 0 0
   3. Alexander Macleod, Crawford's part of Campston . . 77 0 0
   Sum of these . . . . . 89 2 2[d]
5. From Martinmas, 1801, to Martinmas, 1802—
   1. George H. Falconer, { Part of Redhall and Muridenhead in Soutra and Fala . . . £1 0 0; Peaston's part of Soutra and Soutra Hill 90 0 0
   2. William D. M'Lean Clephane, part of Uthrogal . . 30 0 0
   Sum of these 121 0 0
6. From Martinmas, 1803, to Martinmas, 1804—
   R. Howden, St. Lawrence . . . . . 0 4 4[d]
7. From Martinmas, 1804, to Martinmas, 1805—
   Margaret Douglas M'Lean Clephane, the 3rd and 12th parts of the town and lands of Uthrogal 20 0 0
8. From Martinmas, 1805, to Martinmas, 1806—
   1. James Strange, tenement, High School Wynd . . £10 11 1[d]
   2. Thomas Sharp, part of the kirklands of Livingstone . . 0 2 9[d]
   3. John Newton, Curriehill 1 0 0
   4. Earl of Leven, Uthrogal . . . . . 1 7 0[d]
   5. General Scott, Kiddleleith 0 8 4
   6. Ditto, Limphie 1 3 4
   7. Ditto, Easter Limphie 1 3 4
   8. Ditto, part of Balerno 0 6 8
   9. Thomas Brown, part of Soutra Hill 0 8 4
   10. William Ramsay, Grothill 100 0 0
   Sum of these . . . . . 116 0 10[d]
9. From Martinmas, 1806, to Martinmas, 1807—
   1. Archibald Cochrane, Overbrotherstones and Gilston . . £32 0 0
   2. Lord Fincastle, Powhouse 381 18 9
   3. E. Samuel *alias* Shead, tenement College Wynd . . 4 8 11
   4. John Borthwick, Hangingshaws . . . . . 1 1 1[d]
   Sum of these . . . . . 419 8 9[d]
10. From Martinmas, 1808, to Martinmas, 1809—
   1. Trustees for the Earl of Hyndford, 2nd story, south side Lawnmarket £23 6 8
   2. William Henderson, four-merk land of Balerno . . 6 0 0
   Together 29 6 8
11. From Martinmas, 1809, to Martinmas, 1810—
   Lawrence Cunningham, ¼ of Headland Muir of the lands of Balerno, . . . 0 12 0
12. From Martinmas, 1810, to Martinmas, 1811—
   Trustees of Robert Sempill, shop and back shop, Carruber's Land . . 20 0 0
13. From Martinmas, 1813, to Martinmas, 1814—
   Henry Band, subjects High-street 12 6 0
14. From Martinmas, 1815, to Martinmas, 1816—
   1. Alexander Stewart, subjects Cant's Close . . . £9 16 0
   2. Andrew Duncan, James Burgess, and Abram Combe, 3rd story of a tenement head of Strichen's Close . . . 14 0 0
   Together 23 16 0

Carried forward . £861 3 1[d]

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IV. *Composition Duties—(continued.)*

	Brought forward .				£861	3 1[3]
15.	From Martinmas, 1816, to Martinmas, 1817—					
	Robert Spankie, property south side of the Cowgate . . .				0	0 0[6]
16.	From Martinmas, 1818, to Martinmas, 1819—					
	Trustees upon the lands of Craigcrook, per Archibald Mackinlay, lands of Craigcrook				190	0 0
17.	From Martinmas, 1819, to Martinmas, 1820—					
	1. Mrs. Mary Wright or Daniel, subjects south side of Cowgate .	£0	12	2[8]		
	2. Earl of Leven, part of the lands of Uthrogal . .	1	7	0[6]		
	3. Ditto, the other part of ditto . . .	67	17	6		
	4. Alexander Aberdour, subjects west side of Robertson's Close	0	1	5[8]		
	Sum of these . .				69	18 2[10]
18.	From Martinmas, 1820, to Martinmas, 1821—					
	1. General Balfour, subjects south side of Cowgate . . .	£10	0	0		
	2. Mrs. Brodie *alias* Meadows, ditto	0	1	1[4]		
	Together . . .				10	1 1[4]
19.	From Martinmas, 1821, to 30th September, 1822—					
	1. John Bannatyne of Castle Bank, 4th storey of front land head of Strichen's Close	£13	6	8		
	2. Margaret Michie, shop, &c. in said close . .	38	0	0		
	3. John Dudgeon, subjects Lawnmarket	20	13	4		
	Sum of these . .				72	0 0
20.	From 30th September, 1822, to 29th September, 1823—					
	1. John Yule, 5th storey of land head of Strichen's Close .	£16	13	4		
	2. Janet Mason or Wilson, subjects head of Old Bank Close .	16	13	4		
	3. Robert Mason, subjects in the Pleasance . . .	20	13	4		
	4. Mrs. Ewart, ditto in Strichen's Close . . .	42	13	4		
	5. Robert Gray, ditto Pleasance	43	14	8		
	6. Captain James Matthew, subjects High-street . .	8	6	8		
	7. Ditto, ditto . . .	40	0	0		
	8. Mrs. M. Glen or Turnbull, ditto, High School Yard .	46	0	0		
	Sum of these . .				234	14 8
21.	From 29th September, 1823, to 4th October, 1824—					
	Miss M. Skead, subjects College Wynd				0	10 2[8]
22.	From 4th October, 1824, to 3rd October, 1825—					
	1. Misses Johnston, subjects Cowgate	£0	3	4		
	2. R. Spankie and A. Ballingall, ditto . . .	0	0	0[6]		
	3. A. Ballingall, ditto	0	0	0[6]		
	4. John Skead, subjects College Wynd . . .	0	10	2[8]		
	Sum of these . .				0	13 7[8]
23.	From 3rd October, 1825, to 2nd October, 1826—					
	1. James Matthew, subjects head of Carruber's Close .	£15	8	1[4]		
	2. K. and F. Nicolson, subjects Strichen's Close . .	16	13	4		
	3. James Johnston and others, subjects Rosehaugh's Close, High-street	26	13	4		
	4. James Balfour, subjects Old Bank Close . . .	0	1	8		
	Sum of these .				58	16 5[4]
	In all, of Composition Duties .				£1497	17 5[7]

(Carried to Abstract below.)

Note.—The following other Composition Duties received as noticed in the Accompts, have by mistake been entered as part of the proper revenue of the city, viz.—from Martinmas, 1818, to Martinmas, 1819—

1.	Mrs. Mary Wright or Daniel, subjects High School Yards . .	£15	3 4
2.	Ditto, subjects south side of Cowgate	0	10 6[8]
	Together . .	£15	13 10[8]

Abstract of the preceding Statement.

1.	Legacy of Francis Newton, Esq., late of the Inner Temple, London, received in the year 1815, for the use of the college . . .	£309	2 2
2.	Bequest of the Rev. James Stewart for three bursars, received in the year 1811	603	0 0
3.	Purchase-money of superiorities and feu-duties sold, received from Martinmas, 1786, to Martinmas, 1817	1519	3 7[8]
4.	Composition duties received from vassals from Martinmas, 1794, to 2nd October, 1826	1497	17 5[7]
	Total of the sums entered in the College Accompts beyond the Ordinary Annual College Revenue, from Martinmas, 1775, to 2nd October, 1826	£3929	3 3[8]

(Signed) ARCH. BRUCE, *Accountant.*

Edinburgh, 8th October, 1827.

List of the Mortifications to the College of Edinburgh, exhibiting the particulars of the Sums included in the City's Bond, dated the 18th March, 1741,—the Bursaries founded prior to March, 1741, still acted upon, but not included in that Bond,—and the Sums mortified for Bursars subsequent to 18th March, 1741,—collected from the Returns respecting Mortifications, and the College Account Books from 1640 to 1825.

CLASS I.—*Particulars of the Sums included in the Bond dated the 18th March, 1741.*

Names of the Mortifiers—and—Purposes of the Bequests.	Sums for Bursars.	Sums for Allowances to Regents and Professors.	Sums for the use of the College.	Sums for Purposes not specified.	TOTAL.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Robert Brown ....For two Bursars	500 0 0	..	..	..	500 0 0	
2. Sir James M'Lurg. For one Bursar.....	166 13 4	..	..	..	166 13 4	
3. William Tweedie .For the Regents of Humanity	..	166 13 4	..	..	166 13 4	
4. Bishop Leighton..Towards the maintenance of a Bursar of Divinity .	150 0 0	..	..	..	150 0 0	This, with 195*l.* of accumulated interest, separately explained, makes up the sum of 295*l.*, per printed Return of the number of Bursaries.
5. J. Penman.....For a Bursar.....	100 0 0	..	..	..	100 0 0	
6. James Nairne ....For two Bursars of Divinity.	333 6 8	..	..	..	333 6 8	
7. John Bain.....For three Bursars of Divinity	500 0 0	..	..	..	500 0 0	This, in the printed Return of Mortifications, is stated at 600*l.* Scots. It should have been 6000*l.* Scots.
8. Sir Patrick Hepburne .....For a Bursar	83 6 8	..	..	..	83 6 8	This, with the sum under No. 49, makes the 116*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the name of Hepburn and Lightbody, per printed Return of the number or Bursaries.
9. James Pringle....For a Bursar of Divinity or Philosophy.....	127 15 6⅔	..	..	..	127 15 6⅔	
10. The Lords of Session, Magistrates, Advocates, and Writers to the Signet .....For a Regent of Humanity .	..	250 0 0	..	..	250 0 0	
11. James Bannatyne. For the use of the College..	..	..	5 11 1¼	..	5 11 1¼	
12. William Couper ..To help to maintain a student in the College	5 11 1¼	..	..	..	5 11 1¼	
13. Magistrates, Ministers, & Kirk Session .....For the Principal, Masters, & Regents of the College	..	675 0 0	..	..	675 0 0	
14. Lord Lindsay ....For two Bursars	111 2 2⅔	..	..	..	111 2 2⅔	
15. Charles Sheirar...For the Master and Regents of the College.....	..	27 15 6⅔	..	..	27 15 6⅔	
16. Isobel Allan or Alexander....For a Professor of Divinity.	..	11 2 2⅔	..	..	11 2 2⅔	
17. Hugh Wight.....For a Professor of Divinity..	..	55 11 1¼	..	..	55 11 1¼	
18. Alexander Stobo ..For a Professor of Divinity..	..	16 13 4	..	..	16 13 4	This, with the sum under No. 50, makes the 222*l.* 4*s.* 5¼*d.* in the name of Archibald Johnstone, per printed Return of the number of Bursaries.
19. Arch. Johnstone ..For Bursars	55 11 1¼	..	..	..	55 11 1¼	
20. Sir Wm. Nisbet, of Dean.....For a Professor of Divinity..	..	91 13 4	..	..	91 13 4	
21. Young & Barbara Robieson.....For the College	..	..	5 11 1¼	..	5 11 1¼	This, in the printed Return, is stated 625 merks—it should have been 655 merks Scots. See Extract, Act of Council, dated 23rd January, 1656.
22. William Rig .....For a Professor of Divinity..	..	36 7 9¼	..	..	36 7 9¼	
23. Thomas Spears ...For ditto.....	..	55 11 1	..	..	55 11 1¼	
24. John Lawtie .....For the College	..	..	8 6 8	..	8 6 8	
25. Walter Balcanquhall .....For a Professor of Divinity..	..	61 2 2⅔	..	..	61 2 2⅔	
26. Isobel Brown.....For ditto	..	16 13 4	..	..	16 13 4	
27. Margaret Stewart .For the use of the College..	..	..	16 13 4	..	16 13 4	
28. James Ainslie ....For a Professor of Divinity..	..	27 15 6⅔	..	..	27 15 6⅔	
29. Michael Finlay...Purpose not specified.....	..	..	..	26 13 4	26 13 4	
30. Margaret Yule ...For the use of the College..	..	..	27 15 6⅔	..	27 15 6⅔	
31. Margaret Couper .For a Bursar.....	27 15 6⅔	..	..	..	27 15 6⅔	This, with the sum under No. 38, makes the 94*l.* 8*s.* 10⅔*d.* in the name of Hugh M'Call and David M'Call, per printed Return of the number of Bursaries.
32. Hugh Wight ....For a Bursar.....	27 15 6⅔	..	..	..	27 15 6⅔	
33. Charles Shearer ..For a Professor of Divinity..	..	55 11 1¼	..	..	55 11 1¼	
34. John Byers .....For the use of the College ..	..	..	16 13 4	..	16 13 4	
35. Patrick Eleis, elder & younger.For a Professor of Divinity..	..	55 11 1¼	..	..	55 11 1¼	
36. Thomas Muir.....For a Bursar	5 11 1¼	..	..	..	5 11 1¼	This Mortification extended to 26,000 merks, but 6000 thereof were for building a house for the Professor of Divinity, and it would appear were so applied —See Observation at No. 32.
37. Bartholomew Somerville.....For a Professor of Divinity..	..	1111 2 2⅔	..	..	1111 2 2⅔	
38. David M'Call ....For two Bursars	66 13 4	..	..	..	66 13 4	
39. Alexander Wright For the Masters & Professors	..	277 15 6⅔	..	..	277 15 6⅔	
40. James Dalgleish ..For behoof of the poor, or any other use the Council shall think expedient, with consent of the Ministers .	..	..	..	388 17 9¼	388 17 9¼	
41. James Dalgleish..For three Bursars in Divinity	222 4 5¼	..	..	..	222 4 5¼	This Mortification was 3000 merks Scots; but there were arrears of annualrent accumulated, which brought the sum to 5000 merks.
42. William Struthers. To maintain two Students of Divinity.....	277 15 6⅔	..	..	..	277 15 6⅔	
43. Robert Johnstone .For the entertainment of poor scholars	1000 0 0	..	..	..	1000 0 0	
44. Sir John Buchanan .....For training able spirits, after their laureation and studies.....	630 0 0	..	..	..	630 0 0	In the College Accompts, from the earliest period, 416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* only appears as applicable to Bursaries.
45. Alex. Mitchell, W.S. For a Bursar of Philophy...	166 13 4	..	..	..	166 13 4	This, in the Return of Mortifications, is stated 116*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The sum mortified, however, is 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
46. Alexander Wright. For the Masters & Professors	..	198 8 4	..	..	198 8 4	
47. Isobel Richardson. For the College.	..	..	66 13 4	..	66 13 4	
48. John Lauder .....Purpose not specified	..	..	..	16 17 2⅔	16 17 2⅔	It does not appear from the Accompts that any sum was ever paid on this Mortification. There is, however, a sum paid annually on a Mortification in the name of Lightbody, of the same amount; but no sum seems to have been mortified by any person of that name, from which it is presumed that the Mortification in Lightbody's name is the one here stated as noticed at No. 8.
49. William Wauchope For Bursars & poor Scholars	33 6 8	..	..	..	33 6 8	
Carried forward..... £	4591 2 2⅔	3190 7 2	147 4 5¼	432 8 4	8361 2 2⅔	

Names of Mortifiers—and—Purposes of the Bequests.	Sums for Bursars.	Sums for Allowances to Regents and Professors..	Sums for the use of the College.	Sums for Purposes not specified.	Total.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Class I. *continued.*—Brought forward....	4591 2 2⅝	3190 7 2⅝	147 4 5¼	432 8 4	8361 2 2⅝	
50. Arch. Johnstone..For two Bursars.....	166 13 4	..	..	..	166 13 4	—See Observation at No. 19.
51. John Trotter.....For a Bursar.....	99 2 2⅝	..	..	..	99 2 2⅝	
52. Bishop Leighton .For a Bursar.....	104 5 6⅝	..	..	..	104 5 6⅝	
53. Hector Foord ....For six Bursars.....	666 13 4	..	..	..	666 13 4	
54. William Wardrope For a Bursar of Philosophy or Divinity.....	111 2 2⅝	..	..	..	111 2 2⅝	
55. David Christie ...For a Student of Philosophy or Divinity.....	166 13 4	..	..	..	166 13 4	
56. Lord Dun and Mr. Erkine of Grange..... Purpose not specified.....	..	..	..	514 0 0	514 0 0	This is the debt of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* due by the Earl of Mar, with accumulated interest recovered.
57. Sir And. Ramsay .For four Bursars.....	555 11 1⅓	..	..	..	555 11 1⅓	This is the 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in the name of Mr. Andrew Ramsay, and the 222*l.* 4*s.* 5¼*d.* in the name of Sir Andrew Ramsay, per printed Return of the number of Bursaries.
Sum of these £	6452 3 4	3190 7 2⅝	147 4 5¼	946 8 4	10,736 3 4⅓	
In Bond granted by the City in 1741, for 11,451*l.* 12*s.* 2*sd.*, there is included a sum of 915*l.* 10*s.*, which, by Act of Council of 21st May, 1718, is explained to be 2400*l.* Scots mortified in 1656, of which neither the principal nor annualrent had been accounted for to the College; and the same being accumulated, amounted to the sum of 10,986*l.* Scots, then added to the debt due by the City to the College, making in sterling the said sum of £915 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	By the Act 21st May, 1718, the interest of this sum is to be appropriated towards the maintenance of the fabric of the College.
The 2400*l.* Scots alluded to, however, are contained in the aforegoing List, being No. 49, William Wauchope, 400*l.* Scots, or 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling; and Archibald Johnstone, No. 50, 2000*l.* Scots, or 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling; and therefore fall here to be deducted from 915*l.* 10*s.*—*inde* in sterling..... £200 0 0						
And there falls also to be deducted 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots, or 1*s.* 1⅓*d.* sterling—the said sums being stated in the Act of Council, 4th September, 1723, at 2400*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in place of 2400*l.* Scots..... 0 1 1⅓						
Deduct..... 200 1 1⅓						
Remains	..	..	715 8 10⅝	..	715 8 10⅝	
Sums included in the City's Bond to the College, dated the 18th March, 1741*	6452 3 4	3190 7 2⅝	862 13 4	946 8 4	11,451 12 2⅝	
Class II.—*Bursaries not included in the Bond of 18th March, 1741, and founded prior to its date.*						
In the Schemes of the Mortifications for Bursars in the College Accompts, there are three Bursaries founded prior to the date of the Bond in 1741, and still acted upon, but which are not included in that Bond, viz.—						
John M'Morran .....For a Bursar.....	55 11 1⅓	..	..	..	166 13 4	
Mausie Weir..... For a Bursar.....	55 11 1⅓					
David Jenkins..... For a Bursar.....	55 11 1⅓					
Class III.—*Sums mortified for Bursars, subsequent to 18th March, 1741.*						
Thomas Fraser .....For support of two Boys at the College.....	800 0 0	..	..	..	1790 15 6⅝	
Rev. James Stewart, South Carolina For three Bursars.....	603 0 0					
John Penman, Minister of Bothkennar—For a Student of Divinity, and a Student of Philosophy, and two Scholars at the High School..	387 15 6⅝					
Lastly, By the Act of the Town Council, 6th September, 1815, there was added to the Bursary of 100*l.*, founded by John Penman, merchant in Edinburgh, No. 5 of Class I. of the preceding List, the sum of 195*l.*, being the Annual Rent of the Mortified Money for 39 years, in which the Bursary had been vacant.....	195 0 0	..	..	..	195 0 0	See Excerpts from the Council Records, in separate paper, explanatory of this additional sum.
Sums.....£	8604 12 2⅝	3190 7 2⅝	862 13 4	946 8 4		
Total of the Mortifications in the Year 1825 .....£					13,604 1 1⅝	

* Note.—It is proper to notice, that there seems to have been a mistake on the part of the City in accumulating the interest on the 2400*l.* Scots above noticed, from 1656 to 1718, because it appears from the College Accompts during the said period, that the interest arising on the 2400*l.* Scots had been annually accounted for to the College Treasurer from Lammas, 1658.

By means of this mistake, therefore, the College acquired above 700*l.* of the proper funds of the Burgh in the year 1718.

It may be also noticed, that for the following Mortifications in the preceding List, no Bursars appear to have been presented, or any particular payments made on account of the Mortifications, viz.—

No. 12. William Couper	£5 11 1⅓
No. 14. Lord Lindsay	111 2 2⅝
No. 31. Margaret Couper	27 15 6⅝
No. 36. Thomas Muir	5 11 1⅓
No. 52. Bishop Leighton	104 5 6⅝
Sum of these Mortifications	£254 5 6

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix, Order X.

Upon the whole, the situation in the year 1825, of the several sums herein detailed, appears to be as follows:—

1st, Of the sums for Bursars, extending to				£8,604 12 2^{8}
Nos. 12, 14, 31, 36, and 52 of Class 1st, making together 254*l.* 5*s.* 6^{8}*d.*, have not been applied on account of Bursars—*inde*			254 5 6^{8}	
As also, the balance of 213*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, under No. 44 of Class 1st			213 6 8	
Which deducted				467 12 2^{8}
Leaves the amount exhibited in the printed Return of the number of Bursaries,				8,136 19 11^{10}
And made up thus—				
1. Sums included in the Bond dated 18th March, 1741, being the other particulars of Class 1st, under the head of Bursaries, after deducting the items extending to the above sum of 467*l.* 12*s.* 2^{8}*d.*—*inde*			5984 11 1^{4}	
2. Sums not included in that Bond, and stated separately, being—				
The Particulars of Class 2nd	£166 13 4			
The Particulars of Class 3rd	1790 15 6^{6}			
And the addition made to Penman's Bursary of	195 0 0			
			2152 8 10^{6}	
Making the said Sum of			£8136 19 11^{10}	
2nd, The sums for Allowances to Regents and Professors			£3190 7 2^{8}	
For the use of the College			862 13 4	
And for Purposes not specified			946 8 4	
Extending to				4,999 8 10^{8}
Are all included in the Bond of 18th March, 1741;—And,				
3rd, The before-mentioned sum of 467*l.* 12*s.* 2^{8}*d.*, mortified for Bursars, but not so applied, and deducted from the amount under the head of Bursaries, being included also in the Bond of 18th March, 1741, falls here to be added				467 12 2^{8}
Making the Total as before				£13,604 1 1^{2}

(Signed) Arch. Bruce, *Accountant.*

Edinburgh, 10*th September*, 1827.

PAPERS—1. Abstract of the Charge and Discharge of the College Revenue, Anno 1825.
2. Statement as to the Salaries and Allowances paid to Professors.
3. Ditto ditto ditto.

Abstract of the Charge and Discharge of the Revenue of the College of Edinburgh, as exhibited in the Account Books thereof.

Account (exclusive of arrears) from 4th October, 1824, *to 3rd October*, 1825. 4 October, 1824. to 3 October, 1825.

Charge.

1. To interest of the city of Edinburgh's bond of corroboration to the college for 11,451*l.* 12*s.* 2$^{8}_{12}$*d.*, at 5 per cent., and of 800*l.* mortified by Thomas Fraser, at 4 per cent. for bursars, one year			£604 11 6
Note.—The abstract also includes 66*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* to replace sums short stated of the interest at 5 per cent. in the bond payable at Whitsunday and Martinmas, 1823, and at Whitsunday, 1824—the interest paid at these terms having been calculated at lower rates than 5 per cent. But as the 603*l.* of principal for Stewart's bursary has been entered in the charge from Martinmas, 1810, to Martinmas, 1811, the year in which it was received, in place of the interest arising thereon being annually brought forward—to show, therefore, the annual charge applicable to the payments, the interest on that sum falls to be introduced here, *inde*			£30 3 0
There falls also to be introduced for the same purpose,—			
1. The interest on the following mortifications not included in the bond of 18th March, 1741, and founded prior to its date, viz.:—			
John MacMorran, merch., for a bursar	£55 11 1$^{4}_{12}$		
Mausie Weir, relict of Rd. Dobie, ditto	55 11 1$^{4}_{12}$		
David Jenkins, merchant, ditto	55 11 1$^{4}_{12}$		
Sum	£166 13 4		
Five per cent. whereon is		8 6 8	
2. The interest on the addition made in 1814 to the bursary of 100*l.*, founded by John Penman, for the annual rent of the said mortified money during thirty-nine years, in which the bursary had been vacant, being 195*l.*—Five per cent. whereon is		9 15 0	
Sum			48 4 8
2. To interest of the city's bond for 387*l.* 15*s.* 6$^{6}_{12}$*d.*, being the mortified money for bursars of the Rev. John Penman, at 4½ per cent. one year			17 9 0
3. To James Hislop, keeper of the mortcloths, for the dues thereof, per monthly bills, examined and attested by the keeper of the mortcloth register			155 12 6
4. Compositions paid by vassals, four *in number*			0 13 7$^{8}_{12}$
5. Ground-annuals, feu and teind-duties, consisting of 55 articles			61 13 11$^{4}_{12}$
Amount of ordinary revenue for the year, as exhibited in the account book of the college revenue			£888 5 3

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix, Order X.

4 October, 1824. to 3 October, 1825.

DISCHARGE.

1. By salaries to Principal and Professors, &c.:—

Principal			£111	2	2	
Professor of	Divinity		111	2	2	
Do.	Moral Philosophy		72	4	4	
Do.	Mathematics		83	6	8	
Do.	Natural Philosophy		22	4	4	
Do.	Hebrew		50	0	0	
Do.	Logic		22	4	4	
Do.	Anatomy		15	0	0	
Do.	Humanity		22	10	0	
Do.	Greek		22	4	4	
	Sum of these					£531 18 4
Dr. Brunton—Librarian, one year, 30*l.*, ditto coals, 10*l.*						40 0 0
Salary to William Mackenzie, keeper of the Anatomical Museum, from 13th April, 1824, to Lammas, 1825						39 0 9
Allowance to eight professors for prizes, 7*l.* 10*s.* each, yearly						60 0 0

Note.—The sum since allowed is 10*l.* to each.

William Tibbetts, keeper of Mortality Records, one year's salary			3	6 8
Archibald Wilson, for sweeping college square, areas, and roofs, &c. of the college, from 1st August, 1824, to 30th July, 1825			27	10 0
Stipend to minister of Sprouston, for one year	£8	6 8		
Ditto to minister of Livingston	11	2 2		
			19	8 10
Pensions paid out of the mortcloth dues, per act of council,—				
Thomas Malcolm, one year	£10	0 0		
Margaret Richardson	25	0 0		
			35	0 0
Payments on tradesmen's accounts, &c.:—				
Casual	£238	3 8		
Ordinary	175	0 8		
			413	4 4
Payments made to bursars, per scheme			326	14 10
Ditto on Fraser's mortification			20	0 0
Ditto on Penman's ditto			18	7 0
Allowance to accountant, &c., at passing account			5	15 0
Amount of expenditure for the year, as exhibited in the account book of the college revenue				1540 5 9
Deficiency				£652 0 6

The discharge also includes 66*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* as having been due to two of the professors, on account of former years.

Edinburgh, June 30, 1829. (Signed) ARCHD. BRUCE, *Accountant.*

Statement, shewing the Salaries and Allowances to the Principal and Professors in the University, granted by the Town Council, and paid out of the proper Funds of the City.

(1.) To the Professor of Botany—

1. Of annual salary	£27	15 6	
2. Of annual allowance towards the support of the botanic garden	25	0 0	
			£52 15 6

The salary was formerly stated in the account of the college revenue. It has been paid since Martinmas, 1806, along with the allowance for the garden, out of the proper funds of the city. The allowance of 25*l.* for support of the garden was granted in 1763, in consequence of a representation from the Barons of Exchequer, the new garden on Leith Walk being at that time established, and the lease of the old garden, which is the property of the Trinity Hospital, given up to the city.

The city remained in possession of the lease only for a short period, owing to a defect in the titles; by reason, however, of subsequent representations from the Professor of Botany, the city agreed to continue the annual payment to him.

(2.) To the Professor of Agriculture an yearly salary of 50 0 0

This Professorship was established by William Pulteny, Esq. with the sanction of the town-council in 1790, Mr. Pulteny having mortified the sum of 1250*l.* with the city for the payment of the said yearly salary of 50*l.* The 1250*l.* was paid to the chamberlain, and is brought forward in the account of his intromissions with the proper funds of the city for the year ending Martinmas, 1790.

(3.) To the joint Professor of Civil Law, Alexander Irving, an yearly allowance of 30 0 0

In respect the joint Professor reaped no benefit from the salary attached to the professorship, the same being wholly enjoyed by his colleague, John Wilde, (who is incapacitated from performing the duties), the town-council, upon a representation from the Faculty of Advocates, agreed to make payment of the 30*l.* annually during the life of Mr. Wilde, the Faculty of Advocates having likewise agreed to pay 50*l.* annually.*

Carried forward £132 15 6

* From a return made by the University, it appears that the sum paid by the Faculty is 70*l.*

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University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order X.

	Brought forward	£132 15	6

(4.) To the Principal and Professors, of annual allowance for house-rent in lieu of the possession of a house in the college.

In consequence of the removal of houses in the college set apart for the residence of the professors to allow the new buildings to be carried on, an application was made to the town-council in 1797 by the principal and professors, for payment of different sums in name of house-rents, and which was acceded to, on condition that the city should become creditors upon any farther funds to be provided and recovered for the expenses to be advanced, and interest thereon, in terms of an agreement with the trustees for the college buildings, dated 4th December, 1797. These allowances have continued to the present time, and are as follow:—

1. To the Principal	£40 0 0	
2. To the Professor of Divinity	35 0 0	
3. To the Professor of Hebrew	35 0 0	
The present Professor of Hebrew is also Librarian, and resides within the college. This allowance, however, is still continued to him.		
4. To the Professor of Greek	35 0 0	
5. To the Professor of Humanity	35 0 0	
6. To the Professor of Mathematics	35 0 0	
Sum of these		£215 0 0
In all		£347 15 6

It is right to notice, that from the accounts in the period of the last 50 years, it appears there were the following other payments out of the proper funds of the city, which have now ceased, viz.:—

1. To the Professor of Public Laws, the bishop's rent, payable for the lands of Bearford, being the conversion of 7 bolls bear annually.
This payment continued from Martinmas, 1775, down to crop 1802, at which term the same ceased.
2. To J. Hill, Professor of Humanity, an yearly allowance of 50*l.*
The town-council granted this allowance in 1789, out of the proper funds of the city, in respect there were no funds belonging to the college, applicable for the payment to be made during the life of Mr. Stewart, his predecessor. The payment was made down to Lammas, 1793.
3. To the Professor of Moral Philosophy, an yearly allowance for house-rent of 35*l.*
This payment commenced with the allowances to the other professors for house-rent, and continued to be paid to Whitsunday, 1809, and was last paid to Professor Dugald Stewart.

It may be farther noticed, that Miss Elizabeth Thomson of London, on 5th September, 1821, lodged with the city, at 5 per cent., the sum of 1511*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, being one half of the residue of her brother Dr. William Thomson's personal estate, bequeathed by him for the promotion of mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh, and liferented by Miss Thomson, yielding an annual sum of 76*l.*

(Signed) Arch. Bruce, *Accountant.*

Edinburgh, September 22, 1826.

Statement, showing the Salaries payable to Professors in the University, for which the City's duty on Ale and Beer is burdened, in terms of the Acts of Parliament regulating the same.

1. To the Professor of Civil Law, by the act 3 Geo. I. cap. 5, (1716-17) an yearly salary of	£100 0 0
2. To the Professor of Universal Civil History by the act 9 Geo. I. cap. 14, (1722-23) do. of	100 0 0
3. To the Professor of Scots Law, per do. do. of	100 0 0
4. To the Professor of Divinity, per do. do. of	50 0 0
5. To the Professor of Anatomy, by the act 38 Geo. III. cap. 54, (1798) do. of	35 0 0
In all,	£385 0 0

(Signed) Arch. Bruce, *Accountant.*

Edinburgh, September 13, 1826.

Documents concerning the Property and Revenue of the College of Edinburgh, forming part of the Papers relating to the Visitation by the Parliamentary Commission of 1699-1700, *obtained from the Register Office. See List of Papers, Order* XI.

(1.)—Accompt of Debts due by the good toun of Edinburgh to the Colledge therof, conforme to the seaverall Mortifications after-mentioned, intromitted with by the Toune, 1696, viz.—

Imprimis, from the Lords of Session, Provost, Baillies, and Counsill of the said burgh, from the Advocats, Wreaters to the Signet, and Clerks of Session, for intertaining a Professor of Humanity and six Bursars within the said colledge, conforme to ane contract past betwixt the saids parties theranent, in September, 1597	£3,000 0 0
It. Receaved from James Bannatyne, conforme to ane act of counsill, 1598	66 13 4
It. From the airs of William Couper, tailyeor, for help to intertain a student in the colledge	66 13 4
It. From the Ministers and Kirk-session of Edinburgh (For 1000 merks yearly to be payed)	8,100 0 0
It. By Thomas Spear, theasurer, from the Lord Lindsay	1,333 6 8
It. From Charles Shearer	666 13 4
It. From Issobell Allan, relict of David Alexander, merchant	133 6 8
It. From Heugh Wright, merchant, Professor of Divinity	666 13 4
It. From Alexander Stobo Messenger, Professor of Divinity	200 0 0
It. From Mr. Samuell Johnstoun, Bursars and Students	666 13 4
Carried forward	£14,900 0 0

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order X.

	Brought forward	£14,900	0 0
It. From Sir William Nisbet, Professor of Divinity (For 100 lb. yearly)		1,100	0 0
It. From Gilbert Hay		66	13 4
It. From the airs of William Rig, Professor of Divinity (For 62 merks and a half yearly)		436	13 4
It. From Thomas Speir, *idem*		666	13 4
It. From the executors of John Lawtie, appothicar, to buy books		100	0 0
It. From Mr. Walter Balcanquill, Professor of Divinity		733	6 8
It. From Issobell Brown, *idem*		200	0 0
It. From the executors of Margaret Stewart		200	0 0
It. From the executors of James Ainslie, Divinity		333	6 8
It. By Geo. Suttie, from James Murray		320	0 0
It. From Margaret Yuill		333	6 8
It. From the relict of James Mastertoun, Bursars		333	6 8
It. From umquhill Heugh Wright, *idem*		333	6 8
It. From Charles Shearer, Divinity		666	13 4
It. From the executors of John Byers		200	0 0
It. From the airs of Patrick Elleis, Divinity		666	13 4
It. From the executors of Thomas Muire, Bursars		66	13 4
It. From Mr. Bartlett Somervell, Divinity		17,333	6 8
It. From Sir William Dick, upon Mr. Johnstoun Esquair's accompt 1,000 sterling (For 1000 merks yearly)		12,000	0 0
It. Awand by the toun, which wes left in legacie by David M'Call		800	0 0
It. Due by the toun to the colledge by bond		3,333	6 0
It. Due by the toun by act of counsill		4,666	13 0
It. Due by the toun by ane other act of counsill		1,760	0 8
It. From Mr. William Struthers, Minister		3,333	6 4
It. From John Buchanan, with the annualrents, Students Divinity		7,560	0 0
It. From Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, Bursars		1,000	0 0
It. From Alexander Wright		2,381	0 0
It. From Issobell Ritchiesone		800	0 0
It. From John Lauder		202	6 8
The above haill sowmes extends to, by the account, to		£71,000	0 0

Professor of Humanity.	Bursars and Students at the Colledge.	Given indefinitely for Masters and Regents.	Professor of Divinity.
£3000 0 0	£66 13 4	£66 13 4	£666 13 4
	666 13 4	8,100 0 0	200 0 0
	66 13 4	1,333 6 8	1,100 0 0
	333 6 8	666 13 4	666 13 4
	333 6 8	133 6 8	733 6 8
	66 13 4	200 0 0	200 0 0
	12,000 0 0	320 0 0	333 6 8
	800 0 0	333 6 8	666 13 4
	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	666 13 4*
		3,333 6 8	13,333 6 8
	£15,333 6 8	4,666 13 4	
To buy books, £100 0 0		1,760 0 0	£18,566 13 4
		3,333 6 8	
		2,381 0 0	* For his hous 4000 lb.
		800 0 0	
Students of Divinity, £7560 0 0		£27,627 13 4	

(Paper quoted on the back thus)—

1696-97. "*The state of the Colledge of Edinburgh from Mert.* 96 *to Mert.* 1697."

(2.)—The state of the Colledge of Edinburgh, giveing ane account of the whole Revenues thereof, and of the Sallaries of the Professors, Masters, and Bursars of the said Colledge, from the first of November, 1696, to the first of November, 1697 years.

Imp. The annualrent of seventie seven thousand seven hundreth and thirtie two pound Scots money, due by the good toun of Edinburgh upon sevrall persons mortifications, viz. from Mertinmas, 1696, to Mertinmas, 1697, at 6 per cent. allowing retention, is	£3,886	13 4
It. The annualrent of eight thousand pund, due by the good toun upon Mr. Hector Foord's mortification, from Mertimas, 1696, to Mertimas, 1697, at 6 per cent. retention allowed, is	400	0 0
It. The annualrent of one thousand eight hundred pound, due by the good toun upon Bishop Lightoune's mortification, from Mertimas, 1696, to Mertimas, 1697, at 6 per cent. allowing retention, is	90	0 0
Nota.—That the Colledge pays two Bursars at 108*l.* the piece.		
It. The annualrent of four thousand pound, due by the good toun upon Nairn's mortification, viz. from Lambas, 1696, to Lambas, 1697, at 6 per cent. retention allowed for three quarters, viz. from Mertinmas, 1696, to Lambas, 1697, *inde*	210	0 0
It. The annualrent of one thousand and two hundred pund, due by the good toun, and mortified by Baillie Penman, viz. from Lambas, 1696, to Lambas, 1697, at 6 per cent. allowing retention for three quarters	63	0 0
Carried forward	£4649	13 4

Brought forward	£ 4649	13	4
It. The annualrent of six thousand pound, due by the good toun, and mortified by Pitcairlie, viz. from Mertinmas, 1696, to Mertinmas, 1697, at 6 per cent. allowing retention	300	0	0
It. Mortified by his Majestie King William, payable by the tacksmen of the bishops' rents 300*l.* starlin yearly, for the mantenance of twentie Bursars and a Professor of Divinity, but not yet in possession.			
It. From Walter Stewart, collector of the teinds of Currie	1,200	0	0
It. The annualrent of four thousand pound, due by the Earle of Marr, which is to be pursued for.			
It. The mort-cloaths, as they yeild, *communibus annis*	1,333	6	8
It. For the chambers of the colledge, as they yeild, *communibus annis*	300	0	0
It. For the dwelling-house of Mistris Pillans.			
It. Hepburn's mortification 1000*l.*, but not in possession.			
It. Libertoun's mortification 1000*l.*, but not in possession.			
It. Torwoodlie his mortification of ane hundred pund starling, the annualrents quherof to be accumulat by the toun by bond, when he presents a Bursar.			
Summa of the above nyne articles of charge comes to	£7,783	0	0

Ane Accompt of what is Payed out by the Coledge Thesaurer to the Masters and Bursars of the Coledge, from Mertinmas 1696, to Mertinmas 1697.

Imp. To the Principall of the Colledge	£1333	6	8
It. To the Professor of the Mathematics	600	0	0
It. To the Professor of Divinitie	1066	13	4
It. To the Professor of Hebrew	600	0	0
It. To four Professors of Philosophie	1066	13	4
It. To the Professor of Humanitie	320	0	0
It. To the Keeper of the Library	400	0	0
It. For Coals to the Library	40	0	0
It. To the Gairner	80	0	0
It. To the Janitor	40	0	0
It. To the Clerk of the mort-cloaths	26	13	4
It. To Mr. James Sutherland, intendant of the Phisick Garden	240	0	0
Summa of this is	£5813	6	8

Follows a List of the Bursars of Divinitie.

Anstruther's Foundation—Mr. George Frier	£100	0	0	
Mr. Walter Hart	100	0	0	
Buchannan's Foundation—Mr. James Currie	100	0	0	
Mr. William Miller	100	0	0	
Mr. John Tait	100	0	0	
Bishop Lightoun's Foundation—Mr. Andrew Thomsone	108	0	0	
Mr. Ebenezer Veitch	108	0	0	
Nairn's Foundation—Mr. Robert Blair	120	0	0	
Mr. John Goodale	120	0	0	
Pitcairlie's Foundation—Mr. Hugh Monro	120	0	0	
Mr. John Campbell	120	0	0	
Mr. John Forrest	120	0	0	
Summa of this is				1316 0 0
Summa of both is				£7129 6 8

Follows a List of the Philosophie Bursars.

Johnstoun's Mortification—James Drummond	£83	6	8	
James Stewart	83	6	8	
Archbald Johnstoun	83	6	8	
George Johnstoun	83	6	8	
Samuel Johnstoun	83	6	8	
Robert Bruce	83	6	8	
Robert Lowrie	83	6	8	
John Campbell	83	6	8	
				666 13 4
Warristoun or Jerriswood's Bursars—John Gray	£80	0	0	
Hugh Vass	80	0	0	
				160 0 0
Nota—By the act of Councill, this Mortification is but 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*				
Dalgliesh his Mortification—David Brown	£80	0	0	
John Whitelair	80	0	0	
				160 0 0
M'Calla and Wright's Mortification—William Johnstoun				68 0 0
White and Weir's Foundation—George Ogilvie				40 0 0
Jenkinsone's Foundation—John Turner				40 0 0
M'Morland's Foundation—John Murray				40 0 0
Penman's Foundation—Robert Layng				72 0 0
Carried forward	£			8376 0 0

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order X.

1696-7.

	Brought forward					£8376	0 0
Mr. Hector Foord's Foundation—Hugh Huchiesone		£80	0	0			
	Alexander Justice	80	0	0			
	John Brown	80	0	0			
	Robert Robertsone	80	0	0			
	Archbald Chisholme	80	0	0			
	John Smith	80	0	0			
					480	0	0
	Summa of the whole Discharge				£8856	0	0

Nota.—That all the above articles are payed by the Thesaurer, besides the yearly reparations of the Colledge, which are considerable.

1699.

(3) Accompt of the Revenues of the Colledge of Edinburgh, given in be William Scheill, present Theasurer therto—1699.

	Stock.			Annualrents.		
Principall soume of seventy-seven thousand seven hundreth therty-tuo pounds Scots money, due be the good toun of Edinburgh, by severall persones mortificatione, by three acts of counsell fra Mertimess, 1698	£77,732	0	0			
By the good toun's bond for Tweedie's money	2,000	0	0			
By Mr. Hector Foord's mortificatione	8,000	0	0			
By Bishop Lighton's mortificatione	1,800	0	0			
By Nairn's mortification	4,000	0	0			
By Baillie Penman's mortificatione	1,200	0	0			
By Pitcairlie's mortificatione	6,000	0	0			
By my Lord Aberurchill for Hepburn	1,000	0	0			
	£101,732	0	0	£5,581	0	0
By King William, his mortificatione, three hundreth pounds sterling yearly, payable be the tacksmen of the Bishop's rents, for the mentinance of twenty bursars and a professor of divinity; but not in possession, the tacksmen refuising to pay for these twelve moneths bygon.						
From Walter Stewart, collector of the teinds of Curry				1,200	0	0
The annualrent of four thousand pounds, due be the Earl of Mortoun, never payed				1,000	0	0
The mortcloaths, as they yeeld				1,000	0	0
For the chambers in the colledge, as they are supposed to be by ther seting				100	0	0
For Mrs. Pillance duelling-house.						
Libertoun's mortificatione, ane thousand pounds Scots, but not in possessione.						
Torwoodlie's mortificatione, twelve hundreth pounds; the annualrent therof to be accumulat by the good toun when he presents a bursarr.						
				£7,881	0	0

1698-9.

Accompt of what is payed be the Colledge Theasurer to the Masters and Bursars of the Colledge, from Martimess, 1698, to Martimess, 1699.

Imprimis, to the Principall	£1,333	6	8			
Item, to the Professor of Divinity	1,066	13	4			
Item, to the Professor of the Mathematicks	600	0	0			
Item, to the Professor of Hebrew	600	0	0			
Item, to the four Professors of Philosophie	1,066	13	4			
Item, to the Professor of Humanity	320	0	0			
Item, to the keeper of the library	400	0	0			
Item, for coals to the library	40	0	0			
Item, to the gardner	80	0	0			
Item, to the janitor	60	0	0			
Item, to the clerk of the mortcloaths	26	13	4			
Item, to Mr. James Sutherland	240	0	0			
				£5,833	6	8
To twenty Bursars of Divinity and a Professor.						
Followes a List of the Bursary of Divinity.						
Anstruther's Foundation—Mr. Walter Hart	£100	0	0			
Mr. Hugh Dunlop	100	0	0			
				£200	0	0
Buchannan's Foundation—Mr. James Curry	100	0	0			
Mr. William Miller	100	0	0			
Mr. John Tait	100	0	0			
				300	0	0
Bishop Lighton's Foundation—Mr. Archbald Muir	108	0	0			
Mr. Ebenezar Veitch	108	0	0			
				216	0	0
Nairn's Foundation—Mr. Charles Charteris	120	0	0			
Mr. Daniell Campble	120	0	0			
				240	0	0
Carried forward				£ 6789	6	8

Brought forward			£6789	6 8
Pitcairlie's Foundation—Mr. John Forrest	120 0 0			
Mr. William Ross	120 0 0			
Mr. James Chalmers	120 0 0			
		£360	0 0	
Bursars of Philosophie.				
Johnstone's Foundatione—James Drummond	£83 6 8			
John Wilson	83 6 8			
Francis Paterson	83 6 8			
John Forrest	83 6 8			
William Ferguson	83 6 8			
George Johnston	83 6 8			
Robert Bruce	83 6 8			
Robert Lourie	83 6 8			
		666	13 4	
Waristoun or Jerriswood's Foundation—John Gray	80 0 0			
Hugh Vass	80 0 0			
		160	0 0	
Dalgleishe's Foundation—John Whytlaw	80 0 0			
Henry More	80 0 0			
		160	0 0	
Accompt to be payed be the Colledge Theasurer.				
M'Calla and Wighton's Foundation—Collin Innes		68	0 0	
Whyt and Weir's Foundation—Thomas Hallyday		40	0 0	
Junckisone's Foundation—William Pollock		40	0 0	
Mr. Morland's Foundation—John Murray		40	0 0	
Penman's Foundation—Alexander Reid		72	0 0	
Foord's Foundation—Robert Foord	£80 0 0			
Archbald Miller	80 0 0			
William Broun	80 0 0			
John Smith	80 0 0			
Archbald Chisholm	80 0 0			
Robert Robertson	80 0 0			
		480	0 0	
John Aikman	60 0 0			
		60	0 0	
Torwoodlie's mortificatione.				
Liberton's mortificatione, to be pursued for.				
Summa		£8936	0 0	

All the above and within articles are to be payed be the Colledge Theasurer, besydes the reparations and other depursements on the Colledge, which are considerable.—estimat not to be within ane thousand pounds Scots.

N. B.—This paper has this title, viz. "Accompt of the Revenues of the Colledge of Edinburgh, and how bestowed, 1699."

Order X*.—Copies of all Deeds of Mortification of every description in favour of the College of Edinburgh.

Return by the Town Council.

As it appeared to be the object of the Right Honourable Commissioners, at the examination of Mr. Carlyle Bell, one of the principal clerks of the city, when this requisition was directed to be made, to trace back the mortifications from the earliest period; and as this can be best done by reference to documents of an early date, there is produced herewith—

(1.)—Extract from the Records of the Town-Council of the City of Edinburgh, dated 3rd April, 1640, in the following terms:—

"*Tertio Aprilis I^m VI^c Quadragesimo.*

"The same day, forsameikle as the proveist, baillies, and counsell, finding it necessar and expedient that the rentis and soumes of money pertening and dotted to the college of this burgh, sould be sequestered and keiped be themselffis, to the particular uses quhairunto the samin wes destinat and appointed, and for this effect hes appointed ane thesaurer, who sould ingather the saids rents, and finding that the bygane thesaurer of this burgh hes ressavit certan soumes of money from certan persounes, piouslie and weill affected towards learning, to the particular uses underwrittin of the said colledge, in maner following, viz.—from the lords of sessioun, proveist, baillies, and counsall of this burgh, and from the advocattis wrytters to the signett, and clerks of sessioun, the soume of thrie thowsand punds, for intertayneing of ane maister of humanitie and six bursaris within the colledge of this burgh, conforme to the contract past betwixt the saids pairtyes theranent, daittit about December, 1597: Item, ressavit frome umquhile James Bannatyne the soume of ane hundreth merkis, for the use of the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, dattit the 19 of Julij, 1598: Item, ressavit from the aires of umquhile Williame Coupar, tailzeour, the soume of ane hundreth merkis, to help to intertein ane student within the colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the 23 of December, 1697: Item, frome the ministers and kirk session of Edinburgh, aucht thousand and ane hundreth punds, to be imployed for the annuelrent of ane thousand merkis for the sustentatioun of the maisters and regents of the colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daitted the last of September, 1608: Item, ressavit frome Chairles Scherar the soume of ane thousand merkis, for the yeirlie annuelrent of ane hundreth merkis, to be payit to him during his lyftyme, and efter his deceis to Johne Scherar, his cusein germane, during his lyftyme; and efter his deceis, fyftie merkis of the said rent, to be im- 3 April, 1640.

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Appendix. Order X*.

3 April, 1640.

ployed yeirlie, for intertayneing the regents of the colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the penult of July, 1613: Item, ressavit from Sir Williame Nisbet, of Deane, the soume of ellevin hundreth pundis, for which they are obliged to pay one hundreth pundis yeirlie, for sustentatioun of ane professor of divinitie, within the said colledge, conforme to two actes of counsell, the one daitted the 2 of Junij, 1619 yeires, and the other daited the 20th of Apryle, 1621: Item, ressavit from the aires of Williame Rig, the soume of sex hundreth fyftie fyve merkis, for payment of ane yeirlie annuelrent of thrie score twa merkis and ane half, for help to intertayne ane professor of divinitie within the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the 25 of August, 1620: Item, frome Thomas Speir, the soume of ane thowsand merkis, to be imployed for the maintenance of ane professor of divinitie within the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell daittit the 3 of Januar, 1621: Item, from the executours of umquhile Johne Lawtye, apothecar, the soume of ane hundreth pundis, to the use of the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, dattit the 19 of July, 1622 yeires: Item, ressavit from the executors of umquhile Maister Walter Balcanquall, the soume of ane thowsand and ane hundreth merkis, towards the maintenance of ane professor of divinitie within the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, dattit the 30 of August, 1622 yeires: Item, ressavit from the executors of umquhile Margaret Stewart, the soume of thrie hundreth merkis, to be imployed to the use of the colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, dattit the 10 of December, 1623: Item, ressavit frome the executors of umquhile James Ainslie, the soume of fyve hundreth merkis, to be imployed for the maintenance of ane professor of divinitie within the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, dattit the 16 Januarij, 1624: Item, left in legacie be umquhile Hew Wicht, the soume of fyve hundreth merkis, towards the sustentatioun of ane bursar at the Colledge of Edinburgh, conforme to ane act of counsell, dattit the fyft of Januarij, 1626 yeires: Item, ressavit fra Charles Scherar, the soume of ane thowsand merkis, to be imployed upone annuelrent to be payit to himselff during his lyftyme, and efter his deceis to Johne Scherar his kinsman, and efter his deceis to be imployed for help to intertyne ane professor of divinitie within the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, dattit the 29 of December, 1630: Item, ressavit, from the executors of Johne Byires, of Coattes, the soume of thrie hundreth merkis, to be imployed to the use of the colledge, conforme to ane act of counsall, daittit the 18 of Januarij, 1632: Item, ressavit from the aires of umquhile Patrik Eleis elder, and Patrik Eleis younger, the soume of ane thousand merkis, to be imployed to the use of the colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, dattit the 19 of Februarij, 1634: Item, ressavit from the executors of umquhile Thomas Mure, the soume of ane hundreth merkis, for help of maintenance of tua bursaris at the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the 16 of Januarij, 1636: Quhairfore the counsell finding themselffis bundin in dewtie and conscience to pay annuelrent for the saids soumes quhairof they have ressavit reall payment: Thairfore they ordayne thair thesaurers present and to cum to pay to the thesaurer of the colledge, and his successors in his office, yeirlie, and in all time cuming, the soume of ane thousand four hundreth fourscore thrie punds, at four termes in the yeir, viz. Beltan, Lambes, Candlemes, and Hallowmes, beginnand the first termes payment at Beltan nixt, and the same sall be allowit in their comptis; And siclyik the counsell finding that thair is dew to the said colledge, as rent thairof, for intertayneing the professors and maisters thairin, the rents of the Archdeanrie of Lowthean, which is the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage of the parochin of Currie, together with the rents belonging to the proveist and prebendaris of the Kirk-a-Field, whairunto also is annexed the parsonage and vicarage teinds of Kirkurd; They find that ther predecessouris, for maintenance of the said colledge, hes doatted, mortified, gevin, and disponit the benefeitt arrysing of the publict mortclaithes of this burgh, conforme to ane act of counsell, dattit the 22 of Februarij, 1609: Thairfore the proveist, baillies, and counsell dischairges the saids present collectors of the kirk-rentis frome intromitting with the deutye belonging to the said parochin of Currie, and the saids proveist and prebendars of the Kirk of Field, or Kirkurd, and appointes and ordaines the thesaurer of the said colledge to be collector and ingatherer of the said dewties unto whome and his deputis appointit be him, be advyse of the counsell, rector, principall, and other members of the said colledge, unto which thesaurers the said proveist, baillies, and counsell gives full ingathering of the samin, and to grant dischairges of his rents quhilk salbe als sufficient as they had grantit them themselfis; And also they ordaine the maisters of the hospitall, present and to cum, to mak compt and payment to the said thesaurer, arrysing of the said mortclaithes, and to deliver the samyn to him; and sicklyk the saids proveist, baillies, and counsell, finding that umquhile Mr. Bartilmo Sommervell hes dotted toward the sustentatioun of ane professor of divinitie within the said colledge, the soume of twentie thousand merkis, togidder with the soume of sex thousand merkis for building ane hous for the said professor, which soum is in the hands of William Dick, present proveist, conforme to ane act of counsell, daitit the 17 of December, 1639: Thairfore ordanis the said thesaurer of the said colledge to uplift the annuelrent of the said soume at Witsounday nixt, and to be chairged therwith in his comptis, and the band theranent to be delyverit to him; and sicklyk they find that umquhile David Makcall hes left in his testament the soume of ane thousand merkis for buyeing of bookes to the librarie of the said colledge; as also the soume of twelf hundreth merkis, to be imployed for annuelrent for intertayneing of tua bursarris within the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daitted the 18 of December, 1639: Thairfore, that ordayne the thesaurer of the said colledge to ressave the said soume of ane thowsand merks from the executors of the said umquhile David Makcall, and to imploy the same upone bookes, at the sicht of the rector: Quhairfore the said counsell ordaines the said thesaurer of the said colledge to pay the dewes dew to the haill members of the said colledge, and to pay the minister of Currie and minister of Kirkurde thair stipends to each of thame, conforme to the decreittes and modificatiounes gevin theranent; and to releive the toun at the handis of Charles Scheirar of the annuelrent dew to thame dureing their lyftymes; And becaus it is not constantlie knowin whither the said haill rent will be sufficient for defraying the burdein whairunto the same is appointed, thairfore ordainis the rector, principall, George Suittie, deyne of gild, and Robert Miklejohne, to meitt and conveyne, and to trye and examyne the foresaid rentall of the colledge, and to balance the same with the burdeins, the same is to undergoe and to report upone Wednesday nixt, to the effect that if the said rentall sall not be fund sufficient for defraying of the chairges appointed to be defrayed theirby, sum farder course may be taikin for supplieing the want therof.

2. Report by the committee appointed by the preceding article, bearing date the 7th of May, 1640, stating that the funds were sufficient for defraying the charges, and what these last then were, viz.— "To the principall of the said colledge yeirlie the soume of ane thousand three hundreth threttie-thrie punds vj s. viij d. Item, to the professor of divinitie yeirlie aucht hundreth punds; mair for his hous maill yeirlie ane hundreth threttie-thrie pundis vj s. viij d.; Item, to the professor of humanitie yeirlie

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ane hundreth pundis ; Item, to the four regents yeirlie sax hundreth thriescore sax pundis threttein s. 4d.: Item, to the bursaris yeirlie tua hundreth punds: Item, to the keiper of the bibliotheck yeirlie tua hundred thriescoire sax pundis 13s. 4d. : Item, to the janitor yeirlie twentie pundis: Item, to the beddell yeirlie twentie pundis: Item, to the minister of Currie yeirlie four hundreth fourscoir saxtein punds threttein shillings four pennyis: Item, to the minister of Kirkurde yeirlie fyve hundred thretteín punds sex shillings aucht pennyes: Item, to the collector of the rentis of Currie yeirlie thriescore sex punds threttin shillings four pennyes."

3. Extract act of council, dated 23rd January, 1656, found among the papers belonging to the college, in the possession of the town, narrating, " Forsameikle as the provest, baillies, and counsell, be thair act of counsell of the dait the thrie day of April, 1640 yeirs, upon grave consideratiounis moveing them, fand it necessarie and expedient to set apairt the haill soumes of money mortified to the colledge of this burgh, and to have them settled in a stock be thaimselffis, and imployed to the severall uses quhairunto they were destinat, And for that effect did appoynt ane theasaurer of the colledge, who be himself and his successors in the office sould have the cair and manageing of the samen; Lykeas the provest, baillies, and counsell for the time did condescend upoun a speciall rentall of all the soumes of money pertening to the colledge, and dotted thairto be the benefactors thairof; And sieing be the good blessing of God and benevolence of nighbors, the rentall of the colledge hes since that tyme encreased in a verie considerable measure, swa that the counsell finding themselffis bound in dewtie and conscience to follow the futestepps of thair predecessors in so good a warke, have thoght it most necessarie and expedient not onlie to repeitt what is contained in the former rentall, but also to add thairunto all such uther soumes of money as hes bein bequeathed and mortified thairto sensyne, and intromitted with be the counsell to mak up a totall for the tyme, to the effect the counsell may know what they or their predecessors, provest, baillies, and counsell are anywayis engadged to the colledge, of the soumes mortifiet thairto and received be thair thesaurers fra the benefactors for the use thairof; Lykeas, the provest, baillies, and counsell haveing perused the haill counsell-books, touns comptis, and uthers sen the foundatioun of the colledge, and made the most narrow searche that can be, *at the sicht of the regents and present thesaurer of the colledge:* They find that the provest, baillies, and counsell, and the thesaurers of this burgh hes ressaved fra the persones underwritten, the particular soumes of money efter mentionat mortifiet to the colledge of this burgh, converted to thair awine use, and for the quhilk they are debtors as followis, viz.—From the lords of session, provest, baillies, and counsell of this burgh, and from the advocatts, wrytters to the signet, and clerks of sessioun, the soume of thrie thowsand punds for intertening of ane master of humanitie, and sex bursares within the said colledge, conforme to the contract past betwix the saids pairties thairanent, daittit in December, 1597 yeires: Item, received from umquhill James Bannatyne the soume of ane hundreth merkes for the use of the colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the nynten day of July, 1598 yeires: Item, resaved from the aires of the deceist William Cowper, tayleour, the soume of ane hundreth merkes to help to intertein ane student within the colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the twentie-third day of December, 1607: Item, from the ministers and kirk-sessioun of Edinburgh, eight thowsand and ane hundreth punds to be employed for the annuelrent of ane thowsand merkes for the sustentatioun of the masteris and regents of the colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the last day of September 1608 yeires: *Item, resaved be Thomas Speir, thesaurer, from Lord Lyndsay for dimitting of the benefice of Haddingtoune, againe be the toune in his favours, anno 1609 yeires, ane thousand thrie hundreth threttie-thrie pundis sex schillingis eight penneis: Item, resaved from Charles Sheirar the sowme of ane thowsand merkes, quhairof fyve hundreth merkes employed for the colledge for intertening of the regentis, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the penult day of July 1617, for the quhilk the counsell are debtors, and the uther fyve hundreth merkes for the hospitall: *Item, ressavit fra Isobell Allane, relict of the deceist David Alexander Merchand, in name of her thrie dochters, executours to the defunct, the soume of twa hundreth merkis, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the 4 day of Marche, 1617: *Item, ressavit from Hew Wright, merchand, the right of assignatioun to the soume of ane thowsand merkis dew to him be the Lady Broughtoun and her cautioners, the annuelrent quhairof to be payit to himself dureing his lyftyme, and efter his deceis for sustentatioun of a professor of divinitie, within the said colledge, daittit the penult day of December, 1618: *Item, ressavit frome Alexander Stobo, messinger, thrie hundreth merkis money, for sustentatioun of a professor of divinitie, within the said colledge, reserveand his awne liferent thairof, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the fyftein day of January, 1619: *Item, ressavit frome Mr. Samuell Johnstoun, for the executours of the deceist Archibald Johnstoun, merchand, the soume of ane thowsand merkis left in legacie, to be imployed upoun proffite, for maintenance of bursares and students, in the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, of the dait the twentie eight of May, 1619: Item, ressavit from Sir William Nisbet, of Dean, the soume of eleven hundreth punds, for quhich they are obleidged to pay ane hundreth punds yeirlie, for sustentatioun of a professor of divinitie within the said colledge, conforme to twa acts of counsell, the ane daittit the second day of Junij, 1617, and the uther daittit the twentie day of Apryll, 1621 yeires: *Item, resaved fra Gilbert Hay, executor confirmitt to unquhile James Young and Barbara Robieson his spous, the soume of ane hundreth merkes to be imployed upoun profite, for the use of twa poor (students) in the said colledge, for thair help, twa year before they be maid master, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the twentie ane day of July, 1619: Item, resaved from the aires of William Rig, the soume of sex hundreth fyftie fyve merkis, for payment of ane yeirlie annualrent of thriescore twa merkes, and ane half for help to intertein a professor of divinitie within the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the twentie thrid of August, 1620: Item, from Thomas Speir, the soume of ane thousand merkes to be imployed for the maintenance of a professor of divinitie, within the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the third day of Januar, 1621: Item, from the executors of umquhile John Lawtie, apothecar, the soume of ane hundreth punds, ordaneing to buy books thairwith, conforme to ane act of counsell, of the daitt the nyntein day of July, 1622: Item, resaved from the executors of umquhile Mr. Walter Balcanquhile, the soume of ane thousand and ane hundreth merkes towards the maintenance of a professor of divinitie within the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the threttie of August, 1622: *Item, resaved from Isobell Broun, relict of the deceist Johne Massone, merchand, the soume of thrie hundreth merkis money, to the use of a professor of divinitie within the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the twentie nynth of October, 1622: Item, resaved from the executors of umquhile Margaret Stewart, the soume of thrie hundreth merkis, to be imployed to the use of the colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the tenth day of December, 1623: Item, resaved from the executours of

* Nota.—The various sums marked thus* as mortified to the town for the use of the college, seem to have been omitted in the Act of Council, dated April 3, 1641.

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Appendix. Order X*.

3 April, 1640.

umquhile James Ainslie, the soume of fyve hundreth merkis, to be imployed for the maintenance of a professor of divinitie within the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the sextein day of January 1624 yeires: *Item, resaved be George Suittie, thesaurer, fra James Murray, master of Warke, for Mitchell Findlay, anno 1624, the soume of thrie hundreth twentie punds: *Item, resaved be George Suittie, thesaurer, from Margaret Yuill, fyve hundreth merkes the twentie third day of Junij, 1624: Item, resaved by George Suittie, thesaurer, fra Margaret Cowper, relict of James Mastertoun, the nynth of November, 1625 yeires, for bursares, thrie hundreth threttie thrie pund sex schillings eight penneis: Item, left in legacie be umquhile Hew Wight, the soume of fyve hundreth merkis towards the sustentatioun of ane burser, at the colledge of this burgh, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the third day of January, 1626: Item, resaved fra Charles Scheirar, the soume of ane thowsand merkis, to be imployed upoun annuelrent, to be payit to himselff dureing his lyfetyme, and efter his deceis to Johne Scheirar his kinsman; and efter his deceis to be imployed for help to intertein a professor of divinitie within the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the twentie-nynth day of December, 1630: Item, resaved from the executors of the deceist John Byris of Coatts, the soume of thrie hundreth merkis, to be imployed to the use of the colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, daittit the eightein of January, 1632 yeires: Item, resaved from the aires of umquhile Patrick Eillies elder, and Patrick Eillies younger, the soume of ane thowsand merkis, to be imployed for sustening of ane professor of divinitie within the said colledge, conforme to ane act of counsell, dattit the nyntein day of February, 1634: Item, Resaved from the executours of unquhile Thomas Muir the soume of ane hundreth merks for help of maintenance of twa bursares at the said colledge, conforme to ane Act of counsell, daittit the sext day of January, 1636: QUHICH haill particular soumes befoir mentionat are conteined in the befoir specefeit Act of counsell, daittit the said thrid day of Apryll, 1640 yeires: Item, Resaved be John Flemyng, thesaurer for Master Bartle Somervell, portioner of Sauchtounhall, the soume of twentie sex thowsand merkes upon the touns band, to be imployed upoun annuelrent in maner following; viz. twentie thousand merkes thairof for interteinment of ane professor of divinitie within the said colledge, and sex thowsand merkes thairof for building of ane hous to the professor, ordaineing the soume to be lent to Sir William Dick, upoun band for annuelrent, conforme to ane Act of counsell, of the dait the seventein day of December, 1639; quhilk soume of twentie-sex thowsand merkes wes imployed in the hands of the said Sir William Dick, and his band thairof deliverit to Johne Jossie, thesaurer of the college, to be used according to the said Act, and the said Johne Jossie charged thairwith, and the annuelrent thairof, in his accompts, conforme to ane Act of counsell of the first of May, 1640 yeires: of the quhilk soume twentie thowsand merkes efterward came in the touns hands, pairtlie be purchaseing of the king's warke of Leith fra the said Sir William, and allowing sextein thowsand merkis thairof in his awne hand, and pairtlie be paying of Johne Majoribank's debt, and assigneing him to four thowsand merkes of the said sowme, and giveing band to the college in place thairof, conforme to the Acts of counsell of and seventh of January, 1653 yeires: Item, Resaved from Sir William Dick, ane thowsand punds sterling, dew be him to Mr. Robert Johnstoun, esquyre, and left in legacie be the defunct to the colledge of this burgh, for intertenying of eight poore schooleris thairupoun, upoun the toun's securitie of the payment of ane thowsand merkes be yeir to the said colledge, to be upliftit furth of thair milnes at Boningtoun, conforme to the Acts of counsell, of the twentie sex February, 1640, and threttein of October, 1641 yeires: Item, thair is addebtit awand be the good toun to the said college the soume of twelff hundreth merks left in legacie be umquhile David Mackall, for interteining of twa burseris at the said college, and payable be the good toun, out of the first and reddiest of the soumes dew be the good toun to the said umquhile David, conforme to the Acts of counsell, the eightein day of December, 1639, and twentie eight day of November, 1640: Item, thair is addebtit, awand, be the good toun to the said colledge be band the sowme of fyve thowsand merkes off the equal half of eleven thowsand seven hundreth thriescoir eleven merkes, assigned be umquhile Alexander Wright to the colledge, conform to the Acts of counsell of the first May, 1640, and eight of December, 1641: Item, thair wes left be umquhile James Dalgleishe, to the good town, seven thowsand merkes be Act of Counsell the first of January, 1640, resaved the twenty-fyfth of December, 1640, be the toun thesaurer, and converted to the use of the colledge; for the quhilk the good toun are debtors to the colledge, conforme to ane Act of counsell of the penult of December, 1640 yeires: and sicklyk thair is mortifiett to the colledge be the said umquhile James Dalgleishe, the sowme of four thowsand merkes, to be imployed upoun annuelrent for interteining of thrie bursares of divinitie in the said colledge; of the quhilk sowme the toun became debtors to the colledge be band in twa thousand sex hundreth fourtie merkes, beireing annuelrent and precept of payment; and John Jossie, thesaurer of the colledge received the rest, conforme to ane Act of counsell of the twentie-fourth of Maij, 1644 yeires: Item, thair wes left to the colledge of this burgh, be umquhile Mr. William Struthers, ane of the ministers thairof, the sowme of thrie thousand merkes, conforme to ane Act of counsell daittit the third day of January, 1645; quhilk wes ressaved be Andro Bryssone, thesaurer, and the toun's securitie given for payment of the annuelrent thairof to the colledge, conforme to the mortificatioun and acts of counsell the fourth of January and eight of February, 1654 yeires; quhilk sowme of thrie thowsand merkes being resaved be the toun thesaurers, with the bygaine annuelrents thairof, at Mertimes last, extending to the soume of twa thowsand merkes, extends in the haill principall and annuelrents to the soume of fyve thowsand merkes, quhairof the good toun are propper debtors to the colledge: Item, resaved be Johne Jossie, thesaurer of this burgh, fra John Buchannan of that ilk, the sowme of nyne thowsand merkes to be bestowed upon bursares, and the keipers of the libraries within the colledges of Edinburgh, St. Androis, Aberdein, and Glasgow, conforme to ane Act of counsell, daittit the twentie four of July, 1646 yeires: quhilk sowme of nyne thowsand merkes and annuelrents thairof to Lambes 1650 yeires, extending in haill to seven thowsand fyve hundreth threscoir punds wes efterward convertit whollie to the use of the colledge of this burgh, for traineing of able spiritts efter their laureatioun in the studies of divinitie: quhilk Act conteines the soume of thrie thowsand merkes awand be Dame Marie Stewart Countes of Mar, and uther thrie thowsand merkis deponed in the hands of the ministers of Dumbarten, and medlit with be the provest, baillies, and counsell, or kirk session thairof, with the benefite of patronage of the soumes dotted to the colledge of St. Androis, conforme to ane Act of counsell of the fyfth of November, 1649, quhilk wes never as yet ressaved be the counsell of Edinburgh: Item, thair was left in legacie to the said colledge be umquhile Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, the soume of ane thowsand punds Scots, the annuelrent quhairof, with the yeirlie maill of these twa chalmeris he built thair wes allotted for interteining of twa bursares; quhilk thowsand punds wes discharged to Sir John Hope, in respect payit to the counsell be Sir James Stewart and Robert Lockhart, and the counsell became debtors to the colledge for the same, conforme to ane act of counsell of 7 of January, 1653. Item, their wes assigned be umquhile

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Alexander Wright to the provest, baillies, and counsell, severall soumes of money, to the uses conteaned in the assignatioun; and in speciall the sowme of thrie thousand thrie hundreth fourscoir nynetein pund nynetein shillings four penneis of principall, dew be Mr. Gilbert Mowat and his cautioners to the thesaurers of the kirk and colledge, equallie betwixt thaim, conforme to ane Act of counsell of the twentie-fourth of August, 1642 yeires. Lykas the counsell being addebtit to Robert Murray certaine sowmes of money, they assigned the haill sowme to the said Robert, in satisfactioun of thair debt to him, *pro tanto*, quhairof the colledge pairt, in principall and annuelrent, extends to twa thowsand thrie hundreth fourscoir ane pund, and became debtors to the colledge for payment thairof, conforme to ane act of counsell of the fourtein of Marche, 1655. Item, thair wes left in legacie to the colledge of this burgh, be Issobell Richiesone, relict of umquhile William Little, merchand, the sowme of eight hundreth punds, and the counsell being debtors to the said Isobell in the sowme of ane thowsand ane hundreth and seven punds sexten schillings eight penneis, the legacie wes defalked of the said sowme, the superplus payit in to her executours, and the counsell became debtors to the colledge for the legacie of eight hundreth pund, conforme to ane Act of counsell of the fourt day of December, 1655. Item, mair resaved be the present thesaurer of this burgh fra Johne Lawder, present thesaurer of the colledge, the sowme of twa hundreth twa pund sex schillings eight penneis. All which soumes of money, mortified to the colledge as said is, and intromettit with be the counsell sen the verie first foundatioun of the colledge to this day, conforme to the severall Acts of counsell abone-mentionat, doe extend in the wholl to the sowme of thriescoir elleven thowsand pund Scottis money (71,000*l.* Scots.) The provest, baillies, and counsell, finding that the foresaid soume is a verie considerable pairt of the stocke mortifiet to the colledge as said is, and that they are bound in dewtie and conscience to pay annuelrent for the same for defraying of the burdens thairof; THAIRFOIR ordaines the thesaurers of this burgh to pay to the thesaurer of the colledge and his successors in his office yeirlie in all tyme comeing, the ordinarie annuelrent of the foresaid stocke of 71,000 punds Scots, and that at the four usuall termes of the yeir, Candlemes, Beltan, Lambes, and Hallowmes, be equall portiones being 1065 punds be yeir, beginnand the first quarteris payment at Candlemes nixt to cum: quhairanent thir presentis sall be thair warrand, declaireing alwayis that the infeftment given be the town and thesaurers of the colledge in Boningtoun milnes for the payment of the forsaid thowsand merkes be yeir sall now cease, because the principall soume left be umquhile Mr. Robert Johnstoun for maintenance of eight poor scholleris, being 12000 punds, is includit in the foirsaid soume of 71000 pund befoir mentionat; and ordaines the extract hereof under the subscriptioun of the commoun clerk of this burgh, or his depute to be als sufficient to the said colledge, as if the provest, baillies, dean of gild, thesaurer, counsell and deakens of craftis had subscrivit ane particular band to the said colledge thairanent, in ample forme.

4. EXTRACT from council-record, dated the 4th of February, 1659, bearing, that the sums due by the town to the college, of the sums of money mortified thereto since the foundation, amounted to the sum of 73,400*l.*—having, since the act 23rd January, 1656, become debtors to William Wauchope in 600 merks, and 3000 merks had increased on the mortification of Archibald Johnston. Patron heirs of A. J.—If not presented within 40 days, the council shall present.

5. EXTRACT Act of Council, dated 11th September, 1663, stating the amount of the mortifications by the above act, and mentioning that the council had since received and were due the mortification of John Trotter of Mortonhall, and Mr. Leighton's dotation, making the whole sum due to the college 75,732*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* This document was found among the papers of the college in the town's hands.

6. EXTRACT Act of Council, dated 1st August, 1716, containing a memorial for renewing the security to the college for 20,600*l.* Scots, and continuing the previous bonds and mortifications to be cancelled to that amount.

7. Extract Act of Council, dated 31st July, 1717, renewing the bonds and mortifications to the extent of 29,000*l.*, with security over Lochbank, purchased from Robert Hepburne of Bearsford, and specifying the particular bonds and mortifications cancelled and included in this new bond.

8. Extract Act of Council, dated 3rd January, 1718, tranferring the rents of Lochbank, which had been appropriated to the payment of the interest of the above sum again to the town, and a new bond to be granted.

9. Extract Act of Council, dated 15th January, 1718, containing the bond granted in consequence of the above to the college treasurer.

10. Extract Act of Council, dated 5th February, 1718, authorizing the renewal of the debt to the college to the extent of 1450*l.* sterling, and narrating the particular bonds and mortifications to be discharged.

11. Extract Act of Council, dated 21st May, 1718, found among the papers of the college in the town's possession, narrating, that by the act 23rd January, 1656, the mortifications extended to the sum of 73,400*l.* Scots, but in the act of Council itself, they are said to amount only to 71,000*l.*, of which last sum only the town has accordingly paid interest to the college; therefore the difference between the said sums and the interest accumulated into a principal sum, making together 10,986*l.*; and a bond is appointed to be granted therefore to the college treasurer, and the interest thereof to be applied in all time coming towards the maintenance of the fabric of the college.

12. Extract Act of Council, dated the 1st of February, 1721, authorizing the renewal of bonds and mortifications to the extent of 1611*l.* sterling, and containing the particular bonds and mortifications cancelled.

13. Extract Act of Council, dated 4th September, 1723, authorizing the renewal of the securities to the college to the extent of 17,000*l.* Scots, and specifying the bonds and mortifications cancelled and discharged.

14. Extract Act of Council, dated 30th July, 1740, ordering that all these bonds should be discharged, and a new one granted.

15. Extract Act of Council, dated the 11th February, 1741, again ordering the accumulation of the whole in one bond, and pointing out the terms thereof.

16. Extract Act of Council, dated 18th March, 1741, bearing that the said new bond, amounting to 11,451*l.* 12*s.* 2⅔*d.* sterling, was presented in Council, read and signed, and ordered to be registered in the burgh-record.

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Appendix. Order X*.

3 April, 1640.

There is likewise produced herewith a list of the bonds due by the city to the College of Edinburgh, from 1714 to 1739, which was found among the college papers in the town's hands, and after deducting one paid up (viz., that of Bailie Bryson of Dunbar, repaid to the presbytery), amounts to the net sum of the above bond granted by the town to the college, being 11,451*l*. 12*s*. 2⅔*d*.

Almost the whole of the remaining productions shall therefore be stated in the order of the several mortifications, as specified in the said bond of 1741, a copy of which bond is already in the hands of the Royal Commission, and is specially referred to, in the view of tracing their origin.

I. Mortification by Robert Brown, merchant in Zamose, Poland, 500*l*. sterling, for two bursars.

The book of Bursaries (which has been produced to the Royal Commission on a requisition in regard to bursaries, and is in this return specially referred to) page 206, contains the act of council 5th May, 1614; but there is herewith also produced an extract of the same act, found among the papers of the college in the town's possession, which must have been extracted at the period of its date. These contain the conditions of the mortification.

II. Mortifications by Sir James M'Lurge, 3000 merks Scots, for one bursar.

The book of Bursaries, page 220, contains a copy of the act of council of 13th May, 1715, and there is herewith produced an extract of the same act, found among the papers of the college in the town's hands. These contain the conditions of the mortification.

III. Mortification by William Tweedie, 2000*l*. Scots.

The act of council, a copy of which is herewith produced, dated 4th January, 1667, authorizes the college treasurer to receive 3000 merks, left by William Tweedie to the college. By act of council, 11th December, 1674, the treasurer of the city informs the council that the 3000 merks mortified by the late William Tweedie to the Regents of Humanity, which was due to him by the sheriff of Bute and his cautioners, and a decree obtained against the executors of Sir Thomas Nicolson and cautioners, were in his possession; but that Sir John Nicolson of that ilk was content to grant a new security, to which the council agreed, and appointed the treasurer to take the same.

IV. Mortification by Bishop Leighton, of 1800*l*. Scots, towards the maintenance of a bursar of divinity.

Ay act of council, dated 14th August, 1685, the town treasurer reported that he had received this sum, and is directed to charge himself therewith in his accounts.

By act of council, dated 25th September 1685, on the petition of the college treasurer, bearing that this sum had been mortified towards the maintenance of a bursar of divinity in the college, and that a bursar had been appointed thereto, and also that the said sum had been paid to the town treasurer, craving that a bond should be granted to him and his successors therefor. This was agreed to.

V. Mortification by J. Penman, of 1200*l*. Scots, for a bursar.

The terms of this mortification are contained in the acts of council, 29th August, 1688, and 18th October and 1st December, 1693, contained in the book of Bursaries, pages 131, 136, and 138. The deed of mortification is dated the 3rd June, 1678, and is recorded in the books of Council and Session, 6th March, 1683, so that an extract can be obtained if required. In the meantime there is produced the other acts of council in regard thereto, viz. act of council, 13th January, 1773—act of council, 26th April, 1815—and an act of council, 6th April, 1815.

VI. Mortification by James Nairne, of 4000*l*. Scots, for two bursars of divinity.

By act of council, dated the 18th March, 1685, a copy of which is herewith sent, it appears, that, in a petition given in by Charles Charters, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, mention is made, that by the latter will of the deceased Mr. James Nairne, wherein Mr. Charters is named his executor, he left the above sum to be mortified for the maintenance of two bursars of divinity, to which the professor of divinity should have the right of nomination—that part of the said sum had been paid—that he was ready to pay the remainder—and that the town should grant bond to the college treasurer to apply the same in manner, and for the use therein mentioned. The town authorized a bond to be granted accordingly. By act of council in the book of Bursaries, page 175, dated 9th March, 1694, the town agreed to take a bond from Bailie Charters, for part of the said mortification not then received, and to grant bond to the college treasurer for 4000*l*. of the said mortification. And again the act of council, dated 9th August, 1695, a copy of which is herewith sent, authorizes the bond granted by Charles Charters to be delivered to him upon payment of the balance of the amount.

VII. Mortification by John Bain, of 600*l*. Scots, for three bursars of divinity.

The act of council, 23rd August, 1695, copied into the book of Bursaries, page 187, contains the conditions of this mortification. The town have no other document on this subject.

VIII. Mortification by Sir Patrick Hepburne, of 1000*l*. Scots, for a bursar.

The act of council, 30th December, 1696, and the excerpt from the inventory on the 195 and 200 pages of the book of Bursaries, contain the conditions of this mortification.

There is produced herewith, an attested copy of the act of bursary and declarations in favour of Lord Aberuchill and Sir Patrick Aikenhead, found among the papers of the college in the town's hands, dated 26th December, 1696, upon their paying up the sum mortified, in consequence of it being impossible to recover it from the funds of Sir P. Hepburne.

IX. Mortification by James Pringle of Torwoodlie, of 1533*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Scots, for a bursar of divinity or philosophy.

In the book of Bursaries, page 79, a bond is alluded to as granted by Mr. Pringle to the town; a copy "double" of this bond, dated 28th November, 1694, is herewith produced, where the terms of the mortification of 100*l*. sterling are specified; and on page 181 of the said book of Bursaries, there is the act of council, 27th August, 1703, directing the same to be accumulated, with the annual rents that should happen to be resting at the time of the first presentation.

X. Mortification by Bailie Byrson of Dunbar, of 3066*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Scots.

The book of bursaries, page 202, contains the conditions of this mortification, which was under the management of the Presbytery of Dunbar. This mortification was, however, taken up and discharged on the 19th March, 1739, as will be seen by No. 17 of the productions herewith.

XI. Mortification by the lords of session, magistrates, advocates, and writers to the signet, of 3000*l*. Scots, for a professor and six bursars.

A copy of the extract contract among the above parties, dated 1st and 14th March, and 3rd May, 1648, and registered in the books of council and session the 1st of June thereafter, is herewith sent.

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XII. Mortification by James Bannatyne, of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots, for the use of the college.

The only article to be found, in regard to this mortification, is in the council records, 19th July, 1598, a copy of which is herewith sent.

XIII. Mortification by William Couper, of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots, to help to maintain a student in the college.

The only article in regard to this mortification is to be found in the council records, 23rd December, 1607, a copy of which is herewith produced.

XIV. Mortification by the magistrates, ministers, and kirk-session, of 8100*l.* Scots.

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the contract among the above parties, dated 16th December, 1708.

XV. Mortification by Lord Lindsay, of 1333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

The only act that can be found respecting this mortification is dated 22nd June, 1610, a copy of which accompanies this.

XVI. Mortification by Charles Sheirar, of 1000 merks Scots, one-half for entertainment of the regents, &c.

By act of council, dated 30th July, 1613 (not as erroneously stated in the bond 1617), a copy of which is herewith produced, the receipt of the above mortification is acknowledged, and the terms thereof specified.

XVII. Mortification by Isobel Allan or Alexander, of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots, for a professor of divinity.

In the act of council, 17th November, 1658, recorded in the book of bursaries, page 82, will be found an explanation of this mortification. The commissioners are referred to No. L. of this return, as to the remainder of the sum therein specified.

XVIII. Mortification by Hugh Wight, of 1000 merks Scots, for a professor of divinity.

A copy of the act of council, 30th December, 1618, containing the conditions of this mortification, is sent herewith.

XIX. Mortification by Alexander Stobo, for the sustentation of a professor of divinity, of 300 merks Scots.

A copy of the act of council, 15th January, 1619, narrating this mortification accompanies this.

XX. Mortification by Archibald Johnstone, of 1000 merks Scots.

In the book of bursaries, pages 1 and 3, will be found the only information which can be found in regard to this mortification.

XXI. Mortification by Sir William Nisbet of the Dean, 1100*l.* Scots, for a professor of divinity.

A copy of the act of council, dated 2nd June, 1619, herewith sent, contains the conditions of this mortification.

By act of council, 20th April, 1621, the sum mortified is re-amassed to the amount above stated, and a bond granted therefor, as per copy act sent.

XXII. Mortification by Young and Barbara Robieson, of 100 merks Scots, for the college.

The only article regarding this mortification is contained in the act of council, 21st July, 1619, herewith sent.

XXIII. Mortification by William Rig, of 625 merks Scots, to help to maintain a professor of divinity.

A copy of the act of council, 23rd August, 1620, accompanies this, which contains the conditions of the mortification

XXIV. Mortification by Thomas Spears, of 1000 merks Scots, for a professor of divinity.

The accompanying copy act of council, 3rd January, 1621, contains the conditions, and all the information the town has as to this mortification.

XXV. Mortification by John Lawtie, of 100*l.* Scots, for the use of the college.

By act of council, a copy of which accompanies this, dated 19th July, 1622, the college treasurer is ordained to cause buy books to the library of said college, and to pay for the same.

XXVI. Mortification by Walter Balcanquhall, of 733*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots, to be employed for the sustentation of a professor of divinity.

The act of council, a copy of which accompanies this, dated 30th August, 1622, contains the conditions and amount of this mortification.

XXVII. Mortification by Isobel Brown, of 200*l.* Scots, for the use of a professor of divinity.

The act of council referred to in the bond, as bearing date 29th October, 1622, as the foundation of this bursary, must be erroneous, as there is none such in the council record, nor has it been possible to find the origin of this mortification.

XXVIII. Mortification by Margaret Stewart, of 200*l.* Scots, for the use of the college.

The act of council, 10th December, 1623, a copy of which accompanies this, contains the conditions of this mortification.

XXIX. Mortification by James Ainslie, of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots, for maintenance of a professor of divinity.

The act of council, 16th January, 1624, contains the conditions of this mortification, and a copy accompanies this.

XXX. Mortification by Michael Finlay, of 320*l.* Scots.

The date of this mortification is not given in the bond, and it has not been found in the council record.

XXXI. Mortification by Margaret Yule, of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

A copy of the act of council, of date 23rd June, 1624, is herewith transmitted, by which the Royal Commission will observe, that the town having supposed that a sum of money had been left by the deceased Alexander Yule, sometime schoolmaster in Stirling, had insisted for production of his settlement; but finding the said legacy noways profitable, but rather burdensome to the town, they discharged the same; but that Margaret Yule had thereafter paid over a sum to the treasurer for the use of the college.

XXXII. Mortification by Margaret Couper, relict of James Masterton, of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots, for the sustentation of a bursar within the college.

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Appendix. Order X*.

3 April, 1640.

The act of council, 9th November, 1625, contains the conditions of the mortification, and a copy of it is herewith sent. There is also sent copy renunciation by Jean Murray, grand-daughter and heir of James Masterton, with the special advice and consent of James Watson her husband, whereby they renounce their right of patronage of the said bursary, in favour of the town, dated 8th November, 1625; and also copy judicial ratification of the said renunciation, of the same date.

XXXIII. Mortification by Hugh Wight, of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots, for a bursar.

The act of council, 4th January, 1626, contains the conditions of this mortification, and will be found in the book of bursaries, page 15. There is also sent herewith copy renunciation of the patronage of this bursary by David M'Call, as having right, under the testament of the said Hugh Wight, in favour of the provost, baillies, and counsell, dated 31st December, 1625, copied from the original in the possession of the town.

XXXIV. Mortification by Charles Shearer, of 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots, for a professor of divinity.

The act of council 29th December, 1630, contains the conditions of this mortification, and a copy of it is herewith sent.

XXXV. Mortification by John Byers, of 200*l.* Scots, for the use of the college.

The conditions of this mortification are contained in an act of council, 18th January, 1632, a copy of which accompanies this.

XXXVI. Mortification by Patrick Eleis, elder and younger, of 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots, for a professor of Divinity.

The act of council, dated 14th February, 1634, specifies the conditions of this mortification, and a copy of it is sent herewith.

XXXVII. Mortification by Thomas Muir, of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots for a bursar.

This mortification is established by the act of council, 6th January, 1636; see book of Bursaries, p. 19.

XXXVIII. Mortification by Bartholomew Sommerville, of 26,000 merks, Scots, 20,000 whereof to entertain a professor of divinity, and 6000 for building a house to him.

There is sent herewith copy act of council, dated 17th December, 1639, bearing the payment and terms of this mortification, and ordaining a bond to be granted therefor by William Dick.

Also copy act of council, 1st May, 1640, stating the giving up of the bond by William Dick for 26,000 merks, Scots, to be delivered to the college treasurer.

Also copy act of council, authorizing the purchase of a house which belonged to Sir James Skene, of Curriehill, for the professor of divinity, &c., dated 11th August, 1641.

The disposition of this house, by Samuel Johnston of Schenes, to the provost and magistrates, is dated 10th December, 1642, and registered in the burgh court-books 2nd June, 1648.

Also act of council, narrating the disposal of the said house, and that a house for the professor of divinity, should be built within the precincts of the college, and agreeing to the disposition presented to them thereof, in the haill heads, articles, and clauses thereof, and ordaining the execution of the same with the masters and members of the college, and others, consenters thereto, dated 21st May, 1656.

Also copy registered discharge by Alexander Sommerville to the town, dated 9th September, and registered in the burgh court-books, 3rd November, 1714, wherein he narrates having raised an action against the town-council for misapplication *inter alia* of the said sums, and for repetition thereof to him as heir of the said Bartholomew Sommerville, and which discharge proceeds thus:—"And now seeing and being sufficiently informed that the said mortified sums were applied to the ends and uses for which they were destinat by the said mortification, and that I have made all enquiry thereanent in prosecuting the same in several processes, and can make appear no misapplication, so that I ought not farther to quarrel their management;" therefore he discharges the said process.

The commission are requested to notice, that in the act of council, dated 7th September, 1789, appointing Dr. Andrew Hunter professor of divinity, which is already in the possession of the royal commission, there is this clause:—"Reserving always, like as the magistrates and council do reserve to themselves and successors in office, full power and liberty to take down the whole or any part of the said house or lodging that may be found necessary, in order to the making a new street for the city's improvement."

The South Bridge act was passed in 1785, authorizing the commissioners therein appointed to obtain the necessary ground. The new college was commenced in 1789, to be built by subscription, and the trustees for the management thereof, on the 18th November, 1789, ordered the professor of divinity's house to be pulled down, in order that the foundations might be dug; and on the 8th March, 1790, Dr. Hunter was allowed by the said trustees, on his own application, 25*l.* per annum for house-rent, which was paid by the said trust, so long as they had money, and has since continued to be paid by the town, as may be seen by their accounts.

Note.—The Lord Provost has been thus particular on this part of the Return, in consequence of reported allegations that this mortification, so far at least as the professor of divinity's house is concerned, had been misapplied, or the same improperly alienated.

XXXIX. Mortification by David M'Call, of 800*l.* Scots.

In the book of Bursaries, page 21, is the act of council, 18th December, 1639, narrating the delivery of the mortification, and containing the deed itself; a copy of that act taken from the records, with the deed engrossed, is also herewith produced: and there is likewise sent a copy of the mortification, dated 2nd August, 1639, copied from the original, found amongst the college papers in the possession of the town.

XL. Mortification by Alexander Wright, of 3333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

There is herewith produced a copy of the assignation by Alexander Wright, dated 13th, and registered in the burgh court-books, 14th July, 1640, which contains the conditions of this mortification, pages 23-4.

Also copy act of council, dated 1st May, 1640, mentioning the above assignation, and that the bonds therein assigned were delivered into the hands of John Trotter younger, and John Jossie, treasurer to the college; and copy act of council, narrating the recovery of a bond assigned by the above assignation, one half of which amounts to the sum of 3333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots, as applicable to the use of the college in terms of the assignation.

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XLI. Mortification by James Dalgleish of 4666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

The act of council, 6th January, 1640, contains the conditions of this mortification, and a copy of it is therefore herewith sent: This mentions the assignation of a bond by Adam Hepburne for the above sum. There is also sent herewith copy instrument of intimation of the above assignation, found among the papers of the college in the town's hands, dated 3d April, 1640.

XLII. Mortification by James Dalgleish of 2666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

The act of council contained in the book of Bursaries, page 45, and dated 24th May, 1644, contains the conditions of this mortification.

XLIII. Mortification by William Struthers of 2000*l.* Scots.

A copy of the act of council, dated 3rd January, 1645, is sent herewith. It contains the object of this mortification. The acts of council of 28th December, 1653, and 8th February, 1654, contained in the 66th and 70th pages of the book of Bursaries, also contain information in regard to this mortification.

XLIV. Mortification by Robert Johnston, of 12,000*l.* Scots, for the entertainment of poor scholars.

The acts of council, 26th February, 1640, 5th and 14th March, and 3rd September, 1656, in the book of Bursaries, pages 24, 35, 36, and 38, contain the conditions of this mortification, and some particulars. The act of council, 13th October, 1641, herewith sent, also contains an explanation, that in respect there was no possibility of purchasing land so as to produce the annual rent required, the money was agreed to be invested in the hands of the town.

XLV. Mortification by Sir John Buchanan, of 7560*l.* Scots, for training able spirits after their laureation and studies.

By the act of council, dated 22d July, 1646, the amount and application of this mortification are specified. A copy is therefore herewith sent.

In an inventory of the papers of the college, dated 29th January, 1662, there are the following entries—

1. "*Imprimis*, ane contract of mortification betwixt Sir John Buchanan of that ilk, and the good toun of Edinburgh, for the vse of the colledge yairof, daited at Edinburgh, 5th November, 1649, registrat in the buikis of counsell and sessioun, 20th December, yairefter."

2. "Band of relief be Dame Marie Stewart Countess Dowager of Mar, and John Erskin, her sone, as cautioner to Mr. George Monargan, her servand, biring date at Stirling, the penult day of December, 1639 yeirs."

3. "Horning and poynding George Jossie, theasurer of the college, contrar Sir John and Mr. Wm. Erskins, 4 April, 1650."

4. "Item, Horning and poynding renewed againes them be David M'Gill, thesaurer, the 26th January, 1663, with the executions yairof duelie registrat, upon the first Julij, the said yeir."

5. "Item, Supplication David M'Gill, thesaurer, aganis Sir John Erskin, with ane delyverance on the back, daittit 22 February, 1653."

6. "Two copies of two instruments of seasine; the one of ane annualrent of two thousand merks out of the landis and lordship of Alloway, to Sir John Erskine, daited 20 May, 1631; the other of ane annualrent of 1600 merkis, to be lifted be him out of the saids lands, bearing date 17 Julij, 1642."

7. "Decreit of apprysing, David M'Gill, theasurer foirsaid, aganis the said Sir John Ersken, daittit 16 July, 1653, allowed the 18th day of the said moneth."

8. "Chairge David M'Gill thesaurer, chairging the Earle of Marr, superior of the anualrent abone specifiet, to infeft, with the messenger's execution, daitted 24th Julij and 12 August, 1653, respective."

9. "Captione David M'Gill aganes Sir John Arskin, 26th July, 1653."

10. "Defence for the Colledge of Edinburgh and David M'Gill yair, the samen contra Sir John Arskin, 20th December, 1653.

11. "Decreit of preference upon a multiple poynding raised by the tennants of Alloway aganis the Countesse of Marr, Sir John Arskine, and severall other creditors of the Earle of Marr, daittid 19 January, 1656."

12. "Information for the creditors of Sir John Arsken, contra Dame Margaret Inglis his relict, 9 December, 1657."

13. "Information for the Lady Atterstoun and the creditors of Sir John Ersken, contra Sir Charles Ersken, 2nd July, 1658."

By the act of council, dated 26th January, 1676, the council "appoints Bailie Dick, the Dean of Gild, and Bailie Boyd, to speak with the Earle of Marr anent the comprising upon his Lordship's lands, whereunto the college has right by a mortification of the laird of Buchanan, and to report."

By act of council, 26th July, 1676, the committee appointed, reported that they had met with him, and settled for 6000 merks, to be paid at Whitsunday, 1677, and that his lordship had given bond therefor, of which the council approved, and authorized delivery of former security.

It thus appears that the mortification of Buchanan was in part at least an assignation to a debt due by the Earl of Mar, for which see No. LVII.

XLVI. Mortification by Alexander Mitchell, W.S., of 116*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, for a Bursar of Philosophy.

In the book of Bursaries, page 226, will be found a copy of the act of council, 26th June, 1723, containing the conditions of this mortification. An extract of that act, found amongst the college papers in the possession of the town, also accompanies this.

XLVII. Mortification by Alexander Wright, of 2381*l.* Scots.

The Royal Commission are referred to the assignation produced with No. XL., and there is herewith sent a copy of the act of council, 24th August, 1642, explanatory of the sum in this article, which is a moiety of Gilbert Mowat and cautioner's bond per 3999*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, left equally between the college and kirk treasurer, as stated in the bond 1741.

XLVIII. Mortification by Isobel Richardson, of 800*l.* Scots, to the college.

The act of council, 14th December, 1655, makes mention of this mortification, which is all the information that the town have.

XLIX. Mortification by John Lauder, of 202*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

In the act of council, 23rd January, 1656, transmitted with this Return (No. 3), this mortification is mentioned, which is all the town know of it.

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3 April, 1640.

L. Mortification by William Wauchope, of 400*l.* Scots, said to be act of council, 1st July, 1657.

A copy of this act accompanies this Return, but it does not show that the sum specified appertained to the college.

The Royal Commission are referred to act of council, 17th November, 1658, recorded in the book of Bursaries, page 82, in regard to the mortification by Isobel Allan, relict of David Alexander, No. XVII. of this Return, wherein the above sum due by William Wauchope is specified as part of 1000 merks left by the said David Alexander for the help and support of bursars and poor scholars within the college, whereof 400 merks are paid by the said Isobel Allan or Alexander to account thereof.

LI. Mortification by Archibald Johnston, of 2000*l.* Scots, for the maintenance of two bursars—See book of Bursaries, page 3, where the act of council, 29th January, 1658, explains this mortification.

LII. Mortification by John Trotter, of Mortonhall, of 1081*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots, for a bursar.

The act of council, 6th March, 1663, which is contained in the book of Bursaries, page 91, explains this mortification, to which the Royal Commission are referred.

It will be seen, in the latter part of this act, that certain houses and acres in Dunse were not then secured to the college, "but that the council are to accept of ane security yairof, or of the equivalent stock for annuelrent to be paid into the college yearlie, being 48*l.* be the year, furth of the money due by the good town to the said John Trotter."

That by act of council, a copy of which is herewith sent, dated 10th April, 1663, bonds were granted by the town to the hospital at the foot of Leith Wynd, and to the college, for Mortonhall's legacies, and a discharge prepared to Mortonhall thereof, and a discharge by Mortonhall to the town, of the principal sums and annualrent preceding Martinmas then last. The act of council, 6th May, 1664, accumulates the annualrent of the above mortification, and the maill of the houses and acres in Dunse, and allots the same for the maintenance of two bursars; and a copy is herewith produced.

LIII. Mortification by Bishop Leighton, of 1251*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

The act of council, 7th August, 1663, explains this mortification. It is engrossed in the book of Bursaries, page 100.

LIV. Mortification by Hector Foord, of 8000*l.* Scots, for six bursars.

The act of council, 19th November, 1686, contained in the book of Bursaries, contains the particulars of this mortification. There is also transmitted herewith a copy of the registered mortification itself, dated 26th March, 1678, and registered in the burgh court-books, 16th April, 1679.

LV. Mortification by William Wardrobe, for a Bursar of Philosophy or Divinity, 2000 merks Scots.

By act of council, 30th June, 1725, the conditions of this mortification are specified. This act is copied in the book of Bursaries, page 257, and on page 264 there is an explanation thereof. An extract of the act of council, 30th June, 1725, found among the college papers in the town's hands, is also herewith sent.

LVI. Mortification by William Hogg, of 2000*l.* Scots.

The bond refers to an act of council, dated 12th November, 1729, a copy of which is herewith sent, which it will be seen authorizes the loan of 2000*l.* from the college treasurer, William Hogg; and the Honourable Commissioners are requested to turn to pages 242 and 245 of the record of Bursaries, containing the acts of council 25th September, 1724, and 4th January, 1727, whereby it will be seen that a mortification of 2000*l.*, left by David Christie, periwigmaker in Edinburgh, was paid to William Hogg.

LVII. Mortification by Lord Dun and Mr. Erskine of Grange, of 514*l.* sterling.

The Royal Commission are referred to the documents and observations on Buchanan's mortification, No. XLV.

By act of council, 6th June, 1716, an extract of which found among the papers of the college in the hands of the town, is herewith sent,—the council, considering that the Earl of Mar is due to the college of this city a considerable sum of money, and that there is application made to the Lords of Council and Session for appointing a factor upon the said Earl's estate, they appointed the college treasurer to subscribe the same. By act 13th January, 1736, a copy of which is sent herewith, the council, considering that the college treasurer did pay into the city's cash account with the Royal Bank, the sum of 513*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, being the principal sum paid up by Lord Dun and Mr. Erskine, of Grange, to the college, and that he also paid in 1*s.* 1*d.* more to make the sum complete 514*l.*; therefore they granted bond for the said sum to the college treasurer. The principal bond of the same date, found amongst the college papers in the town's possession, is herewith produced, having a marking on the back, "Earle of Marr's debt or mortificatioun."

LVIII. Mortification by Sir Andrew Ramsay, of 555*l.* 11*s.* 1⅓*d.* sterling.

In the book of Bursaries, page 158, is engrossed, from the inventory of the city, the purport of the latter will and testament of Sir Andrew Ramsay, of Abbotshall. The deed itself is now partly lost, but there is little doubt of the statement there given being correct. On pages 162, 165, and 168, are other entries explanatory of this mortification, and there is sent herewith an extract act of council, appointing a bond to be made out to Patrick Manderston, the college treasurer, for 555*l.* 11*s.* 1⅓*d.*, being the 10,000 merks mortified by Sir A. Ramsay to the college, dated 13th December, 1738.

This mortification, it will be seen, is precisely the amount of the sums standing in the list of Bursaries, as mortified by Mr. Andrew Ramsay and Sir Andrew Ramsay.

The Lord Provost has thus endeavoured to give every explanation in regard to the several mortifications specified in the Bond 1741, and to produce copies of such original mortifications or other documents as contained any information in regard to the terms of these several mortifications, as the shortness of the time would allow.

There appear to be a few other mortifications alluded to in the several documents, in regard to which some explanation may be expected, and these the Lord Provost shall now endeavour to give.

Mortification by Sir Thomas Hope, of 1000*l.* Scots, the annualrent thereof, with the yearly maill of the two chambers built by him, to be applied to the entertainment of two bursars, per act of council, 7th January, 1653.

This act is contained in the book of Bursaries, page 60, but the mortification is not included in the bond of mortifications 1741, nor is there any appearance of its ever having been acted on. It is therefore to be presumed that it must have been recalled or otherwise compensated.

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Mortification by Andrew Beattie.

By act of council, dated 12th October, 1644, in the book of Bursaries, p. 51, it appears that the deceased Andrew Beattie, by his latter will, bequeathed *inter alia* (subject to the liferent of his widow) 1000 merks Scots for the entertainment of a bursar within the college of Edinburgh; and that the widow, having assigned the town into bonds to that amount, they bound themselves to pay her the annualrent, and ordained the treasurer to uplift the sums in the bonds assigned. By act of council herewith produced, dated 19th June, 1646, the council ordains the college treasurer to pay the annualrent of the said sum to the widow of the said Andrew Beattie. There is also produced an act of council, dated 8th April, 1659, bearing that the widow having died, her executor should be settled with, so that they might obtain a title to pursue for the bonds assigned, she only having intromitted with her husband's effects, and not been decerned executor. By act of council, 6th February, 1680, a bond due by and Hugh Kerr his cautioner, for the sum of 100*l.* Scots, being considered a desperate debt, the council granted a warrant to see if any part could be recovered from the cautioner.

It seems very doubtful, therefore, whether any part of this mortification was made effectual.

In the inventory of the college writs before mentioned, dated 29th January, 1662, it appears that the assignation by Alison Skirving, relict of Andrew Beattie, was dated 16th October, 1644, and registered in the burgh court-books upon the 17th of the said month.

That there was a bond by Alexander King of Woodhall, and John King his son as principals, and James Stirling, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, as cautioner, to the deceased Andrew Beattie, for 100*l.* Scots, with interest from Martinmas, 1636, dated the 17th of February of that year. Also a bond by Francis Hay of Arrol as principal, and Thomas Hay of Park, and Gilbert M'Lellan, skinner in Edinburgh, as cautioners, for 300 merks Scots, with interest from the date thereof, which is the 27th July, 1642, registered the last day of June, 1655. Another bond by Alexander Cullen, tailor, burgess of Edinburgh, as principal, for 100*l.* Scots, bearing date 9th February, 1644. Another bond by Janet Masterton, relict of umquhile John Dickson, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, as principal, and Hugh Kerr, parson of Lynn, as cautioner, to the said Andrew Beattie, for the sum of 100*l.*, dated the 29th December, 1640, and registered 30th June, 1655.

Mortification by Robert Deniston.

This mortification is stated in the book of Bursaries page 43, as contained in act of council 10th March, 1643; but as it is not noticed in any of the bonds as due by the town, or otherwise noticed in the council records, it is supposed that it must have been taken charge of entirely by the college-treasurer, to whom it was paid, and that it has probably been incorporated with some of the larger mortifications, as was occasionally done. No farther notice is taken of it however in the council records.

Mortification by David Junkens.

By act of council contained in the book of Bursaries, page 79, it appears that Bailie Junkens or Jenkins, had bequeathed a legacy of 1000*l.* for the use and maintenance of a bursar of divinity, but that his testament being exhausted, the council agreed to accept of a bond for 1000*l.* merks Scots, superseding execution for seven years. By act of council dated 13th February, 1661, herewith produced, the council accepted of a bond granted by John Crawfurd for the said 1000 merks Scots, which was put under the charge of the college-treasurer. This mortification is still amongst the list of bursaries paid by the town.

Mortification by John M'Morrain.

By act of council in the book of Bursaries, dated 18th June, 1673, it appears that John M'Morrain had paid the legacy of 1000 merks Scots for the maintenance of a bursar of philosophy, and the treasurer is ordained to pay the annualrent for the maintenance of the said bursary at the usual terms. By act of council, a copy of which is herewith sent, dated 15th December, 1671, this sum is stated to have been bequeathed by Jacob Barron, and the conditions of the mortification are particularly specified. This bursary is still in existence, the town paying the amount of the annualrent of the mortification to a bursar.

Mortification by Little of Libberton.

This mortification is noticed in the book of Bursaries, page 145, and which states that there was a decree obtained before the Court of Session in regard thereto, of date 22nd January, 1691. A copy of the said decree is produced herewith, by which it will appear that the defender, and the heir of entail of the estate of Libberton, were ordained to pay the sum of 60*l.* Scots yearly in all time thereafter for the maintenance of a bursar to the college of Edinburgh, who is to be presented from time to time by the said heirs; and one bursar is only to have the benefit thereof during his four years' course of philosophy in the said colledge, and then another to be presented from time to time at the end of every four years, or as it happens to vaik by death or otherwise, as the right of taillie, dated 17th May, 1682, at more length contains.

This bursary, it is believed, has been regularly kept up.

Mortification by William Rig, Esq. of Athernie.

According to the book of Bursaries, page 58, it appears, by an act of council dated 6th June, 1649, that a legacy of 5000 merks Scots was appointed to be delivered to the town of Edinburgh for the maintenance of four bursars within their college, they being presented by the said William Rig, his heirs and successors, being young men of hopeful expectation; the town being obliged to pay to every one of them yearly the sum of 100 merks Scots; and the council ordained all possible means to be used for getting payment of the said sum, seeing the same lies unprofitable, and the will of the defunct disappointed.

It does not appear that the town council ever recovered any part of this mortification. By the inventory, dated 29th January, 1662, it appears that an inhibition and arrestment was used at the instance of John Lauder, treasurer of the college, against Thomas Rig of Arthernie, of date 21st August, 1655, and which was executed on the 5th and 7th September of that year, and registered in the general register on the 8th October following—and an arrestment was used in the hands of Robert Dalgleish and Smeaton Hepburn, 3rd September, 1655, and 17th January, 1656. In the same inventory there is also an intimation of loosing of the arrestment in the hands of Smeaton Hepburn, dated 27th February, 1657,—also a summons at the instance of the college treasurer, against the provost, bailies, council and kirk-session of the town of Dumbarton, and also against Thomas Rig of Athernie, and act of litis contestation therein, dated 24th February, 1659, with a summons of wakening

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raised thereon, dated 1st January, 1662; but it does not appear, that with all the steps taken, any sum whatever was recovered.

Mortification by Mausie Weir.

By the book of Bursaries, page 39, it appears that there is an act of council, dated 25th February, 1642, narrating, that the said Mausie Weir, relict of Richard Dobie, merchant, and sometime Dean of Guild, had left in legacy, by her latter will and testament, the sum of 1000 merks Scots, to be employed for the entertainment of two bursars within the college,—the annualrent of which sum, Charles Hamilton, one of her executors, had employed to the said use, and that the said deceased Charles Hamilton having left in his will and testament the said sum, to be employed to the use of the said college, compeared Mr. John Charters, who declared that he had paid the annualrent of the said sum for the said uses, and also delivered the said 1000 merks to the treasurer of the college; therefore the council discharged the executors of the said Mausie Weir, and ordained the treasurer to give out the same, that the profit thereof may be applied to such use of the said college as thereafter should be condescended upon by the rector and principal of the college.—This bursary is still acted on.

Besides these, which are all noticed in the book of Bursaries, the town-council, by act bearing date 22nd February, 1609, upon the narrative of having had especial care and regard that the youth may be instructed and brought up in godliness and learning, in the college lately planted by the good town in the Kirk of Field, and for helping a competent rent to be paid to the entertainment, use, and furtherance of that good purpose; and to give others occasion to do the like, thought expedient to doit and mortify, give and dispone, like as they thereby doited, mortified, gave and disponed, the yearly profit and casualties of the public mortcloth of this burgh, gotten fra such persons as require the same to their burials,—to the use and entertainment of the said college, and members thereof, in all time coming, to be uplifted, collected, and inbrought by the persons to be deputed by the provost, bailies, and councill of this burgh for that end, upon count, reckoning, and payment, to be made thereof to the said provost, bailies, and council, to the use of the said college yearly.

Mortification by Thomas Fraser.

A copy of Mr. Fraser's settlement will be found in the book of Bursaries, after the Index.

There is herewith produced a copy of the act of council, 21st September, 1768, containing the particulars of this bequest. A memorial for the opinion of counsel, and the opinion thereon, and another act of council dated 7th December, 1768, narrating the acceptance of the bequest, and the signature of a bond for the principal sum payable to the trustees of the said Thomas Fraser, or a quorum.

Mortification, George Heriot.

All that is known by the town in regard to this, is stated in the book of Bursaries, p. 272-281.

Mortification, James Stewart.

This settlement is also in the book of Bursaries, page 35, after the Index. 603*l.* was paid to the city-chamberlain, 4th April, 1811.

King William's Mortification.

This will be found in the book of Bursaries, page 172; and on page 266 will be found an act dated 1753, in regard thereto, directing the college treasurer to insist upon this mortification being paid over to the town for behoof of the bursars; notwithstanding which, it is believed that it has ever since been paid at exchequer to the bursars themselves.

Mortification by Robert Murray.

This mortification is only noticed in the list of mortifications in Maitland's History, as dated 14th March, 1655, and is said to amount to 3571 merks Scots.

Amongst the mortifications contained in the bond 1741, the Royal Commission will observe one upon the assignation of Alexander Wright; and upon turning to the 37th Mortification, specified in the act of council 23rd January, 1656, it will be found that one of the sums assigned by Alexander Wright is contained in a bond by Gilbert Mowat and his cautioners, per 3399*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Scots, and that it was so disposed to *Robert Murray* in satisfaction to him of certain sums due by the town to him: and that *pro tanto*, the college part in principal and annual rent (that is of the sum therein mentioned, assigned by Alexander Wright) extends to 2381*l.* Scots, just the amount of 3571 merks Scots, specified as the amount of the mortification), and the town became debtors to the college for the payment thereof, conform to an act of council of 14*th March*, 1655.

It will be observed, too, upon reference to No. XLVII., being that by Alexander Wright, of the mortifications contained in the bond 1741, that the act of council therein referred to, 24th August, 1642, refers to this very debt, and is of the precise same amount.

Upon the whole, therefore, it is clear that this mortification is erroneously stated in Maitland as that of Robert Murray, it being evidently a part of the mortification of Alexander Wright.

The most anxious search has been made for the original deeds of mortification, but from the terms of the minutes of council, it would appear very few of these ever found their way into the town's hands—the narrative of the different minutes recording the mortifications proceeding generally upon a statement of the wishes of the mortifier, and the payment of the money, or granting bond for the amount, as was more commonly the case.

Copies of all those that could be found have been produced, and the best information that could be procured from the records, in regard to the others, has been taken; but from the difficulty of perusing the records of those early dates, and the number of entries, it is not improbable that there may be omissions. The excerpts that are sent, however, have been carefully collated with the original books and papers.

(Signed) Carlyle Bell, *Conjunct Clerk.*

Edinburgh, 24th October, 1826.

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Bannatyne, Jas., 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots . 89
Beattie, Andrew, 1000 merks . . 93
Bond in 1741, containing all the Mortifications accumulated . . . 88
Brown, Isobel, 200*l.* Scots . . . 89
Brown, Robt., 500*l.* Sterling . . 88
Bryson, Baillie, 3066*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots . 88
Buchanan, Sir John, 7560*l.* Scots . . 91
Byers, John, 200*l.* Scots . . . 90
Couper, Margt. 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots . 89
Couper, Wm., 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots . . 89
Dalgleish, Jas., 4666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots . 91
——— 2666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots . 91
Deniston, Robt. 93
Dun, Lord & Mr. Erskine, 514*l.* sterlg. . 92
Eleis, Pat., 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots . . 90
Finlay, Mich., 320*l.* Scots . . . 89
Fraser, Thos. 94
Foord, Hector, 8000*l.* Scots . . . 92
Hepburne, Sir Pat., 1000*l.* Scots . . 88
Heriot, Geo. 94
Hogg, Wm., 2000*l.* Scots . . . 92
Hope, Sir Thos., 1000 Scots . . 92
Johnstone, Ar., 1000 merks . . 89
——— 2000*l.* Scots . . 92

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Johnston, Robt., 12,000*l.* Scots . . . 91
Junkens, Dav., 1000 merks . . . 93
King William's 94
Lauder, John, 202*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots . . 91
Lawtie, John, 100*l.* Scots . . . 89
Leighton, Bishop, 1800*l.* Scots . . 88
——— 1251*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots . 92
Little of Liberton, 60*l.* Scots yearly . . 93
Lyndsay, Lord, 1333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots . 89
M'Call, Dav., 800*l.* Scots . . . 90
M'Lurge, Sir Jas., 3000 merks . . 88
M'Morrain, John 93
Magistrates, &c., 8100*l.* Scots . . 89
Mitchell, Alex. W. S., 116*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterg. . 91
Mortifications included in Bond, 1741 83-92
Mortifications not included in Bond, 1741 92-94
Muir, Thos., 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots . . 90
Murray, Robt., 3571 merks . . . 94
Nairne, Jas., 4000*l.* Scots . . . 88
Nisbet, Sir W., 1100*l.* Scots . . 89
Penman, J., 1200*l.* Scots . . . 88
Pringle, Jas., 1533*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots . . 88
Ramsay, Sir A., 555*l.* 11*s.* 1⅓*d.* sterlg. . 92
Richardson, Isobel, 800*l.* Scots . . 91
Rig, Wm., 625 merks . . . 89
——— 5000 merks . . . 93
Robieson, Y. & B. 100 merks . . 89
Session, Lords of, &c., 3000*l.* Scots . . 88
Sheerar, Chas., 1000 merks . . . 89
——— 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots . 90
Sommerville, Bartholomew, 26,000 merks . 90
Spears, Thos., 1000 merks . . . 89
Stewart, Margt., 200*l.* Scots . . 89
——— James, 603 . . . 94
Stobo, Alex., 300 merks . . . 89
Struthers, Wm., 2000*l.* Scots . . 91
Trotter, John, 1081*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots . 92
Tweedie, Wm., 2000*l.* Scots . . 88
Wardrobe, Wm., 2000 merks . . 92
Wauchope, Wm., 400*l.* Scots . . 92
Weir, Mausie, 1000 merks . . . 94
Wight, Hugh, 1000 merks . . . 89
——— 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots . . 90
Wright, Alex., 3333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots . 90
——— 2381*l.* Scots . . 91
Yule, Margt., 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* . . 89

ORDER X**.—Whether the Kirk-Lands that came into the Possession of the Town of Edinburgh on the Suppression of the different Religious Houses, had been feued out before or after the Grant; and, for that Purpose, to make a Search in the Town's Chartularies, or in those of the Religious Houses to which the Lands formerly belonged.

Return by the Town Council.

The oldest record of charters in the possession of the town of Edinburgh, is without a title, but the latter part of the book bears the following:—"Registrum Collegii Sanctæ Trinitatis prope Edinburgh per Dominum Patricium Spruylle Sacristanum, anno Domini 1562." The first entry, however, in this book, bears date 9th January, 1503, and the last 12th July, 1594.

The next book is titled "A Register of all Few Charteris of the Kirk-lands within and without the Burgh of Edinburgh, now haldan of the Provest, Baillies, and Counsall of the said Burgh, and of all Taks of Teynds."

The first charter in this book is dated 31st August, 1549, and the last 1st July, 1623; but throughout the book there are charters of more early date, apparently copies retained, when the renewals of the investiture were granted.

Besides the above, the town of Edinburgh's first charter-book, commencing in 1580, and ending in 1619, and the first regular chartulary of principal writings granted by the magistrates, commencing 1615, and ending 1660, have been examined, to ascertain if any charters of kirk-lands were inserted therein.

In conformity with the wish expressed by the Commissioners, the reporter begs leave to present the result of his search in these records in a tabular form, and to give, in an Appendix. (*N. B. This enumeration of charters and other deeds is not printed*) a short abstract of the entry, upon the authority of which the lands or other subjects are set down as having been feued out before or after they came into the possession of the town of Edinburgh; and although the books above mentioned contain various renewals of the investitures of the lands, it has been thought sufficient, in general, to refer to the first entry, whether an original charter or a renewal, that clearly ascertains the point.

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order X**.

TABLE.

No. of Appendix.	Names of Lands.	Feued out By the Church.	By the Town.
1.	Spittalmylne	16th Oct. 1543	
2.	Saltoun	16th Feb. 1543	
72.	Ditto	21st Jan. 1586	
3.	Utherogall	16th Oct. 1543	
4.	Soutray Barns, Hangingshaw, &c.	11th Oct. 1557	
5.	Soutray Croft	9th May, 1557	
6.	House in Dunse	9th May, 1558	
7.	Powis	4th June, 1556	
8.	Soutray Flat	20th Sept. 1555	
9.	Acre at Innerlethaine	5th July, 1554	
10.	Two Tenements in Leith	21st July, 1553	
11.	House in Blacklokis Close	2nd Mar. 1559	
12.	Tenement in Leith	4th Feb. 1558	
13.	Three Houses at the College Kirk	24th Aug. 1566	
14.	Waste Land near ditto	15th April, 1550	
15.	Tenement in Leith	23rd July, 1567	
16.	Kirktown of Dunnottar	5th Nov. 1567	
17.	Kirk-lands of Gogar	12th Mar. 1570	
49.	Ditto	28th July, 1600	
18.	Kirk-lands of Strathmartyne	10th July, 1574	
19.	Tenement in Haddington	20th May, 1575	
20.	Soutray Lands in Linlithgowshire	7th May, 1577	
21.	Uthrogall	8th April, 1580	
	Ditto	2nd May, 1600	
22.	Tenement in the Kirk of Field		30th Mar. 1581
23.	Ditto	15th Mar. 1552	
24.	A Piece of Land in the territory of the Blackfriars	19th July, 1505	
25.	Part of Kirk of Field		—— —— 1582
26.	A Yard on the south side of the Cowgate		20th Aug. 1602
27.	Cliddsdaile's Lands in the Kirk of Field	31st Aug. 1549	
28.	A Tenement in the Buithraw	13th Aug. 1506	
29.	A Land of the Blackfriars	6th Aug. 1544	
30.	Two Acres in Restalrig	13th Aug. 1596	
31.	A Yard of the Blackfriars in the Cowgate	25th Aug. 1596	
32.	Ditto, ditto	15th Oct. 1596	
33.	A Land in the Kirk of Field	18th Aug. 1596	
34.	Limphoy, in Currie	—— —— 1596	
35.	Land in Peebles Wynd	No date.	
36.	Ditto in Kirk of Field	3rd Mar. 1597	
37.	Ditto in Leith	9th June, 1598	
38.	Kirklands of Currie, &c.	28th Oct. 1539	
39.	Curriehill	27th Oct. 1598	
40.	Cambuskenneth's Land, Lawnmarket	22nd June, 1540	
41.	Spittalmylne	24th Feb. 1561	
42.	Craigcruik	25th July, 1599	
43.	Grothill	25th July, 1599	
44.	Ditto	21st Oct. 1542	
45.	Spittalmylne	5th Nov. 1599	
46.	Gilston	7th Nov. 1599	
47.	Tenement in Edinburgh	7th Mar. 1566	
48.	Uthrogall	2nd May, 1600	
50.	Waste Land St. Mary Wynd		13th June, 1600
51.	West half of a Yard south side of Cowgate	1st May, 1600	
52.	House in Niddry's Wynd	5th Nov. 1602	
53.	Tenement in Leith	21st Jan. 1603	
54.	South side of Cowgate	25th Nov. 1438	
55.	Half of Ravilston and of the Quarry	20th Sept. 1542	
56.	Five Merks of the Lands of Hill	21st Feb. 1545	
57.	Seven Merks of Hill	27th Feb. 1546	
58.	Lands of Hill	28th Mar. 1604	
59.	Land within Glebe of the Preaching Friars		14th April, 1604
60.	Land in Kirk of Field		10th Feb. 1604
61.	Ditto in Melrose Wynd		9th Mar. 1604
62.	Soutray Barns, Soutray Hill, Reidhall, Hangingshaw, Threeburnfurd, &c.	27th Nov. 1605	
63.	Land in Dunkinlaw, Lordship of Yester	25th July, 1544	
64.	Tenement of Land in High-street		19th Dec. 1606
65.	Annuelrent of 7 Merks		31st Jan. 1600
66.	Croft and Land of Preaching Friars	11th Feb. 1607	
67.	Wester Limphoy	24th April, 1607	
68.	Four Merks of Balerno		12th Dec. 1606
69.	Overbrotherstains		8th Oct. 1606
70.	Half of Ravilston and Quarry	26th Aug. 1607	
71.	Tenement in Leith	6th April, 1608	
73.	Town and Lands of Pitrary	25th Sept. 1532	

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University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order X**.

13 September, 1708.

No. of Appendix.	Names of Lands.	Feued out By the Church.	By the Town.
74.	Town and Lands of Pitrary	8th July, 1608	
75.	Compstoun	25th Mar. 1531	
76.	Easter Limphoy	1st Sept. 1568	
77.	Tenement in Cowgate	1597	
78.	Ditto in Blackfriars		18th Dec. 1578
79.	St. Lawrence, near Haddington	11th Dec. 1611	
80.	House, Niddry's Wynd	19th Mar. 1612	
81.	An annuelrent of 12 Merks		24th June, 1612
82.	Ditto of 5*l.* Scots		21st Sept. 1612
83.	Tenement in Kirk of Field	6th Aug. 1613	
84.	Kirk-lands of Livingston	10th Oct. 1589	
85.	Over Merchiston	2nd Aug. 1615	
86.	Kirk-lands of Kirkurd		18th Dec. 1616
87.	Nether Brotherstones	4th Mar. 1625	
88.	Kirk-lands of Pottie	2nd Aug. 1625	
89.	Lands in Earlston	1st July, 1629	
90.	Kirk-lands of Livingston	15th July, 1630	

Patronages of Churches.

Falla, per vices with Sir J. Dalrymple.
Currie.
Wemyss.
Dumbarnie, sold in 1820.

Order X*.**—To make a search for and produce the Minutes of the Kirk Council, as far as they may be found.

Return by the Town Council.

A book entitled Minutes of Edinburgh Kirk Council, commencing the 21st October 1625, and ending, incomplete, 5th August 1657, was lately found in arranging the books in the session clerk's office. It is now produced. The reporter is not aware of the existence of any more of these minutes and none have been found in any search hitherto made.

The most material entry as to the Revenue of the College, is the following:—

Extract from Minutes of Kirk Council, 20th Junij, 1640.

20th Junij, 1640.

Conveined B. Suittie, D. Cochrane, C. Reid, Trotter Mikiljohne. Compeired Johne Trotter, thesaurer, and produced the wreatts and evidents underwritten, perteining to the Colledge of this burgh, of the rents, annuities, and few-dewties yairin mentionat, viz. Thomas Craig, his valuatione of the dewties of Richartoune, Malcomstoune, Cocklaw, and Burnewynd, Over and Nether Currie perteaning heretablie to him, according to the aggrement past betwixt the said Thomas Johne Smyth and Stephan Boyd, lait thesaurer of the said rents, the teinds being valuat, condescendit, calculat, and allowed be ay^r^ of theme, according to the said Stephan his severall dischairges yairof, the valued dewtie yairof extending yeirlie to the soume of 181 lib, togither also with ane tak dewtie of 17 lib. 10 s. yeirlie; quhilk tak doeth not expyre till Beltane 1647: *Item*, the valuatione of Butland, Over and Nether Currie, with Tempel-land and Butland-hill, and of the lands of Wester Lumphoy, thau pertyning to Lawrence Scott of Clarkingtoune: *Item*, the valuation of Eister Lumphoy, sumetyme pertyning to James Hamiltoune of Kilbrackmonth, now pertyning to Mr. Williame Scott of Clarkingtoune: *Item*, the valuatione of the lands of Warrestoune, now pertyning to Mr. Ar^d^. Jonstoune: *Item*, the valuatione of the lands of Little Currie, pertyning to umquhile Mr. Matthew Lichtoune, and now to his sone: *Item*, the valuatione of the lands of Reidhews, pertyning to Mr. Johne Young: *Item*, the valuatione of the lands of Kirkhill, pertyning to Sir Lwes Lawder: *Item*, the valuatione of the lands of Kilbabertoune, pertyning to umquhile Sir James Murray, Mr. of work: *Item*, the valuatione of the land of Birney and Harlaw, pertyning to James Stirling: *Item*, the valuatione of the lands of Killeyith, pertyning to the airs of umquhile Gilbert Kirkwod of Pilrig: *Item*, the valuatione of the lands of Langhermestoune, sometyme pertyning to umquhile Thomas Fleymeing, now pertyning to Williame Murray: *Item*, the valuatione of the lands of Ballenye, Over and Nether Currie, with the brew-lands of Currie, pertyning to James Hamiltoune of Kilbrackmonth: *Item*, the valuatione of the lands pertyning to the Lord Forrester of Corstorphin: *Item*, the valuatione of the lands of Quhelpsyd, pertyning to Adame Bothwell: *Item*, the valuatione of the lands of Pilmore and Ravelrig, pertyning to Sir Johne Murray, and now to Sir Johne Wauchop of Niddrie: *Item*, the valuatione of the lands of Curriehill, somtyme pertyning to Sir James Skeine, Knicht Barronet, and now to Mr. Samuell Johnstoune of Scheynes, Advocat: *Item*, the valuatione of the lands of Cockburne, somtyme pertyning to Lyndsay of Covingtoune: *Item*, the decreit of augmentatione of the Kirk of Currie, in favor of Mr. Johne Chairtour: *Item*, the valuatione of the lands of Nether Bynnie, pertyning to Johne Cuninghame and Wm. Nisbet, portioneirs yairof: *Item*, the valuatione of the Brewlands of Currie, pertyning to Johne Hamiltoun of Currie, James Quhytheid and Mathew Fynlasone, according to the valuatione: *Item*, ane decreit upone the modifyet stipend of the Minister of Kirkurd: *Item*, ane regrat tak of James Brounes of Quhelpsyd: *Item*, ane tak of Thomas Bailzies of Polkemmet and his cautioner of the vicarage teynds of the Kirk of Levingston, dated the 1st and 3d of Junij 1625: *Item*, ane contract betwixt the good toun and James Stirling, anent the personage and vicarage teinds of the lands of Byrnie and of Harlaw, daited at Edinburt the of Merch 1638: *Item*, ane regrat tak of James Hamiltoun of Kilbrackmonth: *Item*, ane minute of the taks and yair daits: *Item*, ane bill with ane warrand of surceis of all executioun of law againe teinds in generall belonging to the good toun: *Item*, twa acts of counsell, ane forbidding any seasing to be gevin till all ground annuells be first payit, the uther ordaineing no grasome to be taken: *Item*, ane number of rentalls gevin in be the gentrie of the vicarage teinds of the Kirk of Levingstoun: *Item*, ane aggrement betwixt Stevin Boyd and Johne Cunynghame for ane constant pryce of all teind bolls in the parochin of Currie to stand constant: Quhilk wreatts abone writtin, wer instantlie delyverit to John Jowssie, present thesaurer of the said colledge, quhairupon the said John Trotter askit acts and instruments, and ordaine the said John Jowssie to be chairged yairwith in his accompts.

20 June, 1640.

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order X****.

ORDER X****.—To report as to the Site of the High School, and to whom the Ground on which it stands anciently pertained.

Return by the Town Council.

By an act of council, a copy of which is herewith produced, bearing date the 29th January, 1577, the magistrates and council ordered, "That James Ross, the thesaurer, with all diligence possibill cause big the Hie Scole in the Blak Frere Kyrk yaird as place most commodious."

The building then erected continued to be occupied for the High School till the school now existing was built in 1777, in terms of a resolution to that effect, taken by act of council herewith produced, dated 8th March, 1775.

That the present school is built upon the site of the old one, is instructed by an act of council, herewith produced, of date 9th April, 1777, from which it appears that the managers of the Infirmary had granted a piece of ground from their garden for enlarging the area; and a hope was then held out that the Incorporation of Surgeons would yield up, for the same purpose, a small piece of ground from their garden adjoining, which was afterwards obtained.

The ground now occupied by the Royal Infirmary was originally part of that belonging to the Blackfriars, bounded on the west by the grounds of the Kirk of Field, as their title-deeds instruct; and according to Maitland (pp. 181, 182), the Royal Infirmary stands upon the site of the Monastery of the Blackfriars, whose "gardens extended along the town wall from the Kirk of Field gardens to the eastern part of the said wall, by the Cowgate Port; and the place at present denominated the High School Yard was the cemetery belonging to the convent."

The Hie Scole.

xxix^no Januarij, 1577.

29 January, 1577. The quhilk day the Prouest Robert Kar, Alexander Vddert, Jhonne Robertsoun, and Henry Charteris, baillies; James Ross, thesaurer; Lucas Wilsoune, dene of gyld; Andro Sclater, Maister Jhonne Prestoun, Jhonne Achesoun, Jhonne Arnot, Alexander Guthrie, James Guthrie, Dauid Danyelstoun, and Thomas Myllar, of the counsale, the dekynnis of the tailzeouris, goldsmythis, skynnerris, baxsteris, cordineris, fleschouris, furrouris, barbouris, walkarris, websteris, being convenit in the counsalhous of this Burgh, Fyndis and deliueris that James Ross, thesaurer, with all deligence possebill cause big the Hie Scole in the blak frere kyrk yaird, as place most commodeous, And ordanis Maister Jhonne Prestoun, William Lytill, James Ross, and Jhonne Robertsoun, baillie, and Dauid Kinloch to tak the aivse of the maist perfyte craftismen, masonis, and wrychtis, to the situatioun and biging of the said scole, and the expensis debursit be the said thesaurer to be allowit in his comptis.

Act of Council, authorizing the Lord Provost to subscribe Three Hundred Guineas for building a New High School House.

Edinburgh, 8th March, 1775.

8 March, 1775. The city treasurer represented, that after some conversations he had lately with some of the most respectable inhabitants of this city, they agreed to raise a sum, by subscription, necessary for erecting a new commodious school-house for this city, but in the meantime wanted the concurrence of the honourable council; which being considered by the magistrates and council, they, with the extraordinary deacons, did and hereby do authorize and empower the lord provost, in name and behalf of the town-council, to subscribe three hundred guineas towards building the said school-house.

(Signed) JAMES STODART, *Provost.*

Act of Council, authorizing the Chamberlain to pay the City's Donation towards the erection of the New High School.

Edinburgh, 9th April, 1777.

April, 1777. The lord provost produced in council a letter which he had received from Sir William Forbes, in name of the committee of subscribers for erecting a new High School in this city in the room of the present ruinous building, acquainting the council that they had fixed upon a plan, had received from the managers of the Royal Infirmary a grant of a piece of ground from their garden for enlarging the present area, and had reason to hope the Incorporation of Surgeons would, for the same purpose, yield them a small piece of ground from their garden adjoining: That in order to place the new school properly, it will be necessary to pull down the two school rooms to the east of the rector's class; but in order to accommodate properly the masters and scholars who at present occupy these rooms, it is proposed either to divide that part of the common hall which will still remain under the other three school-rooms, into two, or to hyre two apartments in some commodious part of the town untill the new school be compleated: That the committee flattered themselves the measures they have thus far followed will meet with the approbation of the honourable magistrates and council; consequently, that the council will be pleased to give authority to the committee of subscribers to pull down a part of the old school, and issue an order on the chamberlain to pay the city's donation of three hundred guineas to Mr. John Wauchope, writer to the signet, the committee's treasurer, for the purpose of carrying on the building, which it is now proposed to begin as soon as the season will permit; Which letter being read in council, was, on the 26th of March last, remitted to the lord provost's committee, and they to report: But this day, before any report was made, there appeared in council Sir William Forbes and Mr. David Dalrymple, advocate, two members of the committee of subscribers, and delivered a letter signed by Sir William, by appointment and in name of the committee, signifying their sorrow to learn that the council made some difficulty as to the payment of the city's donation, without first receiving certain securitys as to the compleating the work without putting the community to any further expence; and from the other circumstances set furth in the said letter, and what the council heard from these gentlemen in person in their own presence, having the best reason to hope that a sum sufficient for defraying the expence of the undertaking will be obtained by voluntary subscription and other ways, and that the city will be put in possession of a building which may last for ages, at no greater expence than it would cost to patch up and put a roof on the present ruinous incommodious fabrick,—They, with the extraordinary deacons, authorize and appoint the city chamberlain to make payment to Sir William Forbes of the city's donation of three hundred guineas, agreeable to an act of council on the 15th day of February, 1775.

(Signed) JOHN DALRYMPLE, *Provost.*

ORDER XI.—A Statement by whom are the estates of the College of Edinburgh managed, and their Funds and Revenues administered; and the application and expenditure thereof regulated; and if, whether under any, and what controul.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The general funds for the support of the college, are managed by the patrons.

The funds for the museum of Natural History, are managed by the Regius Professor of natural history, under the controul of the Barons of Exchequer.

The Senatus Academicus have charge of the Stewart and Macpherson bursaries free from any controul*; and though they have managed also the fund of the college library, the patrons (of late particularly) have claimed the right and power of controul on that branch of expenditure.

The allowances for the support of the botanic garden, are under the direction of the professor of botany, in virtue of his commission from the crown, and both that from the civil list and from the town council are annually and in detail accounted for on oath to the Barons of Exchequer.

Return by the Town Council.

The general funds and revenues of the college are managed and administered by the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council of the city of Edinburgh, and the application and expenditure is by them regulated.

The Senatus Academicus, however, take charge of the fund arising from the matriculation and janitor's fees, but under the controul of the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council. See late Acts of council, 21st August and 11th September, 1811, among the copies sent in answer to the second requisition.

ORDER XII.—A Return of the number of Bursaries at each College, by whom founded, and in whom is the right of presentation; of the Funds attached to the same, and the annual allowance to each Bursar; and what certificates are required from Bursars previous to admission, (See Order XXI.)

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The Senatus Academicus cannot give a complete answer to this query from their own records. The deeds of the respective mortifications for bursaries are in the possession of the patrons, and from these deeds alone it can be known by whom each bursary was founded, and in whom is the right of presentation, and what are the funds attached to the same, and the annual allowance to each bursar; and what certificates are required to bursars previous to admission.

The Senatus Academicus have often applied to the patrons for copies of these deeds, but copies never have been furnished, though the whole deeds appear to have been collected into one volume, in consequence of a motion made in the town council, and adopted of date 6th September, 1813.

* * * * * * * *

The following bursaries, not in the hands of the town council, are established in the university, and the following tabular view is submitted by the Senatus Academicus:—

Name of the Founder.	Date of Mortification.	Sum Mortified.	Annual Allowance to Bursars.	Patrons of the Bursaries.	Destination and Provisions.
Agnes Nairn	1703	5000 merks, and afterwards of interest that had fallen due, 257*l.* 14*s.* Scots	19*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*	The Very Rev. Dr. Francis Nicoll	For behoof of a Student of Divinity, Dr. Nicoll appoints a Bursar to hold it for one year only; but if he see cause, he appoints the same Bursar for more years than one, and he gives a preference to the sons of clergymen in small livings and having numerous families.
Thomas Short	1778	275*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*	11*l.* 8*s.*	Earl of Morton	Destined to a Student attending the Mathematical 2*nd year* for three or four years.
Rev. James Stewart	1810	1000*l.* of 3 per Cent. Consols	10*l.* each to three Bursars	Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh.	One Bursar is appointed each year in the second Session of his Course of Languages and Philosophy, and he holds it for three successive years. Candidates are examined by comparative trial previous to appointment, the preference being given in terms of the Mortification to Students of the name of Stewart or Simpson.
Dr. Don. Grant ...	1817	5998*l.* laid out in the purchase of the lands of Ferneyside in the parish of Liberton	100*l.* to each of two Bursars	Sir James Grant, of Grant, Alexander Anstruther, Esq., Advocate-General of Madras, Henry M'Kenzie, Esq., Edinburgh, or their legal representatives; whom failing, the Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh.	The Trustees make it a condition of the nomination, that the Students shall give regular attendance at three Classes in the University of Edinburgh during each Winter Session of their respective appointments, and Certificates to this effect are required before their Bursaries are paid.
Sir John M'Pherson	1821	2500*l.* of 4 per Cent. Carnatic Stock	100*l.*	Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh.	The Bursary is intended for the benefit of a Student of the Highlands, and who understands the Gaelic language. It is bestowed after a comparative trial on a Student in the last Session of his attendance on a regular course of Languages and Philosophy.

* N.B.—The amount of these Bursaries is stated in Answer to Order XII.

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order XII.

There are bursaries established for students at this university by the governors of Heriot's hospital; and one by the faculty of advocates and by the presbytery of Dunbar; but as they are not in the gift of the university, or under its charge, they are not included in this table.

Also was presented by the Senatus Academicus.

Copy of the Report of Baillie Johnstone, respecting the Deeds of Foundation of Bursaris, and the Regulations incident to each Bursary, 6th Sept. 1813. (Not printed by the Commission.)

Return by the Town Council.

(1.) The accounts which were produced in answer to the ninth requisition, contain full returns annually of the number of bursaries—by whom they were founded, and in whom is the right of presentation—the funds attached to the same—and the annual allowance to each bursar. But to meet the wishes of the Right Honourable Commissioners, a separate return is now herewith sent, certified by the accountant of the city.

The Act of Council 10th March, 1658, being one of those transmitted in answer to the second query formerly put, bears—"That in the admitting of Bursars great neglect had been in trying their qualifications. It is yrfor thoght fit that none thereafter be admitted till they be once resident in the "college, one full q'rter of ane year; and that afterward they promis ane sufficient testimonial from "the Primar and ane or two of the Regents, that they are of guid literature, and hopeful to prove able "students;—and that they be admitted for no longer than during the Counsell's pleasure—and that "the Primar and Master of the College give into them q'rterlie new certificates of their guid behaviour, qualifications, and literature, without which the treasurer is not to pay them their pensions; "Item, that the ministers be spoken, that they may thereafter be careful that none be admitted be the "sessions except such as sall be qualified as aforesaid."

That again, by the Act 25th June, 1658, a copy of which has also been transmitted to the commission, nearly the same regulations are prescribed.

At present, if an applicant for a bursary has attended the college, he produces certificates of his progress from the professors, and such other recommendations as to character and literary acquirements as he may be able to procure. If he has not attended the college, the latter are all the certificates expected.

The Lord Provost has given instructions, that a volume made up in the year 1813 from the council records and inventory of the papers in the charter-house, on the motion of Robert Johnston, esquire, then college-bailie, narrating all the deeds of foundation of bursaries, and the specialties and regulations stipulated by the founders, be forthwith copied, and laid before the Right Honourable Commissioners, as containing the fullest and best information in the possession of the town on the subject of these bursaries, and he has also directed search to be made for the deeds of mortification themselves, and copies of all such as are found furnished to the commissioners. These will accordingly be prepared, and sent as soon as possible. In the meantime, there is sent herewith a copy of the bond granted in 1741, when the whole mortifications for the college were accumulated into one sum, amounting to 11,451*l.* 12*s.* $2\frac{8}{12}$*d.* sterling, and in which all the mortifications and their respective objects seem to be specified.

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(2.) RETURN of the number of Bursaries at the College of Edinburgh, by whom Founded, and in whom is the right of Presentation, and what are the Funds attached to the same, and annual allowance to each Bursar.

	Year.	NAMES OF THE MORTIFIERS.	Principal Sums Mortified. £.	s.	d.	Annual Sums at 5 per cent. £	s.	d.	Maintaining No. of Bursars	No. of Years	Divinity Bursars, presented by	Annual Allowance to each Bursar. £	s.	d.
1	1646	John Buchanan of that Ilk	416	13	4	20	16	8	3	4	Council of Edinbugh,	6	18	10⅔
2	1666	Wm. Struthers, merchant, Edinburgh	277	15	6⅔	13	17	9⅓	2	4	Do. and Ministers.	6	18	10⅔
3	1685	Mr. Robert Leighton	150	0	0	7	10	0	1	4	Council of Edinburgh.	7	10	0
4	1687	Mr. Andrew Ramsay	333	6	8	16	13	4	2	4	Do. and Ministers.	8	6	8
5	1695	Mr. James Nairne	333	6	8	16	13	4	2	4	Professor of Divinity.	8	6	8
6	1695	Mr. Robert Bayne of Pitcairley . .	500	0	0	25	0	0	3	4	Ferguson of Raithe.	8	6	8
7	1695	His late Majesty King William . .				50	0	0	5	4	The Barons of Exchequer, from Council Lists of 3 for each vacancy.	10	0	0
8	1713	Sir James M'Lurg of Vogrie, late D.G.	166	13	4	8	6	8	1	4	The D. G. of Edinburgh, and Lauder of Whitehaul, by Vice.	8	6	8
		Sum of these £	2177	15	6⅔	158	17	9⅓	19					
											Divinity and Philosophy Bursars, presented by			
9	1714	Mr. Robert Brown, Minister of Zamozes, Poland	500	0	0	10 15	0 0	0 0	1 1	4 4	Protestant Consistory, at Zamozes. Council of Edinburgh,	15 10	0 0	0 0
10	1723	Alexander Mitchell of Mitchell . .	166	13	4	8	6	8	1	4	Livingston of Parkhall.	8	6	8
11	1726	James Chrystie, wigmaker in Edin.	166	13	4	8	6	8	1	4	Council of Edinburgh.	8	6	8
12	1725	Wm. Wardrope, Lister, Edinburgh	111	2	2⅔	5	11	1⅓	1	4	Wardrope of Forbenhall.	5	11	1⅓
13	1811	Rev. James Stewart, South Carolina	603	0	0	30	3	0	3	3	Senatus Academicus of the College of Edinb.	10	1	0
		Sum of these £	1547	8	10⅔	77	7	5⅓	8					
											Philosophy Bursars, presented by			
14	1619 1650	Archibald Johnstone, merchant in Edinburgh	222	4	5⅓	11	2	2⅔	2	4	Baillie of Jerviswoode.	5	11	1⅓
15	1626 1639 1640	Hugh M'Call, do. David M'Call,	94	8	10⅔	4	14	5⅓	1	4	Council of Edinburgh, and N. Louis, 2 choices alternately.	4	14	5⅓
16	1639	Mr. Robert Johnston of London . .	1000	0	0	50	0	0	8	4	Council of Edinburgh, and Earl of Hopetoun, 4 alternately, per act of Council, 26th March, 1794.	6	5	0
17	1642	Mausie Weir, relict of Rd. Dobie .	55	11	1⅓	5	11	1⅓	1	4	Council of Edinburgh.	5	11	1⅓
18	1653	David Jenkins, merchant	55	11	1⅓									
19	1644	James Dalgleish, merchant in Edin.	222	4	5⅓	11	2	2⅔	2	4	Do.	5	11	1⅓
20	1678	Hector Ford of Branxton	666	13	4	33	6	8	6	4	Do.	5	11	1⅓
21	1622	John Trotter of Mortonhall	90	2	2⅔	4	10	1⅓	1	4	Trotter.	4	10	1⅓
22	1673	John M'Morran, merchant	55	11	1⅓	2	15	6⅔	1	4	Council of Edinburgh.	2	15	6⅔
23	1687	Sir Andrew Ramsay	222	4	5⅓	11	2	2⅔	2	4	Do. and Ministers.	5	11	1⅓
24	1676 1683	John Penman, merchant, Edin. .	295	0	0	14	15	0	1	4	Penman.	14	15	0
25	1696	Hepburn and Lightbody	116	13	4	5	16	8	1	4	Council, and Campbell of Aberuchill, by vices.	5	16	8
26	1703	James Pringle of Torwoodlee . . .	127	15	6⅔	6	7	9⅓	1	4	Pringle.	6	7	9⅓
		Sum of these £	3224	0	0	161	4	0	27					
		Divinity Bursars brought down . .	2177	15	6⅔	158	17	9⅓	19					
		Divinity and Philosophy, not distinguished, brought down . . .	1547	8	10⅔	77	7	5⅓	8					
		Sum £	6949	4	5⅓	397	9	2⅔	54					

Bursars on Thomas Frazer's mortification.

The sum mortified was 800*l.* in 1758, bearing an annual interest of 32*l.*, for maintaining two bursars of the name of Frazer, while they finish their courses at the college, and for the space of three years thereafter,—they always making their election within three months, whether to follow divinity, law, or physic.

In the presentation of the Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, and treasurer.

Annual allowance to each bursar, 16*l.*

Bursars on John Penman's mortification.

This mortification is regulated by John Penman's two settlements, of dates, 5th and 9th October, 1764, and decreet-arbitral of Mr. David Dalrymple, advocate, dated 27th June, 1766. The sum mortified extends to 387*l.* 15*s.* $6\frac{6}{12}$*d.*, bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, from 25th November, 1823, per the city's bond in favour of Walter James Little Gilmour, of Libberton and Craigmillar, as nominee of the mortification, and of his heirs; whom failing, to the moderator of the presbytery of Edinburgh for the time, and his successors in office. All of which are particularly detailed in the minutes of council, under date 3d December, 1823.

The annual interest is 17*l.* 9*s.*, and falls to be disposed of thus:—To a divinity student 8*l.*, and to a philosophy student 5*l.* 8*s.*, towards the expense of educating them at the university of Edinburgh;—To a scholar to be educated at the high school of Edinburgh, 1*l.* 16*s.*; and the remaining sum of 2*l.* 5*s.*, after the decease of Isobel and Margaret Little, the life renters thereof, also to be paid to a scholar to be educated at the high school of Edinburgh.

The bursars to be presented to the several bursaries to enjoy the same each for the space of four years respectively.

In the presentation of the heirs of the mortifier's nieces, Grizel and Jean Penman; whom failing, of the heirs of William Charles Little, of Libberton; all of whom failing, the right of presentation devolves upon and belongs to the presbytery of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, September 23, 1826. ARCH. BRUCE, *Accountant.*

University of Edinburgh.

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(3.) In making the return to this requisition on the 28th September last, the Lord Provost stated that had given instructions that a volume, made up in the year 1813, from the council records, and inventory of the papers in the charter-house, on the motion of Robert Johnston, Esq. then college baillie, narrating all the deeds of foundation of bursaries, and the specialties and regulations stipulated by the founders, should be forthwith copied and laid before the Right Honourable the Commissioners, as containing the fullest and best information in the possession of the town on the subject of these bursaries; and that he had also directed search to be made for the deeds of mortification themselves, and copies of all such as should be found to be furnished to the commissioners.

N.B.—An abstract of all the deeds is in preparation.

The Lord Provost now sends the volume alluded to, and he begs to refer the Right Honourable Commissioners to the return to a requisition since received, for copies of all deeds of mortification of every description in favour of the college of Edinburgh, for all further information as to the deeds of mortification for behoof of bursars.

In the introduction to this volume will be found the act of council, 1st February, 1813, containing a proposition for making the bursaries more valuable for the bursars, and for making up this volume—Note by Mr. Johnston appended thereto, dated 12th August, 1813—Report to Council, 6th, and approval and motion of thanks to Mr. Johnston by the council, 8th September, 1813.

(Signed) Carlyle Bell. *Conjt. Clk.*

Edinburgh, 23d October, 1826.

The following is the act of council prefixed to the volume regarding Bursaries, referred to in the preceding report, viz.

These curious and important extracts have been collected in consequence of the approval by the council of the following motion:—

Council Chamber, Edinburgh, 1st February, 1813.

[1 February, 1813. Baillie Johnston begs leave to represent to the council, that in order to maintain the patronage of the city, and to do justice to the founders of bursaries, he is induced to propose that a committee should be appointed to meet a committee of the Senatus Academicus, to consider of the propriety of exempting from the ordinary fees such young men as attend the university, enjoying the said bursaries who are in general the sons of clergymen, with small stipends, or sons of poor citizens of Edinburgh, and this he does open the grounds—1st, Because these foundations being some of them near 200 years standing, though considered ample in those days, yet the value of money being, as is universally known, depreciated in a great degree, many of them do not now afford to the holders the means of discharging a single fee;—and 2nd, Because the professors have of late had a great increase to their revenues authorized by the council.

Baillie Johnston would also beg leave to propose, that the same committee be directed to examine the deeds of foundation of the said bursaries, and to report to the council what are the specialities and regulations stipulated by the founders; so that in future both may be rigidly adhered to; and what are the means best adapted for accomplishing these ends.

(Signed) Ro. Johnston, *C. B.*

The former part of this motion went for nothing, as at a conjunct meeting of a committee of the patrons and professors, the latter were not inclined to forego any part of their fees. But it is hoped much benefit will result from following out the latter part, both as it respects the honour of the college, the dignity of the patrons, and the privilege of the students.

Order XII*.—A Return of the Names of the Bursars in the University of Edinburgh as at 8th November 1826, and the Terms of their Entry, under the Management of the Town-Council.

Return by the Town-Council.

8 November, 1826.

Names of Mortifiers of the Bursaries.	Names of the Bursars.	Term of Entry.
John Buchanan,	John Bathgate	Candlemas 1824.
	William Turner,	Whitsunday 1824.
	A. M. Gillan,	Martinmas 1823.
William Struthers,	David Smith,	Lammas 1826.
	Walter Duncan,	Candlemas 1824.
Robert Leighton,	George Jardine,	Whitsunday 1826.
Andrew Ramsay,	John Strachan,	Martinmas 1824.
	David Gray,	Whitsunday 1825.
James Nairne,	George Bruce,	Martinmas 1825.
	John Bonar,	Candlemas 1824.
Robert Bayne,	Ebenezer Mitchell,	Martinmas 1825.
	David Gray,	Ditto.
	William Brown.	Lammas 1823.
King William,	Archibald M'Laren,	Martinmas 1823.
	John Smith,	Ditto.
	William Buchan,	Ditto.
	Two vacant.	
Sir James M'Lurg,	One—vacant since Lammas 1826	
Robert Brown,	T. W. P. Stoddart,	Lammas 1823.
	William Macintosh,	Whitsunday 1825.
Alexander Mitchell,	One—vacant since Whit-Sunday 1825	
James Chrystie,	Thomas Anderson,	Lammas 1824.
William Wardrope,	Gilbert Brown	Whitsunday 1823.

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8 November, 1826.

Names of Mortifiers of the Bursaries.	Names of the Bursars.	Term of Entry.
Archibald Johnstone,	Alexander Cruickshank,	Candlemas 1824.
	John Morrison,	Lammas 1824.
Hugh M'Call, David M'Call,	Macduff Carfrae,	Candlemas 1825.
Dr. Robert Johnstone,	Hugh Brown,	Whitsunday 1824.
	G. H. Menilaus,	Ditto.
	William Johnstone,	Lammas 1824.
	Andrew Anderson,	Ditto.
	Francis Johnstone,	Whitsunday 1825.
	John Russel,	Lammas 1823.
	W. D. Sommerville,	Ditto.
	Hugh Paterson,	Martinmas 1823
Mausie Weir, David Jenkins,	Alexander Stewart,	Lammas 1823.
James Dalgleish,	Robert Laird,	Lammas 1826.
	David Morrison,	Lammas 1823.
Hector Foord,	John S. Purves,	Whitsunday 1824.
	George Johnstone,	Whitsunday 1825.
	William Steele,	Lammas 1826.
	James Grandison,	Whitsunday 1824.
	Gilbert Brown,	Ditto.
	James Turner,	Martinmas 1825.
John Trotter,	James Hume,	Candlemas 1824.
John M'Morran,	James Porteous,	Whitsunday 1824.
Sir Andrew Ramsay,	John Oswald,	Lammas 1826.
	James Williamson,	Candlemas 1824.
John Penman, merchant, Edinburgh.	Meredith Gardner,	Whitsunday 1823.
Hepburn and Lightbody,	William M'Isaac,	Lammas 1823.
James Pringle,	Alex. Cruickshanks,	Martinmas 1823.
Thomas Fraser,	Simon Fraser,	Candlemas 1822.
	Alexander Fraser,	Candlemas 1821.
John Penman,	Samuel Ferguson,	25th November 1823.
	Donald M'Kay,	Ditto.

(Signed) Arch. Bruce, *Accountant.*

Note.—There is already printed, and in the hands of the Commissioners, a Return of the Number of Bursaries, by whom founded, and in whom is the Right of Presentation, and what are the Funds attached to the same, and annual allowance to each Bursar.

Order XII.**—"A Return of the Fees, Allowances, and Deductions of every sort, charged upon the Bursaries under the Management of the Town-Council of Edinburgh."

Return by the Town-Council.

There is neither Fee, Allowance, nor Deduction of any sort charged upon the Bursaries under the management of the Town-Council of Edinburgh.

(Signed) Carlyle Bell, *Conjt. Clerk.*

Edinburgh, 14*th November* 1826.

Order XII***.—Return of the Names of Persons holding Bursaries in the University of Edinburgh under the Presentation of the Senatus Academicus.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Steuart Bursary.—Mr. John Dunbar, Mr. Robert Cowe, Mr. John Stewart.

The two latter gentlemen will draw for the year concluding 4th April 1827, along with a third student not yet nominated, in place of John Dunbar, whose nomination has expired.

Macpherson Bursary.—Mr. P. M'Dougal.

Andrew Duncan, Jun. *Secy. Univ. Edinb.*

Edinburgh College, 16*th December*, 1826.

Act of Council regarding Bursaries in the College of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, 6*th December*, 1826.

6 December, 1826.

Read the following report by the College-Committee, Edinburgh, 2nd December, 1826. The College-committee having resumed consideration of the report of the 24th ult. regarding the disposal of the vacant bursaries, and having considered also the statement made by Deacon Maclagan to the council on Wednesday last, as to the great inconvenience to the young men, from the bursaries in general commencing at a period long subsequent to the date at which they are filled up, the committee are of opinion that the following resolutions should be adopted by the council:—

1st, That the several bursaries recommended to be granted by their report of the 24th ult., should (with the exception of that on Ford of Branxton's Mortification, which commenced at Martinmas, 1825), be enjoyed for the space of four years from and after the term of Martinmas last, instead of the term o Lammas next, but with the condition that when the bursars draw the quarter due at Candlemas o each year, they shall produce certificates that they are actually attending the University.

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Appendix. Order XII***. 6 December, 1826.

2nd, That in order to prevent the recurrence of the great inconvenience which has hitherto arisen to the young men on whom the bursaries have been bestowed, from the circumstance that these bursaries have in general commenced at a term long subsequent to that at which they are filled up, the magistrates and council should instruct the accountant henceforward not to report any bursary in the council's presentation as vacant, unless it shall actually have been so at or preceding the term of Lammas, immediately before that of the Martinmas, at which the bursaries fall to be filled up.

3rd, That the persons appointed to such bursaries shall, when they draw the Candlemas quarter, be required to produce evidence of their being in actual attendance at the University.

The Committee have further to report, that it is their opinion that all future applicants for bursaries should be examined by the College-Committee, both in reference to their classical attainments and general knowledge, and as to their capability, from their understanding and habits, to reap benefit from the enjoyment of such bursaries, and for this purpose that the Committee shall be empowered to call in the assistance of the rector or master of the high school, or other qualified person.

Finally, the Committee beg leave to recommend to the council, that for the purpose of carrying the first of these resolutions into effect, and of putting the future appointment of bursars on a distinct and regular footing, the sum necessary to defray the expense of commencing the payment of the bursaries presently filled up from Martinmas last, instead of Lammas next, should be paid from the general funds of the city, and the Committee feel assured that from the urgent claims which the circumstances of the bursars now appointed present, the council in granting this sum, will perform an act of liberality and humanity, no less honourable to the town-council of Edinburgh, than satisfactory to the community. (Signed) Adam Luke, *Preses.*

The magistrates and council approved of the foregoing report, and resolved in terms thereof, recommending to the committee, in filling up future vacancies, to keep in view the terms of the different mortifications.

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4 February, 1828. STATEMENT, showing the present Situation of the Philosophy Bursaries, paid by the Town Council, 4th February, 1828.

Mortifiers' Names.	Patrons' Names.	Bursars' Names.	When Vacant.
Archibald Johnstone	Baillie of Jerviswoode	Colin A. Mc.Vean	Candlemas, 1832
Ditto	Ditto	John Morrison	Lammas, 1828
Wright and Mc.Call	Town Council and Mr. Lowis, Mc.Call's representative, two choices alternately	Macduff Carfrae, L. 2nd	Candlemas, 1829
Dr. Robert Johnston	Johnstone of Annandale	M. H. Brown	Whitsunday, 1828
Ditto	Ditto	G. H. Monilaws	,, ,,
Ditto	Ditto	William Johnstone	Lammas, 1828
Ditto	Ditto	Andrew Anderson	,, ,,
Ditto	Town Council	Francis Johnstone	Whitsunday, 1829
Ditto	Ditto	John Hastie	Martinmas, 1830
Ditto	Ditto	James Miller	,, ,,
Ditto	Ditto	Vacant	,, 1827
Weir and Jenkins	Ditto	Andrew Macpherson	,, 1830
James Dalgleish	Ditto	Robert Laird	Lammas, ,,
Ditto	Ditto	David Ross	Martinmas, ,,
Ford of Branxton	Ditto	John S. Purves	Whitsunday, 1828
Ditto	Ditto, but limited to boys educated at Dunbar and Innerwick Grammar Schools	George Johnstone	,, 1829
Ditto	Ditto	William Steele	Lammas, 1830
Ditto	Ditto	James Grandison	Whitsunday, 1828
Ditto	Ditto	Gilbert Brown	,, ,,
Ditto	Ditto	J. Turner	Martinmas, 1829
Trotter of Mortonhall	Trotter of Mortonhall	Vacant	
		Note.—James Hume, the last bursar appointed, died before his time was out, and drew the emoluments up to Lammas, 1825.	
John Mc.Morran	Town Council	James Porteous	Whitsunday, 1828
Sir Andrew Ramsay	Ditto	John Oswald	Lammas, 1830
Ditto	Ditto	Vacant	Candlemas, 1828
John Penman, Mercht.	Society for Sons of Clergy	Peter Campbell	Whitsunday, 1831
Hepburn & Lightbody	Town Council and Campbell of Aberuchill, per vices	Andrew Drummond, T.	Martinmas, 1830
Pringle of Torwoodlee	Pringle of Torwoodlee	James Pringle Rae	Martinmas, 1831
Rev. John Penman	Miss Jean Fyffe	Vacant	25th Nov., 1827

Note.—Besides these, there are two bursaries, founded by Thomas Fraser, in the presentation of the Lord Provost, Dean of Guild and Treasurer, which may be enjoyed by persons of the name of Fraser, Students of Divinity, Law, or Medicine, and that not only during their courses at college, but for three years thereafter, provided they continue to follow out their profession. The one was vacant at Candlemas, 1828; the other, held by George Fraser, may not become vacant till Martinmas, 1831.

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University of Edinburgh.
Appendix. Order XII***.
4 February, 1828.

STATEMENT, showing the present Situation of the Divinity and Philosophy Bursaries, paid by the Town Council, 4th February, 1828.

Mortifiers' Names.	Patrons' Names.	Bursars' Names.	When Vacant.
Rev. Robert Brown	Protestant Consistory at Zamoze *Note.* — As the Consistory never appoint, the Town invariably fill up the bursary for them.	S. J. D. Campbell	Martinmas, 1830
Ditto	Town Council	William Mc.Intosh	Whitsunday, 1829
Alexander Mitchell	Livingston of Parkhall	Vacant	,, 1825
James Christie	Town Council	Thomas Anderson	Lammas, 1828
William Wardrope	Wardrope of Torbonhall	Vacant	Whitsunday, 1827
Rev. James Stewart	Principal and Professors	James Simpson	4th April, 1828
Ditto	Ditto	Vacant	4th April, 1827
Ditto	Ditto	Vacant	,, ,, ,,

STATEMENT, showing the present Situation of the Divinity Bursaries, paid by the Town Council, 4th February, 1828.

Mortifiers' Names.	Patrons' Names.	Bursars' Names.	When Vacant.
John Buchanan	Town Council	Vacant	Candlemas, 1828
Ditto	Ditto	William Turner	Whitsunday, ,,
Ditto	Ditto	Vacant	Martinmas, 1827
William Struthers	Ditto	David Smith	Lammas, 1830
Ditto	Ditto	Walter Duncan	Candlemas, 1829
Robert Leighton	Ditto	John Jardine	Whitsunday, 1830
Andrew Ramsay	Ditto	John Strauchan	,, 1828
Ditto	Ditto	David Gray	,, 1829
James Nairne	Professor of Divinity	James Cochrane	Martinmas, 1830
Ditto	Ditto	George Bruce	,, 1829
John Bayne	Ferguson of Raith	Ebenezer Mitchell	,, ,,
Ditto	Ditto	Charles Murray	Lammas, 1831
Ditto	Ditto	Joseph Norval	Martinmas, 1831
Sir James Mc.Lurg	The Dean of Guild and Lauder of Whiteland, per vices	Archibald Sinclair, D. G.	Lammas, 1830
Rev. John Penman	Miss Jean Fyffe	Vacant	25th Nov., 1827
Rev. James Miller and Spouse	Kirk-Session of Kippen	William Rowand	11th Oct., 1830

Notes.—1st. In this last case the town granted a bond of annuity to the minister and elders of Kippen, for the sum sunk. They appoint the bursar, and though the town pay the money to him, yet they have no control over him, as he just draws the interest of a sum sunk, by virtue of an order from the party to whom, and not to the bursar, the town are bound to pay the money.

2nd. See Note on Philosophy List as to Fraser Bursaries.

Further information respecting Bursaries in the College of Edinburgh.

"The Baptists have two *Exhibitions* for Students to be educated for *four* years, at one of the Universities of Scotland (formerly Aberdeen, now Edinburgh), given them by Dr. Ward, of *Gresham College*."—*Evans's Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World. Lond.* 1821, *p.* 221.

"Wm. Rigge, of Aitherine, left 5000 merks for the maintenance of bursars in Edinburgh College, and built a fair chamber for their lodging."—*MS. Scott of Scotsturret.*

Bursaries, Edinburgh College, Dunbar.

1. *Ford's Bursary*—Instituted 1678. Hector Ford, of Branxton, mortified in the hands of the town of Edinburgh, 1200 merks Scots, for the education and maintenance of six bursars at the University of Edinburgh; relations of founder, and name of Ford to be preferred; afterwards, young men born or educated at Dunbar or Inverwich, appointed by the *ministers* of these *places*.

2. *Bryson's Bursary*—1702. Thos. Bryson mortified in the hands of the presbytery of Dunbar, 4500 merks Scots, for two bursars; after his own name and kindred, to be applied to young men born or educated at Dunbar.

3. *Hume's Bursary*—1784. Wm. Hume, tenant East Barns, mortified 400*l.* sterling, for maintenance of two bursars, at Edinburgh, or any other college.

Ten bursars in the above.

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Appendix. Order XII***.

27 August, 1827.

Faculty of Advocates' and Heriot's Bursaries.

Edinburgh, 81, *Great King-street*, 27*th August*, 1827.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 21st instant, I have to mention that the bursary founded by the Faculty of Advocates in the college of Edinburgh, amounts to an annual payment of 18*l.*, which is drawn from the general funds of the Faculty; and so far as I know, it is subject to neither increase nor diminution of any kind. The present holder of it is Mr. David Gray.—I am, Sir, your very obedient humble servant,

(Signed) A. Bell, *Treasurer of the Faculty of Advocates.*

To the Secretary of the University Commission.

Heriot's Hospital Chambers, 5*th September*, 1827.

5th September, 1827.

Sir,—In answer to yours of the 21st ult., I beg to state, for the information of the Commissioners, that George Heriot, by his will, founded ten bursaries in the University of Edinburgh, for boys unconnected with the Institution, who, upon comparative trial, should exhibit evidence of good scholarship. The amount at present allowed is 80*l.* each, payable at the rate of 5*l.* per quarter for four years. In addition to the above, all boys who, upon leaving the Institution, after an examination by a committee of the governors, are declared hopeful scholars, and fit to follow any of the liberal professions, are entitled to a bursary of 120*l.*, payable in the course of four years, at the rate of 7*l.* 10*s.* per quarter. Of this last class, there are generally about six annually attending the University. There are no deductions on account of fees or allowances of any description. A copy of the regulations relating to the hospital bursaries is herewith enclosed. Any further information that may be wanted will be readily afforded.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Kincaid Mackenzie, *Treasurer.*

Jas. Aitken, Esq., Secretary to the Royal College Commission.

Treasurer's Chambers, George Heriot's Hospital, 22*nd October*, 1829.

22 October, 1829.

Rev. Sir,—In reference to the letter which I addressed to the Secretary to the Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the system of education pursued in the Scottish Universities, of date the 5th September, 1827, relative to bursaries granted by the governors of George Heriot's Hospital, I have to explain that part of it which is applicable to the words "comparative trial," for the purpose of avoiding misinterpretation, to this effect, that although in some degree the words quoted may apply, yet the application is in a limited sense, the governors reserving to themselves the right of judging of circumstances as well as scholarship of the parties that prefer the application, so far as regards the ten out bursars. I shall suppose, by way of illustration, that there are fourteen applications, and that there is only one vacancy;—a Committee of the Governors meet for the purpose of going over all the petitions for admission, and informing themselves of the circumstances of the parties making the application: being in possession of the latter fact, they select a few of the cases which appear to them to be the most claimant. These they put down for examination in the order of No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; having determined this, the Committee meet upon a day subsequent, and examine the scholastic attainments of the youth, No. 1; should these prove to be satisfactory, in that case he is preferred to the vacant bursary. But should it prove otherwise, they then examine No. 2, and so on until the list is exhausted and the Committee be satisfied of the proficiency of the candidate's acquirements as fitting him for college, for without these, to obtain a bursary, is hopeless. I trust that this explanation may not be considered as obtrusive, while I may add that I have nothing to offer as respects those boys in the hospital who being declared hopeful scholars receive bursaries.—I am, respectfully, Reverend Sir, your most obedient Servant,

Kincaid Mackenzie, *Treasurer.*

On the Table of the Commission.—Copy of a Letter from the Very Reverend Principal Baird, addressed to the Lord Provost, relative to the Bond, Bursaries, &c., dated 28th July, 1814. Presented by the Senatus Academicus.

Order XIII.—What is the commencement and duration of the Session at the College of Edinburgh; by what authority has the same been fixed; and, if any alterations have taken place therein, when did the same take place?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The Winter Session commences on the last Wednesday of October, and ends the last day of April.

The Summer Session commences the first day of May, and ends the last day of July.

The commencement of each of the classes in the present Session will be seen in the programme herewith sent.

University of Edinburgh, 26*th September*, 1826.

26 September, 1826.

The classes for the different branches of Education will be opened for the ensuing Session, as follows:—

The Very Reverend George H. Baird, D.D., Principal.

I.—Literature and Philosophy.

Classes.	Days and Hours of Opening.	Professors.
Junior Humanity	Wed. Oct. 25. Eleven to one o'clock.	Mr. Pillans.
Senior Humanity	Tues. Nov. 15. Nine o'clock . . . . / Tues. and Thurs. Nine and Two o'clock	Mr. Pillans.
First Greek	Wed. Oct. 25. Ten and one o'clock .	Mr. Dunbar.
Second Greek	Tues. Nov. 14. Eleven o'clock . . .	Mr. Dunbar.
Third Greek (Mond. Wed. Frid. Sat.	Wed. Nov. 15. Two o'clock	Mr. Dunbar.

Classes.		Days and Hours of Opening		Professors.
First Mathematical	Tues.	Nov. 14.	Twelve o'clock	Mr. Wallace.
Second Mathematical	Tues.	Nov. 14.	Ten o'clock	
Third Mathematical	Wed.	Nov. 15.	Nine o'clock	
Logic	Tues.	Nov. 14.	One o'clock	Rev. D. David Ritchie.
Moral Philosophy	Tues.	Nov. 14.	Twelve o'clock	Mr. Wilson.
Political Economy	Tues.	Jan. 2.	One o'clock	
Natural Philosophy	Tues.	Nov. 14.	Eleven o'clock	Mr. Leslie.
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres	Wed.	Nov. 15.	Twelve o'clock	Rev. Dr. Andrew Brown.
Natural History	Tues.	Nov. 14.	Two o'clock	Mr. Jameson.
Universal History	Frid.	Nov. 17.	Three o'clock	Sir. W. Hamilton.

II.—Theology.

Divinity	Mon.	Nov. 20.	Eleven o'clock	Rev. Dr. Will. Ritchie.
Divinity and Church History	Mon.	Nov. 20.	One o'clock	Rev. Dr. Meiklejohn.
Hebrew and Chaldee Languages	Mon.	Nov. 20.	Ten o'clock	Rev. Dr. Brunton.

III.—Law.

Civil Law. Pandects	Tues.	Nov. 14.	Two o'clock	Mr. Irvine.
Institutes	Tues.	Nov. 14.	Three o'clock	
Scots Law	Tues.	Nov. 14.	Three o'clock	Mr. Bell.
Public Law	....	....	....	Mr. Hamilton.
Conveyancing	Tues.	Nov. 14.	Two o'clock	Mr. Napier.

IV.—Medicine.

Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy	Wed.	Oct. 25.	Eight o'clock, A.M.	Dr. Duncan, junior.
Practice of Physic	Wed.	Oct. 25.	Nine o'clock —	Dr. Home.
Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy	Wed.	Oct. 25.	Ten o'clock —	Dr. Hope.
Theory of Physic	Wed.	Oct. 25.	Eleven o'clock —	Dr. Duncan, senior. Dr. Alison.
Anatomy and Pathology	Wed.	Oct. 25.	One o'clock, P.M.	Dr. Monro.
Principles and Practice of Surgery	Wed.	Nov. 15.	Four o'clock —	
Theory and Practice of Midwifery	Tues.	Nov. 14.	Three o'clock —	Dr. Hamilton.
Clinical Medicine (Tues. and Friday)	Tues.	Nov. 14.	Four o'clock.	Dr. Duncan, junior. Dr. Home.
Clinical Surgery (Monday and Thursday)	Mon.	Oct. 30.	Five o'clock —	Mr. Russell.
Military Surgery	Wed.	Nov. 15.	Two o'clock —	Dr. Ballingall.
Medical Jurisprudence (Monday, Wednesday, Friday)	Wed.	Nov. 15.	One o'clock —	Dr. Christison.

Royal Infirmary, at Noon, daily.

During the Summer Session, lectures will be given on the following branches of education :—

Botany, by Dr. Graham.
Clinical Lectures on Medicine, by Dr. Home.
Clinical Lectures on Surgery, by Mr. Russell.

LIBRARY.

N.B.—In consequence of a joint resolution of the patrons and professors of the University, every student, before entering with any professor, must provide himself with a matriculation ticket, for which the fee is ten shillings, including all public college dues. Attendance will be given in the library, every lawful day, from ten till three o'clock, to enrol the names of the students in the *Album*, which is the only legal record of their attendance in the University.

The library will be open for the purpose of giving out books to students, every lawful day during the winter session, from eleven o'clock A.M. to two o'clock P.M., except on Saturdays, when it will be shut at one o'clock precisely.

Students are particularly requested to take notice, that, in applying for books, it is necessary to bring with them a written list of such as they want, and that they present to the librarian their matriculation ticket, with the ticket of some one professor for the present session.

Every book taken out to be returned within a fortnight, uninjured. The same book may be taken out again for another fortnight, if required, unless previously asked for by another person.

Andrew Duncan, Jun. *Secretary.*

Edinburgh College, November 27, 1812.

*** The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, in order to be able to ascertain the regular attendance of medical students, have resolved,

I. That every medical student shall matriculate and subscribe his name in the *Album* of the University, in the month of November, unless he obtain special leave, on application to the medical faculty, to enter at a later period.

II. That he shall inscribe his name again in the *Album* in the first week of every month thereafter, till the end of the session.

III. That no certificate of attendance on a winter's session, such as is required for graduation, be granted to any student whose name has not been regularly inscribed by himself in the *Album*, at all the six periods above mentioned.

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IV. That, also, every medical student who matriculates for the summer classes, shall inscribe his name in the *Album* on or before the 15th of May, and thereafter in the first week of every month, as directed for medical students in the winter session.

N.B.—At the time of the first inscription for the session, each student pays the usual matriculation fee of ten shillings; but no fee is paid at the subsequent inscriptions.

By order of the Senatus Academicus,

Edinburgh College, October 2, 1826. ANDREW DUNCAN, Jun. *Secretary.*

ORDER XIV.—A Return of the number of the different Faculties established in the College of Edinburgh; and by what authority, and when issued.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

There are four faculties, or four sets of professorships, classed together under the name of faculties in this University; namely, the faculties of Theology, Law, Medicine, and Arts; but none of them can be traced to any deed, act, or regulation, constitutive of a faculty, or designing certain classes as making a faculty. The term was originally used in this University to describe the whole body of professors in their corporate capacity. They were called "The Faculty," in the same way that they are now, and long have been, called the "Senatus Academicus." These two terms appear to have been often used indiscriminately for that purpose in the first thirty or forty years of last century; after which the term Senatus Academicus was almost constantly used in speaking of the meetings and corporate acts of the professors.

Long before the period when the term Faculty ceased to be used in the sense just mentioned, it had also been applied to certain sets of professorships, such as those of Theology and of Philosophy, the one being called the Faculty of Theology, the other the Faculty of Arts. But the precise period when any of the sets of professorships, now called faculties, began to take that name, and to be recognised as distinct sections of the Senatus Academicus, does not appear to be anywhere recorded. The progress to this seems, in every instance, to have been gradual and silent, and to have depended mainly on the progressive institution of professorships, capable of being so assorted and distinguished.

For a considerable period, the theological section of the University consisted only of two members, the Principal and the Professor of Divinity. The institution of the class of Ecclesiastical History added a third; and these three came to be considered and recognised by the Senatus Academicus as the Theological Faculty. The Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages is always in practice added to this faculty, in virtue of a motion to that effect in the Senatus.

There were no materials for the formation of the Faculty of Law till 1709, when the Civil Law class was instituted, there being before that time no kindred class but that of public law, founded in 1707. Whether these two classes were considered as a faculty, or whether the recognition of a Law faculty in this university did not take place till after the institution of the Scots Law class in 1722 does not appear, there being no notice of such a faculty in any existing records or minutes till some years later than that period.

The class of Conveyancing, soon after its institution, was added to this faculty, upon a motion to that effect from the faculty itself.

Besides the Law classes, this faculty has been generally considered as embracing the class of Universal History. Whether this has happened from the Faculty of Advocates having virtually the appointment of the professor, or from its being at first intended that the professor should lecture on Greek and Roman Antiquities, in aid of the study of Civil Law, there are now no means of judging. It is proper however to observe, that in a classification of the Senatus Academicus occurring in the records in 1785, this class is entered as belonging equally to the Faculty of Arts; and that the present professor has lately claimed admission into that faculty, with the view of having his class inscribed in the curriculum of study for the degree of Master of Arts. The papers on this subject will be found in the Appendix to Return 51.

The *Medical* Faculty, like that of Law, is but of late origin in this University. In 1726, there is an act of the Senatus Academicus, directing all candidates for the degree of M.D. to be examined by the Professors of Medicine. From this it appears, that these professors were then recognised as a separate division of the Senatus; but the term "Medical Faculty" does not occur in any existing records till several years thereafter.

This faculty is held to consist only of those professors who are in their commissions styled Professors of Medicine, or of the Theory or Practice of Medicine; a description which does not include some other professors in the medical department, and who have not therefore been yet added to the Medical Faculty.—(*See Answers to next Query.*)

The Faculty of Arts may be considered, in some respects, as the most ancient of the whole.

Soon after the college was founded, four regents were appointed to teach the different branches of literature and philosophy. These appear to have constituted the Faculty of Arts, or Philosophy, as it was more frequently denominated, and from the first, according to Crawford's statement*, they prepared their respective classes for graduation. A minute account is given by that author of the trials that took place in 1604, of the students in the different classes, of the public disputations on the theses, and of the ceremony of graduation, all of which he says were observed from the first times. "The primitive custom," he observes, "was, that immediately before the act of graduation in the public assembly of the University, the candidates were, by publicly naming of them, called in according to their distinct ranks, to an eminent place before the principal, from whom they received the degree by solemn ceremonie. The trial of the students and the act of graduation were very frequently witnessed by the Chancellor and other Privy Counsellors, the Treasurer and Lords of Exchequer, with the Lords of Session, Advocates and Clerks."

All these faculties are in use to meet separately for the purpose of deliberating upon matters supposed to have some particular reference to them; chiefly upon the subject of degrees, and the studies connected with them; but no resolution of any faculty is of any avail, till sanctioned by the Senatus Academicus, in whose name all degrees are conferred.

The Faculties of *Law*, *Medicine*, and *Arts*, have each a dean or convener chosen by the faculty. The principal is *ex officio* convener of the Faculty of Theology.

* History of the University, p. 57.

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ORDER XV.—A Return of the number of Professorships, and of classes in the College of Edinburgh, specifying the date of the institution of each, the Faculty to which each class belongs, the subjects of the course of study, and whether the classes are carried on for more than one Session, and for how many.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.) The following Table exhibits a view of the Number of Professorships and of Classes in the College of Edinburgh, the Faculty to which each belongs, the Subjects of the Course of Study, and whether the Classes are carried on for more than one Session, and for how many.

Professorships.	Date.	Faculty.	Number of Sessions through which the Course is continued.
Principal—1st Professor of Divinity	1586	Divinity	Does not now lecture
Divinity	1587	Divinity	Four
Humanity	1597	Arts	THREE—one of which at least is required of candidates for a degree in Arts. The second and third are to be considered private classes, leading to higher and higher departments of Roman Literature.
Hebrew	1642	Divinity	Two
Mathematics	1674	Arts	Three—as in Humanity
Botany { By the Town Council / By the Crown }	1676 / Uncertain	Medicine	One
Theory of Physic	1685	Medicine	One
Practice of Physic	1685	Medicine	One
Divinity and Ecclesiastical History	1695	Divinity	Three
Anatomy and Surgery	1705	Medicine	One
Public Law	1707	Law	No lectures now delivered
Greek	1708	Arts	THREE—as in Humanity. Also, one Course required before admission into the Divinity Hall.
Natural Philosophy	1708	Arts	One
Moral Philosophy	1708	Arts	One
Logic	1708	Arts	One
Civil Law { Institutes / Pandects }	1710	Law	One / One
Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy	1713	Medicine	One
Universal History	1719	?	One
Scotch Law	1722	Law	One
Midwifery	1726	Medicine	One
Clinical Medicine	1741 ?	Medicine	One
Rhetoric	1762	Arts	One
Natural History	1767	?	One
Materia Medica	1768	Medicine	One
Practical Astronomy	1786	Arts	No lectures ever delivered
Agriculture	1790	?	One
Clinical Surgery	1803	?	One
Military Surgery	1806	?	One
Medical Jurisprudence and Police	1807	?	One
Conveyancing	1825	Law	One

Notes.—The only doubt in reference to the Faculty to which the Professorships of Clinical Surgery, Military Surgery, and Medical Jurisprudence belong, arises from the acceptation in which the word Faculty has generally been received in this University. They are always classed with the Medical Department, and are summoned to all the meetings, in which its concerns are discussed, with the exception of matters relative to graduation.

The Professor of Universal History has been generally classed with the Faculty of Law, but after this place is assigned to him in the minutes of the Senatus, of date 1785, a note is added, 'qui est etiam in Facultate Artium.'

Natural History is at different periods stated to belong to the Faculty of Arts and of Medicine.

Several of the Professors, whose course is stated to be confined to one Session, yet treat of several subjects more fully in some than in other Sessions.

With regard to the subjects of the course of study required in this Return, very different views have been taken by different Professors of the requisition made by the Royal Commission; some thinking their subjects sufficiently indicated by the title of their class, and others giving an account of them more or less in detail.

(2.) The lectures given by the Professor of Divinity explain and illustrate the topics, both direct and collateral, suggested by the successive articles contained in the Apostle's Creed, and the topics comprise a connected and entire view of the whole doctrines and duties of the Christian system.

The number of lectures delivered each session may amount to about forty. The number of these lectures the Professor of Divinity is not unwilling to increase, but he is unavoidably restricted by the more laborious but indispensable duty of hearing and criticising the discourses of the students. This exercise he performs at three meetings in the week, which generally consume more than an hour at each meeting, while three or four discourses are delivered before him; and at the conclusion of the whole, he addresses in detail, to the authors of the discourses, such critical and doctrinal instructions as seem to him requisite and suitable in the different cases. His leading object, by means of this exercise, as well as by his lectures in general, uniformly being to impress the knowledge and

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influence of the truth of Christianity on the minds of his pupils, and to qualify them for discharging ably and successfully their respective duties, both as ministers of the Gospel, and as members of society.

The Professor of Divinity may add, in explanation of the very great number of discourses alluded to, and of the necessity he is under to hear them, that the number of students enrolled each session has for these five years past been above two hundred; that the law of the Church imperatively prescribes, that each of them shall deliver five discourses, before being taken on trials for license; and that enrolment for five sessions is the longest period of enrolment required, and that many finish their course in four sessions, which the law permits them to do. It is obvious, therefore, that each student must deliver one at least, and that many must deliver two or more discourses in one and the same session, in order to enable them to proceed forward in procuring license as probationers. In every instance, therefore, when the Professor of Divinity would decline to fix a diet for hearing any particular student's discourses, he would manifestly do great injury to the personal interests and the professional progress of the student.

In the Chair of Ecclesiastical History, divinity is taught chronologically. The Divine Revelations to the human race are considered in the order in which they took place, and their effects upon those to whom they were given are delineated.

There is a peculiarity in the attendance of students of divinity on the class of Ecclesiastical History. The General Assembly issued a *Recommendation* to presbyteries and synods, that attendance on that class for four sessions should be made imperative on students before proceeding to their trials;—but a *Recommendation* of the Assembly does not operate as a *Law* of the Assembly. These laws, when regularly enacted, become immediately obligatory on all the inferior judicatories. A *Recommendation*, on the contrary, becomes obligatory on those presbyteries or synods only, who by a resolution of their own body, agree to adopt it as a law within their bounds.

The Recommendation as to attendance for three sessions on Ecclesiastical History has been adopted as a law by the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and the synod of Fife; but, so far as the Senatus know, by no inferior judicatory of the church. All those other judicatories, however, require, before admitting a student to trials before them, that he should produce a certificate of having attended the class for at least one or more sessions.

Of the Class of Hebrew, the ordinary business is translation and grammatical analysis. A few lectures are delivered on Biblical Criticism and Jewish Antiquities, and many illustrations of both are intermingled with the ordinary business. The junior students read Hebrew only; the advanced read Chaldée also, and are now taught the elements of Syriac and of Persian, devoting part of the usual hour of meeting to the separate task which they prepare.

The Professor of Civil Law gives two courses of lectures—one on Justinian's Institutes, and the other on the Pandects. As the Institutes give a view, though a short and general one, of the whole of the Roman Law, the lectures on the Pandects necessarily embrace all the subjects which have been considered in those on the Institutes. The Professor is in use, however, in order to render the Pandects Course more useful, to dwell but shortly on those subjects, which have been either fully treated of in the Institutes, or are of less importance from their little relation to the law of Scotland, and to confine his attention principally to those parts which are chiefly useful to Scotch lawyers. These, of course, he considers much more minutely than he does in the previous course of lectures on the Institutes.

The lectures on Scotch Law embrace the civil and criminal law of Scotland.

The lectures on Conveyancing are limited to that important department of legal science and practice which relates to deeds and conveyances, and the other formal writings connected with them. The course embraces a detailed but systematic view of their history, kinds, varieties, structure, and language; pointing out and illustrating their connexion, dependencies, and effects, in all the various modes in which they are applied to the constitution, transmission, limitation, and extinction of municipal or legal rights and obligations.

The lectures delivered from the Anatomical Chair consist of two great branches, viz. Anatomy and Surgery. In the former are explained the structure and position of all the parts of the human body, and that of several of the inferior animals; and at the same time their uses and organic diseases are explained, together with their symptoms and mode of treatment. In the latter part of the course, those diseases which are consigned more especially to the care of the surgeon are considered. Of this department of his lectures, Dr. Munro several years ago published a Syllabus, of which a copy is hereto annexed.*

Practical Anatomy is taught in the University under the superintendence of the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

The uncertainty stated in the Table, regarding the date of the constitution of the Regius Professorship of Botany†, arises from the inability to discover copies of the warrants of Mr. James Sutherland and Dr. William Arthur. That such had been issued seems to be shown by the terms of Dr. Alston's Commission in 1716, renewed in 1728. It appoints him King's Botanist in Scotland, and Keeper of the Physic-Garden, with power to set up a profession of botany and the Materia Medica, and to teach the same; and to enjoy the hail fees, casualties, privileges, and immunities of the same, "as fully and freely as the same was enjoyed" by these two persons. And there is a warrant of Queen Anne, in 1703, granting Sutherland a pension of 50*l.* per annum on account, *inter alia*, of the pains he had been at in teaching the knowledge of plants. It is to Sutherland that the first Commision was issued by the town-council in 1676.

The course of study in the Lectures on Botany examines vegetables in general as one of the great kingdoms of Nature, arranges and classes them, and specifies marks for distinguishing individuals. It investigates their formation, structure, and constitution, with the functions of particular parts, their respiration, digestion, irritability, generation, &c. &c. It examines their relation to soil, climate, and

* Printed Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. By Alexander Munro, M. D. Presented to the Commission by the Senatus Academicus.

† *On the Table of the Commission.*—1. Representation, by Dr. Robert Graham, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, on the subject of the said Professorships. Presented 5th October, 1826.

2. Copy Commission to the said Dr. Graham, as Professor of Botany, and as Keeper of Botanic Garden. Commission dated 31st January, 1820.

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altitude—moisture, light, and air. It inquires into the peculiar properties of vegetables, with the purposes medical, economical, and in the arts to which they are applied, and the analogies in regard to properties and functions which subsist between individuals or tribes. It intimately connects botany with animal physiology, and makes known a large portion of the materia medica.

The subjects taught by the Professor of Materia Medica are pharmacology, dietetics, pharmacy, and the art of prescription, connecting these branches on one hand with physiology and natural history, and on the other with general therapeutics and the practice of physic.

The Theory or Institutes of Medicine includes Physiology, or the study of the functions of the living body in health; Pathology, or the study of the alterations these undergo in disease; and Therapeutics, or the study of the action of remedies on the living body.

In the lectures on the Practice of Medicine is given an account of the whole history, causes, symptoms, and treatment of such diseases as require little manual operation in their treatment.

The class of Clinical Medicine has been taught annually for many years past, by such of the Professors of the Medical Faculty as choose to undertake the duty in rotation; wards having been appropriated in the Royal Infirmary in 1741 or 1742, for patients who are placed under their care, and to whose cases these lectures relate. The Clinical Lectures, both medical and surgical, are delivered twice a-week during the whole winter and summer session; the former course lasting six, the latter three months. In clinical lectures, whether medical or surgical, general truths are illustrated by special cases selected for this purpose from the whole patients admitted into the hospital. The origin and progress of the disease is minutely attended to, and the phenomena explained; the relation of each case to others of the same kind is examined, as well as the mutual relation of symptoms to each other. The student is thus taught to investigate disease; and the treatment, with the reasons that led to it, are minutely explained. When a number of similar cases in the hospital give the opportunity, they are contrasted with each other,—the peculiarities of each adverted to, and more general observations made regarding physiological and pathological phenomena. In the wards of the hospital, too, a great number of cases of disease of minor importance, yet of great consequence in practice, are rendered familiar to the student, The patients are visited and prescribed for daily, and reports of the state of their symptoms dictated in presence of the students; and whenever permission is obtained, the bodies of those who die are opened in their presence, and the morbid appearances exhibited and explained.

The Course of Lectures by the Professor of Midwifery is divided into four parts:—

I. The first department relates to the Anatomy and Physiology of the Uterine System, and therefore it includes, besides the anatomical details, a discussion of various physiological questions respecting the infant in utero, and the changes consequent upon birth; also the discussion of Medico-Legal questions in regard to the state of the embryo at the various periods of pregnancy,—its viability, and the proofs of child-murder.

II. The second department comprehends a view of all the varieties of Human Parturition, that is, of all the circumstances which happen during child-bearing in civilized society, and of the mode of treatment to be pursued.

III. The third department is divided into three parts:—

1. In the first, an account is given of all the accidents and the ordinary diseases which occur during lying-in.
2. The second subdivision comprehends a detail of the diseases to which women in the unimpregnated state are liable in common with the other sex, and also of the peculiar diseases to which the female sex is subjected.
3. The third subdivision relates to the diseases which occur during pregnancy.

IV. In the fourth department, a view of the diseases which occur from birth up to adult age, is exhibited.

The Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence and Police was instituted in 1803 by the Crown. The course of lectures has been delivered sometimes in winter, and sometimes in summer. Hitherto the Professor has lectured only in summer, the course extending through the months of May, June, and July, and consisting of sixty lectures. He proposes lecturing in the approaching winter session three days a week, so as to make a course of nearly seventy lectures.

The professorship includes two distinct branches, which are sometimes disjoined in foreign universities, where they are held in greater repute. Hitherto the present incumbent has lectured only on the first branch—Medical Jurisprudence.

The object of the lectures on Medical Jurisprudence is to enable the physician and surgeon to determine all questions in civil and criminal law, which may be submitted to him, either during the preliminary investigations, or on suits and trials. The following is as short a syllabus as the Professor can draw up, of the method in which it is discussed in his lectures. He intends printing a more detailed syllabus before the session commences; and this, if necessary, he will have the honour of also laying before the Commissioners.

His plan includes three great divisions:—

I. In the first are noticed the Causes of Sudden Death. This subject is treated under the eight following sections:—

1. *Natural Death.*—The distinctions between real and apparent death—The causes and signs of natural death, and the mode of determining whether the signs found in the dead body are adequate to infer natural death—The mode of distinguishing real from imitative morbid appearances.

2.—*Death by External Injuries*, or Wounds and Blows.—Under this head are considered—1. The manner in which wounds and blows cause death, and the mode of determining, from the appearances in the dead body, whether they are adequate to account for death; 2. The circumstances which modify the character of injuries in a medico-legal point of view, viz. age, sex, constitution, trade, previous injuries or disease, subsequent injuries or disease, *malum regimen;* 3. The chief points to be attended to in examining the bodies of persons killed by wounds or blows, viz. their seat, their direction, the probable weapon, and probable force used to inflict them; 4. The appearances in the dead body, arising from other causes than violence applied during life, but liable to be mistaken for its effects, viz. imitative hemorrhage, imitative contusions, wounds, fractures, poisoning, &c., appearances pro-

duced either by vital processes, or by putrefaction, or by violence applied after death; 5. The circumstances by which, in the case of death by wounds or blows, a medical man may determine whether they were the consequence of suicide, accident, or the intentional agency of another.

3. *Death by Poisoning.*—This subject is treated very fully in about twenty-four lectures. The professor commences with an introductory dissertation on the physiological action of poisons, and the circumstances by which their action is modified. He then treats of the evidence of *general poisoning*, as derived—1. From the general characteristics of the symptoms; 2. From the general appearances after death; 3. From chemical analysis; 4. From experiments, or actual observation of the effects on animals; 5. From such moral circumstances as are either inseparable from the medical circumstances, or require medical knowledge to judge of them. He next considers all the individual poisons under three classes—Irritants, Narcotics, and Narcotico-acrids. Each class is introduced with an abstract of the symptoms and appearances common to all the poisons comprehended under it, and an account of the natural diseases whose symptoms and morbid appearances resemble those of the poisons of the class. Each genus of poisons, if it is of sufficient importance, is very fully discussed in five sections. The 1st including an account of its physical and chemical properties in its pure state, and the method of detecting it in minute quantities, when it is mixed with solids or fluids; 2nd, Its mode of action and symptoms; 3rd, Its effects as seen in the dead body, and the mode of determining whether the poison, when found in the dead body, has been introduced before or after death; 4th, The treatment; and 5th, A critique on any important trials for poisoning, which illustrate the preceding investigations.

4. *Death by Asphyxia*, or stoppage of the respiration, namely—1. By smothering; 2. By strangling; 3. By Hanging; 4. By drowning. This subject is introduced with an account of the phenomena of death by asphyxia; the physiological cause of death; the appearances left in the dead body; and the mode of treatment in cases of suspended animation. The professor then treats of smothering, the various means of effecting it, and their several signs; next of strangling, the means of effecting it, and its signs; then of hanging, and its signs; and lastly, of drowning, and its signs and treatment. From this investigation he proceeds to notice the imitative signs in the dead body, of death by asphyxia, and the mode of distinguishing them from the real signs. After that, he considers the chief questions regarding death by asphyxia which occur in law courts—1. Whether, when a person is found killed by another, viz. strangling, hanging, drowning, it was the consequence of accident, of murder, or of suicide? 2. Whether, when a body is found with the marks of strangling, the person was strangled before or after death? 3. When a body is found hanging, whether did suspension precede or follow death, and how was death produced? 4. When a body is found in water, did it get there before or after death? if the latter, what was the cause of death?

5. *Death by Burning.*—Effects of heat on the living body—local and constitutional effects—signs on the dead body—spontaneous combustion and preternatural combustibility, whether they are possible, under what circumstances they occur, what is their cause? Effects of heat on the dead body, and medico-legal questions arising out of that subject?—*Appendix.* The *Coup de Soleil*, its mode of operation.

6. *Death by Cold.*—Mode of operation in causing death, the symptoms, varieties according to collateral circumstances, and signs in the dead body.

7. *Death by Lightning.*—The various modes in which lightning causes death, and the signs in the dead body.

8. *Death by Starvation.*—The symptoms and appearances in the dead body.

This concludes the first division of the course. It is followed by an Appendix, containing detailed directions on the mode of framing medico-legal reports, and of conducting medico-legal inspections, together with a Disquisition on the Nature of Medical Evidence.

II. The second division of the Course includes all disquisitions and questions regarding the structure, functions, and changes of the organs of generation. I first treat of the varieties to which the male organs of generation are exposed, and the changes which in the natural state they undergo in the progress of years, together with all questions regarding impotency. I then pass to the progressive changes of the female organs during life, and in the discharge of their proper functions, together with all medico-legal questions arising out of these changes.

Under this head are considered—1. The state of the female organs in their unimpregnated condition, and the characters of simple and violent defloration, followed by a medico-legal inquiry into the nature of the crime of rape, and the medical evidence by which it may be proved or disproved. 2. The changes which the organs undergo in conseqence of conception; signs of pregnancy, superfœtation, duration of pregnancy, signs of recent delivery, and causes whose effects imitate these signs; signs of recent delivery in the dead body; inquiry into the crime of procuring abortion, and the evidence by which it is established; various modes of bringing on abortion, internal as well as external. 3. Changes which the fœtus undergoes in the course of pregnancy, and particularly about the time when it is capable of outliving delivery; means of determining whether it is ripe or unripe, and the degree of its maturity; inquiry into the crimes of exposure of infants, concealment of pregnancy, and child-murder; the evidence by which they are substantiated, and the questions which they give rise to on trials. These questions are chiefly six:—1. Has the prisoner been recently delivered? 2. Has the child arrived at such a degree of maturity as to render it probable that it might have lived? 3. Was it the child of the prisoner? 4. Can she have been ignorant of her pregnancy and labour till after delivery, or till it was too late to call for assistance? 5. Was the child born alive or dead? 6. In either case, what was the cause of death? The discussion of these six questions occupies four lectures; it cannot be analyzed without too protracted a detail for this report. *Appendix.* Mode of inspecting the bodies of new-born children.

III. The third division of the Course respects all questions on the subject of *Disqualifications*, such as for legally disposing of property, for taking care of one's own person, for holding offices of trust, for criminal responsibility, for military service, for matrimony, for insuring life. This subject I consider under two heads—Disqualifications of the mind, and disqualifications of the body. The first of these includes all questions regarding insanity, which is considered as symptomatic, or a part of another disease, and idiopathic, or constituting a disease of itself; and the latter kind is treated as of two kinds, madness and idiocy. The second head, or disqualifications of the body, are considered under three sections:—1. Disqualification for military service, including an account of feigned diseases. 2. Disqualifications for marriage. 3. The diseases which disqualify for insurances on life, or entitle an insurance company to demand an additional premium.

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The second branch of medicine belonging to my professorship or medical police, I have not hitherto taught; but I have been preparing for a course of lectures, which I should commence whenever the other department becomes more popular.

The object of medical police is the preservation of the public health. The following are the subjects it embraces:—The salubrity of situations for houses, villages, and cities, and the means of improving their healthiness—The selection of proper articles for food and drink, and the means of detecting and preventing their adulteration—The influence of education and profession on the health, and the means of preventing their injurious effects—The mode of excluding and destroying contagious disorders—The regulations for the practice of medicine, surgery, and pharmacy—The erection, maintenance, and management of all public hospitals, for the poor, for children, for the sick and wounded, for soldiers and seamen, and for pregnant women.

In the course I have planned, I propose to form six divisions:—I shall *first* treat of the influence of education on the health; *secondly*, Of the influence of profession; *thirdly*, Of local situation; in the *fourth* place, I shall discuss the subject of contagion; *fifthly*, That of public establishments; and *lastly*, I shall treat of what may be called the police of medicine.

I have already prepared several lectures on the first head of the first division, namely, On the influence of food on the health, and the means of detecting and preventing its adulteration.

29*th September*, 1826. (Signed) R. Christison.

The course of Military Surgery embraces an extensive range of the most important surgical subjects, and especially those accidents and diseases to which soldiers and seamen are peculiarly exposed.

There are now three Classes taught by the Professor of Greek.

In the *Junior Greek Class*, the rudiments of the language are taught, and portions of the Greek Testament, of Xenophon's Cyropædia, Lucian's Dialogues, a few Odes of Anacreon, and part of the First Book of the Iliad, are read and analyzed. The students are examined on the first part of the Professor's Exercises and give up exercises once every week.

In the *Second* or *First Private Class*, extracts from Xenophon, Herodotus, Plato, with a portion of the Iliad, are read by the students, and they are rigorously examined upon every portion of the lessons. The second part of the professor's exercises is also read by the class. The students are required to give up, once every week, translations from Greek into English, and from English into Greek. A portion of these exercises is examined and corrected by the professor himself, who returns them to their respective authors, and they again are directed to examine the rest, and to give up a report to the professor in what manner they have been executed. Subjects for short essays are occasionally prescribed. These are examined by the professor himself, who makes his remarks upon them.

In the *Third* or *Second Private Class*, the higher authors are read, as Demosthenes, Thucydides, the tragic and comic poets, Theocritus, Pindar, &c. Exercises, consisting of translations from English into Greek prose and verse, are prescribed every week. They are examined and corrected in the same manner as those in the second class. Subjects for English and Greek essays are occasionally prescribed; and after examination, the best and most correct of them are read in the class-room in presence of the students.

Lectures are given twice in the week, on the Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Saturday lecture is at an extra hour, and was commenced by the present professor two years ago. The lectures on the Wednesdays are chiefly intended to be connected with the subjects read in the second and third classes. They consist, first, of observations on the nature and laws of epic poetry, with an analysis of and critical remarks on the Iliad of Homer—on eloquence—the history of that art among the ancients and moderns, and a critical analysis of Æschines's speech against Ctesiphon, and of Demosthenes for the Crown—on the origin, history, and nature of tragedy, and a critical analysis of several of the Greek plays. Second, on the antiquities and institutions of the Greeks, and on the Athenian and Lacedemonian constitution and government. Third, on the philosophy of the Greeks; with an account of the tenets and doctrines of the principal sects among them.

These Lectures are generally varied in the course of two Sessions, and are intended to prepare the Students for the Logic and Rhetoric Classes. The lectures given on the Saturdays, for the space of three months, are open to all the Students of Greek indiscriminately, and are entirely new in this University.

They consist of observations on General Grammar, on the Structure of the Greek and Latin Languages, with an Analysis on the terminations of Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs, and a comparison of them with those of the Sanscrit and Teutonic, with a view of ascertaining their origin, and illustrating the general principle of analogy which has regulated this part of the mechanism of human speech.

The Mathematical* Course is divided into three Classes, each of which generally occupies the attention of the students one year.

In the First Class are taught the Elements of Euclid, Plane Trigonometry, the Mensuratior of Surfaces, and of Heights and Distances.

The Second Class study Algebra, with its various applications, the Calculus of Sines, the Conic Sections, Solid Geometry, Spherical Trigonometry, Dialling, and as many more branches as can be overtaken in the course of the session.

In the Third Class some of the above branches are resumed and extended, but the main object is the Differential Calculus, or doctrine of Fluxions, with its applications.

The Lectures on Logic are divided into four parts. The first part consists of a view of Intellectual Philosophy, or a description of the faculties by which we acquire the elements of our knowledge, the laws which regulate their operation, and the imperfections to which they are liable, with hints for their improvement.

The second part comprehends the Theory of Evidence, and includes a view of Demonstrative

* *On the Table of the Commission.*—Account of the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, by Professor Wallace, presented 16th October, 1826.

Evidence, of the Evidence of Sense, Consciousness, Memory, Testimony, Experience, Analogy, Mixed Mathematics, and the Calculation of Chances.

The third part includes Reasoning, and explains—1st, Syllogistic Reasoning, with the various abridged modes of it in common use, and the Sophisms or Fallacious Reasonings connected with it; and—2nd, Inductive Reasoning, and a view of the *Prejudices* which are apt to mislead the mind.

The fourth part explains the Analytical and Synthetical *Method* of conducting our reasonings, as well as the Socratic and Controversial Method, and the Principles of Interpreting Written Documents.

The Course concludes with a view of the Theory of Language, or Principles of Universal Grammar.

The Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres was instituted in order to convert the Art of Criticism, which had hitherto rested on the authority of illustrious names and classical works, into a science, by referring the productions of genius in all the departments of elegant design to those operations and laws of our sensitive and intellectual nature, to which everything that aspires to please must be accommodated.

From the low state of grammatical instruction in this part of the island, and the local and provincial idioms prevalent in the works even of the learned, much of the professor's time was most profitably employed in minute remarks on the choice of words, the structure of sentences, and the errors or inadvertencies which obstructed the perspicuity of composition. The subject has since taken a higher range; and the present professor has laboured, in all the branches of his Course, to keep pace with the progress of improvement.

As the Class was appointed to be a practical School of Composition, as well as a separate department of Philosophical Instruction, the Professor gives out three distinct series of Exercises every year, directly relating to the subjects illustrated in the Lectures. In this part of his duty he has experienced some difficulty. Students attend the Class at those periods of their Philosophical or Theological course most convenient to themselves; and from the diversity in age and progress, it is expedient to leave room for the exercise of choice. In the last series of Exercises the subjects of the Prize Essays are given out; and there are occasional Public Readings of productions of superior merit.

The Professor of Moral Philosophy has not yet published any Synopsis or Prospectus; but at the commencement of each Session he delivers three Lectures, containing a full and minute analysis of his course.

An Historical Sketch is then given of the influence of moral Science on the well-being of States, on the Government, Legislation, Literature, and National Character.

The Nature and the Laws of the Inductive Philosophy, or Baconian Method, are then explained, and an attempt made to shew the difference of its instruments and results, when applied to physical and moral subjects.

The Lecturer proposes to inquire, *first*, into the nature of the Human Being; *secondly*, into the relations in which that Being is placed; *thirdly*, into the duties deduced from that nature and those relations; and, *fourthly*, into the means by which individuals and nations may promote and guard their virtue and their happiness.

Man is considered as a physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual being.

The influence of his Physical Structure on all his thoughts and feelings is illustrated and analyzed. The Appetites and the Senses are treated of, and a basis laid for the Theory of Perception.

Many distinguished Metaphysicians have represented the Mind as consisting of a great number of separate faculties. That doctrine is opposed, and an attempt made to simplify the action of the Mind.

The Mind is endowed with a perceptive and reproductive and an intellective faculty. It exists also in a state called Imagination, a peculiar combination of thought and feeling. This view is elucidated in a series of Lectures.

From the physical and intellectual nature of Man, the lecturer passes to the moral, and gives an account of all the most celebrated theories of ancient and modern times. In conclusion, he gives his own theory.

From these speculations and discussions on the nature of the moral sense, the moral faculty, the moral reason or conscience, the Lecturer leads his Students to the consideration of the Passions. Here a vast field of inquiry presents itself; and upwards of twenty lectures are allotted to the analysis of the Passions, their influence on virtue and happiness, their extraordinary combination in the same or different minds, and the various forms and characters they present in various states of social life.

Having thus treated of Man as a physical, intellectual, and moral being, the Lecturer concludes the first division of the Course by speaking of his spiritual nature. Here he treats of the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul.

In the second division of the Course, the Lecturer inquires into the relations in which the human being is placed; and in the third division into his duties. These two divisions are found to run into one. To his Creator he stands in the relation of a creature; and here, therefore, is the place of Natural Theology.

His relations to his fellow-creatures, and the duties belonging to those relations, appear from considering him as the member of a family, and as the subject of a state.

In treating of the duties man owes to his Maker, there is danger of trespassing on the province of the Theologian; and in treating of the duties man owes to man, there is danger of running at too great length into Practical Ethics. Therefore, in the first case, the lecturer confines himself to an elucidation of the argument *a priori* and *a posteriori* in proof of the being and attributes of the Deity—to a refutation of the reasonings of the Sceptics—the existence of evil—and the question of liberty and necessity; and in the other, without neglecting Practical Ethics, he directs his chief attention to the great metaphysical questions that have been debated concerning the grounds of moral obligation. All the chief systems of ancient and modern writers are made to pass in review—their merits and defects pointed out; and finally, the lecturer delivers his own opinion on that subject.

In the fourth division of the course, it is the object of the lecturer to explain the means by which individuals and nations may promote and guard their virtue and their happiness; and here he treats of the power of self-judgment, and of self-control, and of the due regulation and subordination of all the conflicting principles of human nature to the moral laws. With respect to states or communities, he endeavours to explain the origin of governments and societies, the causes which produce different forms of government, and to balance their advantages or disadvantages. He endeavours to trace the

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rise and progress, and to delineate the character of various institutions influential on the well-being of nations. The theory of Population, the Poor Laws, the Penal Laws, &c., come under review, and many subjects included under the comprehensive term Political Economy.

The Professor of Natural Philosophy distributes his course under twelve heads:—

1. Somatology, or the General Properties of Bodies.
2. Statics, or the Conditions of Equilibrium.
3. Phoronomics, or the Laws of Motion.
4. Physical Astronomy.
5. Mechanics.
6. Hydrostatics.
7. Hydrodynamics.
8. Pneumatics.
9. Photonomics, or the Doctrine of Light.
10. Pyronomics, or the Properties of Heat.
11. Magnetism.
12. Electricity.

In treating these subjects, he avails himself of every occasion to expound the abstract principles, and to throw light on the operations of nature and the practice of the arts. He follows strictly the method of induction, traces the progress of discovery, and having investigated the principles, he draws the great results, which he confirms and illustrates by the exhibition of numerous and choice experiments. The science of physics, however, has become so extensive, that he finds more difficulty every year in comprising the whole in a single course. To comply with custom, he is obliged to treat some of the subjects in a more concise way than their importance would demand.

Syllabus of Lectures on Natural History.

My course of lectures on Natural History embraces general and particular details and views in Meteorology, Hydrography, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, and Zoology. These subjects are discussed in the following order:—

I. Meteorology.

I. General Observations on the Atmosphere, and its particular Natural History, in the following order:—1. Pressure—2. Height—3. Form—4. Temperature, and as connected with it, general and particular observations on the effects of heat and cold on the physical and geographical distribution of plants and animals—5. Colour—6. Light—7. Transparency—8. Composition.

II. Atmospheric Meteors.

1. Aqueous Meteors, Evaporation, Dew, Fogs, Clouds, Rain, Sleet, Hail, Snow.

2. Luminous Meteors. *a.* Rainbow, Halo, Corona, Parhelion, Paraselene. *b.* Shadows, Looming, Fata Morgagna, Mirage. *c.* Luminous Arch, Aurora Borealis. *d.* Atmospherical Electricity, Thunder and Lightning, St. Elm's Fire or Castor and Pollux. *e.* Fire-balls, and the Stones that fall from the Heavens, Falling Stars, Zodiacal Light.

3. Winds in general—Force, Velocity, Direction, Trade-winds, Monsoon-winds, Sea and Land Breeze, Etesian-winds, Oonithian-winds. *b.* Squall, Hurricane, Typhoon, Tornado. *c.* Sirocco, Solano, Kamsin, Harmattan.

4. The Subterranean and Submarine Atmospheres.

5. Prognostications of the Weather from phenomena of the atmosphere, animals, plants, and minerals.

6. Climate. Climate in general—its different kinds, according to situation and latitude; its effects on animals, especially the human race, illustrated by a reference to the distribution of man, and the characters of many diseases.

Authors noticed.

II. Hydrography.

Observations on the importance of Water in the economy of nature, and to mankind: then detailed descriptions and histories of water in its various states, conditions, and situations, in the following order:—

A. *Ocean.*

* 1. Colour—2. Temperature—3. Luminousness—4. Depth—5. Level—6. Saltness—7. Sea Ice.

* * 8. Motions. *a.* Motion of the Waves. *b.* Motion from east to west between the Tropics, including descriptions of the Gulph Stream and other great currents connected with the great equinoctial current—upper and under currents, &c.—*c.* Whirlpools—*d.* Tides, their phenomena and history. Observations on oceanic scenery and climate, and effects on man.

B. *Springs.*

1. Different kinds of Springs, viz. temporary, perennial, intermittent, periodical, spouting—2. Magnitude—3. Temperature, including account of cold, warm and hot Springs—4. Colour—5. Geognostical Situation—6. Estimate of the annual quantity of mineral matter brought from the interior of the earth by springs, and deposited by them on its surface—7. Constituent Parts—8. Medicinal Springs—9. Theory of Springs.

C. *Lakes.*

1. Different kinds of Lakes—2. Magnitude—3. Depth—4. Temperature—5. Colour—6. Occultation—7. Agitations—8. Water of Lakes, according to which they are divided into fresh water, salt water, alkaline lakes, &c.—9. Formation of Lakes—10. Emptying of Lakes by natural means—11. On Lake Scenery and Climate, and their effects.

D. *Rivers.*

1. Different Classes—2. Direction—3. Fall—4. Velocity—5. Eddies, Freshes, Bore—6. Beds of Rivers—7. Inundations—8. Occultations—9. Magnitude—10. Temperature—11. Cascades—12. Water, its varieties and composition—13. River Scenery and Climate, and their effects.

III. Mineralogy.

This branch of Natural History, which makes us acquainted with the various natural and economical relations of Simple Minerals, is treated in the following manner:—

1. Explanation of the Language of Mineralogy. My Treatise on the Characters of Minerals as text-book.

2. History and account of the Systems of Mineralogy.

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3. Description of Simple Minerals, according to the system of my printed works, viz. Manual of Mineralogy, System of Mineralogy, 3 vols.

4. Their various uses in medicine, agriculture, the arts, &c., and in the economy of nature.

5. Physical and Geographical Distribution of Minerals.

IV. Geology.

This branch of Natural History treats of the Structure and Composition of the solid mass of the Earth, and also considers its mode of Formation. The general Cosmical Properties of the Globe, it-connection with the Planetary System, and that of the Universe, are also subjects of interesting diss cussion in my Geological Lectures. The following is the order of the Lectures:—

1. Account of the Physiognomy of the Earth, including descriptions of High Lands and Low Lands, Plains, Groups of Mountains, Chains of Mountains, and Single Mountains—of the different kinds of Valleys, and of the Inequalities of the Submarine Land.

2. Account of the different kinds of Structure observable in the solid mass of the Earth.

3. On the Materials of which Mountain Rocks are composed.

4. Description of the Different Classes of Mountain Rocks, beginning with the deepest seated or oldest, and terminating with the uppermost or newest.

5. Description of the Species of Mountain Rocks, their various natural relations, and their use in the economy of nature and to mankind.

6. On Veins, and as connected with this subject; details in regard to the distribution of Metalliferous Minerals.

7. The Phenomena and Effects of Volcanoes.

8. Descriptions and Arrangement of Soils, or those loose superficial matters that cover the solid strata, and in which plants grow, and many animals live.

9. On Fossil Organic Remains, especially their Geognostical Distribution in the Crust of the Earth, and the connection by their distribution with the state of the Earth during the different periods of its formation.

10. On the Shape, Magnitude, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism of the Earth.

11. On the Formation of Mountains, Valleys and Plains, in reference to the various Phenomena exhibited by the Earth's Physiognomy.

12. Theory of the Earth, as deduced from the facts and views in the previous part of the Course.

13. On the Deluge and Age of the World.

14. On the Earth, as a Member of the Planetary System—Comparison of its Form, Magnitude, Surface, Light, Atmosphere, and Changes, with those which have been observed in other parts of the Planetary System, especially in the Moon and Sun.

15. On the Planetary System, as forming a part of the Milky Way—of the Connection of the Via Lactea, with other similarly constructed parts of the Sideral System, and of the connection of these with the grand framework of the Universe.

a. On the Geognostical Structure of Scotland, England, and Ireland—*b.* Modes employed in searching for useful Minerals—*c.* Mode of conducting Mineral Surveys, and of constructing Geognostical Sections and Maps.

V. Botany.

In the view of Botany given in this Course, the attention is principally directed to those general details and views which are connected with and illustrative of the other departments of Natural History. It is treated in the following order:—

1. General Account of the Structure and Physiology of Plants.

2. On the Physical and Geographical Distribution of Plants over the Globe.

3. On the Fossil Plants met with in rock formations of different descriptions.

4. Comparison of the present Distribution of Plants, with that exhibited in the Fossil Plants.

5. Deductions illustrative of the Gradual Change in the Heat of the Earth, and of alteration in its Climate, as disclosed by the facts in the Physical and Geographical Distribution of Living and Fossil Plants.

6. On the Connection of the Geography of Plants with the Political and Moral History of Man.

7. On the influence which the Phenomena of Vegetation exercises on the Taste and Imagination of Nations.

8 On those grand general relations of the Vegetable Kingdom, which stand in connection with the Animal and Mineral Kingdoms.

VI. Zoology.

This branch of Natural History is considered in the following order. After explaining the systems of arrangement proposed by Zoologists, and stating my own method, I then proceed to treat of the different Classes of Animals, beginning with those which have the most perfect structure, and concluding our Zoological Descriptions and Histories with an account of the least perfect or most simple animals.

As the Human Species stands apart from all the other Animals of the Zoological System we begin with the

Natural History of Man.

1. General view of the Structure of Man.

2. Physiological relations of Man.

3. Man traced through his first period of existence, or from his Monadal State, to the period of his birth.

4. Characters by which Man is distinguished from the lower animals.

5. Division into Male and Female—the general and particular characters of each.

6. There is but one species of Man.

7. The Species Man is divided into Races, Sub-races, Kinds, Families and Varieties. These defined and described.

8. Man considered as to Colour, Stature, Size, Strength, Longevity.

9. Man traced from the period of his birth through the different stages of his second existence, until his career terminates in this Planet.

10. Geographical Distribution of Man.

11. Physical Distribution of Man.

12. Population of the Globe.

13. Age of Man—1. Historically considered—2. Geologically considered.

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Animals divided into Vertebrate and Invertebrate.

* Vertebrata.

Class I. Mammalia.—Including Quadrupeds and Cetaceous Animals. 1. Osseous System—2. Muscular System—3. Circulating System—4. Respiratory System—5. Digestive System—6. Urinary System—7. Generative System—8. Organs of the Senses—9. Nervous System—10. Cutaneous System, its varieties and kinds—11. Organs of Locomotion—12. Generation—13. Hybrids—14. Hybernation—15. Longevity—16. Number—17. Uses in the Economy of Nature—18. Migrations—19. Geographical and Physical distribution—20. Domestication—21. Dietetical uses—22. Diseases.

Account of the Characters used in the description, arrangement, and determination of Species.

Then follows an account of the Orders, Genera, and Species, as far as it is necessary for the Student.

Description and History of the different Species of Fossil Mammalia.

Class II. Aves.—1. Osseous System—2. Muscular System—3. Circulating System—4. Respiratory System—5. Digestive System—6. Urinary System—7. Generative System—8. Organs of the Senses—9. Nervous System—10. Cutaneous System—11. Organs of Locomotion—12. Generation—13. Hybrides—14. Hybernation—15. Longevity—16. Number—17. Nidification—18. Pairing—19. Geographical and Physical Distribution—20. Uses in the Economy of Nature—21. Domestication—22. Dietetical Uses—23. Diseases.

I. Account of the Characters used in the description, arrangement, and determination of Species.
II. Account of the Orders, Genera, and Species, as far as is necessary for the Student.
III. Description and History of the Genera and Species of Fossil Birds.

Class III. Amphibia.—1. Osseous System—2. Muscular System—3. Circulating System—4. Respiratory System—5. Digestive System—6. Urinary System—7. Generative System—8. Organs of the Senses—9. Nervous System—10. Cutaneous System—11. Organs of Locomotion—12. Generation. 13. Hybernation—14. Longevity—15. Number—16. Geographical and Physical Distribution—17. Dietetical Uses—18. Uses in the Economy of Nature.

I. Account of the Characters used in the description, arrangement, and determination of Species.
II. Account of the Orders, Genera, and Species, as far as is necessary for the Student.
III. Description and History of the Genera and Species of Fossil Amphibia.

Class IV. Pisces.—1. Osseous System—2. Muscular System—3. Circulating System—4. Respiratory System—5. Digestive System—6. Urinary System—7. Generative System—8. Organs of the Senses—9. Nervous System—10. Cutaneous System, its kinds and varieties—11. Organs of Locomotion—12. Organs of Reproduction—13. Electrical Organs—14. Longevity—15. Number—16. Physical and Geographical Distribution—17. Migrations—18. Uses in the Economy of Nature—19. Domestication—20. Dietetical Uses—21. Diseases.

I. Account of the Characters used in the description, arrangement, and determination of Species.
II. Account of Orders, Genera, and Species, as far as is requisite for the Student.
III. Description and History of Fossil Fishes.

* * Avertebrata.

Class I. Mollusca.—1. Cutaneous System, with Account of the mode of Formation of shells—2. Muscular System—3. Circulating System—4. Digestive System—5. Respiratory System—6. Generative System—7. Organs of the Senses—8. Nervous System—9. Organs of Locomotion—10. Number—11. Physical and Geographical Distribution—12. Uses in the Economy of Nature—13. Domestication—14. Dietetical Uses.

I. Account of the Characters used in the description, arrangement, and determination of Species.
II. Account of the Orders, Genera, and Species, in as far as is necessary for the student
III. Description and History of Fossil Mollusca.

II. Insecta.—1. Cutaneous System—2. Muscular System—3. Circulating System—4. Respiratory System—5. Digestive System—6. Generative System—7. Organs of the Senses—8. Nervous System—9. Organs of Locomotion—10. Number—11. Longevity—12. States of Insects—13. Societies—14. Noises—15. Luminosity—16. Hybernation—17. Instincts—18. Geographical and Physical Distribution—19. Uses in the Economy of Nature—20. Domestication—21. Dietetical Uses—22. Diseases—23. Diseases in Man and other Animals, also in Plants, occasioned by Insects.

I. Account of Characters used in the description, arrangement, and determination of Species.
II. Account of Orders, Genera, and Species, as far as is necessary for the student.
III. Description and History of Fossil Insects.

III. Arachnidæ.—1. Form and Structure—2. Functions—3. Geographical and Physical Distribution—4. Instincts—5. Food.

I. Account of Characters used in the description, arrangement, and determination of Species.
II. Account of Orders, Genera, and Species, as far as is necessary for the student.
III. Description and History of Fossil Arachnidæ.

IV. Crustacea.—1. Form and Structure—2. Functions—3. Geographical and Physical Distribution—4. Instinct—5. Food—6. Relation of the Sexes—7. Dietetical Uses.

I. Account of Characters used in the description, arrangement, and determination of Species.
II. Account of the Order, Genera, and Species, as far as is necessary for the student.
III. Description and History of Fossil Crustacea.

V. Radiaria.—1. Form and Structure—2. Functions—3. Geographical Distribution—4. Instincts—5. Food.

I. Account of Characters used in the description, arrangement, and determination of Species.
II. Account of the Orders, Genera, and Species, as far as is necessary for the student.
III. Description and History of Fossil Radiaria.

VI. Annularia.—1. Form and Structure—2. Functions—3. Geographical and Physical Distribution.

I. Account of Characters used in the description, arrangement, and determination of Species.
II. Account of Orders, Genera, and Species, as far as is necessary for the student.
III. Description and History of Fossil Annularia.

VII. Enthelmintha.—1. Form and Structure—2. Functions—3. Distribution—4. Food—5. Their connection with Diseases in Man and other Animals.

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I. Account of Characters used in the description, arrangement, and determination of Species.
II. Account of the Orders, Genera, and Species, as far as is necessary for the student.

VIII. Protozoa.—1. Form and Structure—2. Functions—3. Geographical and Physical Distribution—4. Uses and Importance in the Economy of Nature.

I. Account of Characters used in the description, arrangement, and determination of Species.
II. Account of the Orders, Genera, and Species, as far as is necessary for the student.
III. Description and History of Fossil Protozoa.

PHILOSOPHY OF ZOOLOGY.

1. Origin of the Species of Animals.
2. Their different Modes of Generation, stated with the view of illustrating the Theory of Generation in the Animal Kingdom in general.
3. The Growth of Animals.
4. The Decay and Death of Animals.
5. Duration of Animals.
6. Migrations of Animals.
7. Number of Animals.
8. Instinct in general.
9. Hybernation.
10. Distribution of Animals, both physical and geographical, over the surface of the earth, in the waters of the ocean, in lakes and rivers, and in the air of the atmosphere.
11. The various Revolutions or Changes the Animal World has experienced, from its first creation to the present time.
12. The Connection of the Animal with the Vegetable Kingdom.
13. The Connection of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms with the Mineral Kingdom.
14. *Lastly*, The mutual relations that exist amongst all the objects of nature, and those general laws that appear to be common to the whole.

CONCLUSION.

1. Instructions and Demonstrations as to the mode of collecting, preserving, transporting, and arranging objects of Natural History.
2. Collecting of objects of Natural History strongly recommended.
3. Advantages of Travelling.
4. Books in different branches of Natural History recommended.
5. Plans for future Study in Natural History pointed out and explained.

MEMORANDUM.

The progress of the pupils in their studies, is ascertained by conversations in the museum, and by written optional exercises. The professor, still further to secure the attention of the students, and also to afford them the means of becoming practically acquainted with many of the subjects explained during the course of the lectures, makes along with them frequent excursions into the neighbouring districts; and when circumstances allow of it, even to distant parts of the country. These walking and sailing excursions form a peculiar and most useful part of the system followed in the Natural History Class. Although the professor is generally accompanied in his expeditions by the greater number of his pupils, no confusion arises; on the contrary, the information is equally shared by all, and a universal feeling of satisfaction and delight is the constant result of these peripatetic excursions.

ROBERT JAMESON,
Regius Professor of Natural History.

Extracts from the Return of the Professor of Agriculture.

"The Class for Agriculture was instituted by the late William Pulteney (afterwards Sir William Pulteney, Bart.) with the consent and approbation of the Town Council of Edinburgh, and I was admitted professor in 1790. The class was attached to the Faculty of Arts by the Senatus."

"The subjects of the course of study embrace all that relate to agriculture and the management of live stock, with various discussions relating to rural economy. The whole is tried to be completed in one course, but being very extensive, the subjects are in different seasons treated at different lengths—some on crops in agriculture being fuller one season, and others on live stock, &c., fuller in another season. All, to the length possible, are touched on, and the course has often included 140 hours of lecturing, seldom less than 130."

"The salary of the Class for Agriculture, &c., is 50*l.*, from 1250*l.* given by the late Sir William Pulteney, Bart."

"The fees were fixed as a *minimum* at one guinea, leaving those who chose to give more. Two or three guineas were generally given unasked; and in 1812, they were made by the town council four guineas. Ever since they have been four guineas, but not more. (I left students to give what they chose, but never took more than four guineas.) No other fees were asked or given with my knowledge or consent, excepting something to the library. I paid Mr. Wilson for the coal fires, and the students for such were not charged anything."

"All farm servants and young students in divinity, when I knew the attendants to be such, were made welcome to tickets without any payment to myself; and when they paid nothing, I did not think it of moment to return their names to the librarian."

"During thirty-five years I have delivered thirty-one or thirty-two courses, having had several summer courses and winter courses in the same year, and having of late had no summer courses, and in alternate years only winter ones. The reasons for the less frequency have been my unavoidable calls to London in spring on entail exchanges and sales, and other bills before Parliament, and the number of students having become smaller, since agriculture became less flourishing than in former years.

"No preliminary course of study is ordered or deemed requisite. But I have generally wished the students to have attended chemistry, botany, natural history, and mechanical or natural philosophy, *before* coming to the class for agriculture; and many students have taken my advice, and delayed a year

for attending them, particularly the two first-mentioned classes, and all who did so were thankful for my advice to them."

"The lectures are delivered at three, P. M. No examinations of the students; but they have been asked to write on any subject they heard discussed by me, or thought connected with the subject, and I have gotten many good papers; the general nature of which I afterwards mentioned to the class, with any remarks which I deemed requisite. Instead of examining the students, I begged the favour of them asking of me any thing they were at a loss about, and many of them obliged me by doing that very frankly."

"There are no prizes and no funds for prizes mortified, as far as I can state from memory."

"I once had 73 students; for 10 years, 52; for 10 years, 41; and for the last 10, about 30, or a few more who paid fees.

(Signed) "A. COVENTRY."

Return by the Town Council.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL IN REGARD TO PROPOSED CHAIR OF SURGERY.

Act of Council appointing Dr. Monro to be Professor of Medicine, Anatomy, and Surgery.

Edinburgh, 16th *July*, 1777.

16 July, 1777. The Council having heard read the representation and petition of Dr. Monro, with concurrence of the Principal and all the medical professors of the University, setting furth, that near sixty years ago the magistrates of Edinburgh appointed professors to teach the several branches of medicine, on the plan of the then most celebrated University of Leyden; that in that year 1720, his father was elected Professor of Anatomy, and he, in imitation of the practice at Leyden, then taught, and from that time continued to teach, yearly, anatomy and surgery, in one connected course of demonstrations and lectures, and was universally considered as professor of both branches; that in the year 1754, he was appointed his father's colleague and successor, and from the year 1759 had conducted the whole course of lectures, and assisted and continued to adopt the general plan pursued by his father, comprehending surgery with anatomy; that the teaching surgery has been understood to belong to his office, yet the commission granted to him and his father as joint Professors of Anatomy, makes no mention of surgery, probably resulting from the supposition that it was comprehended under that of anatomy,—and hoping that the magistrates would grant him a new commission, expressly bearing him to be Professor of Medicine, and particularly of Anatomy and Surgery: which being considered by the magistrates and council, and being highly sensible of the great merit of Dr. Monro, and the singular use he has been of to this University, they unanimously elect Dr. Alexander Monro to be Professor of Medicine, and particularly of Anatomy and Surgery, in this University, and that *ad vitam aut culpam*, and appoint their clerks to make out his commission accordingly; but reserve power to the Council and their successors in office to separate the offices of Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at any time after the decease of the said Dr. Alexander Monro, if they shall find it proper, or for the interest of the University, to do so.

Excerpt from Appointment of Drs. Monro, Senior and Junior, as Professors of Anatomy, &c.

Edinburgh, 14*th November*, 1798.

14 November, 1798. All which being taken under consideration, the Council rescinded the aforesaid act of Council, in so far only as respects the appointment of Dr. Alexander Monro, junior, but confirms the said act of Council in other respects, as tending to the getting a greater choice of candidates upon a vacancy; and the Council, in this instance, elect, nominate, and appoint Dr. Alexander Monro, senior, and his son Dr. Alexander Monro, junior, to be joint Professors of Medicine, Anatomy, and Surgery, in the College of Edinburgh, *ad vitam aut culpam*, with the benefit of survivancy to the longest liver, upon the conditions following, viz.—

Primo, That the said Dr. Alexander Monro, senior, or Dr. Alexander Monro, junior, or one or either of them, shall officiate and give regular lectures as formerly, at the usual stated times in the year.

Secondly, It is hereby declared, that the saids Dr. Alexander Monro, senior, and Dr. Alexander Monro, junior, and the survivor of them, shall be subjected and liable to such rules and regulations as the magistrates and council have already made, or may hereafter make, with respect to the said office; hereby giving, granting, and disponing to them, or survivor of them, the fees and emoluments appertaining to the said office; and appointed the clerks to extend a commission in favour of Dr. Monro, senior, and Dr. Monro, junior, in the terms before mentioned.

Report by the College Committee, and Deliverance of Council, regarding the Teaching of Surgery.

Edinburgh, 4*th September*, 1827.

4 September, 1827. The Council, on the 7th of February, remitted to the College Committee, to inquire and report as to the propriety of separating the teaching of surgery from that of anatomy, both these branches of medical instruction being at present taught in the University by the same professor.

The College Committee, in compliance with this remit, have carefully considered this important subject, have consulted the records of the Council relating to the first erection of the Anatomical Chair, and the subsequent changes in its constitution, of which the conjunction of surgery with anatomy in one professorship is the most important.

From the consideration of these documents, from the practice of other medical schools, and from the recorded opinions of professional men who have directed their attention to the subject of medical education, your Committee feel justified in stating, as their opinion,—

1st. That anatomy and surgery each afford ample employment for a separate professor, and that the conjunction of these two important branches must be injurious to the usefulness of the teacher, the interests of the student, and to the advancement of medical science.

It is universally admitted that anatomy, as the basis of medical knowledge, requires the undivided attention of its professor or teacher; and it is not less apparent that surgery, from its extent and importance as a branch of medical science, demands a full and separate course of instruction.

2nd. That different qualifications are necessary for the successful teaching of these respective

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branches, more especially of surgery, the principles and practice of which can only be successfully taught by one engaged in its exercise as a practitioner.

From these considerations, your Committee would have deemed it their duty to have recommended the immediate separation of the teaching of surgery from that of anatomy, and the erection of a separate professorship of surgery in the University, had there been no ambiguity in the import of the commission granted to the present Professor of Anatomy, the clause appended to the commission granted to Dr. Monro, the father, in 1777, " reserving to the council, and their successors in office, the " power to separate the offices of professor of anatomy and surgery, at any time after the decease of the " said Alexander Monro, if they shall find it for the interest of the University to do so," not having been repeated in the joint commission granted to Drs. Monro, senior and junior, in 1798.

But your Committee are decidedly of opinion that the council, as patrons of the University, and deeply interested in its welfare and public utility, should now resolve that they will avail themselves of the first opportunity that offers itself, to disjoin the class of anatomy from that of surgery, and to erect a professorship of surgery in the University.

The Committee further recommend, that if the council shall approve of this resolution, the Act of council following thereon shall be communicated to the Royal Commission for visiting the Universities in Scotland.

(Signed) Adam Luke, *Preses.*

Council's Deliverance.

12th September, 1827.

12 September, 1827. The magistrates and council having resumed consideration of this report, approved of the same, and resolved in terms thereof; and in the view of carrying this resolution into effect, they appointed the Lord Provost, the First Bailie, Dean of Guild, and Convener, to confer with Dr. Monro, in order to communicate to him the views of the town council, and to ascertain how far the doctor was disposed to concur in the views of the council.

Minute of Council about proposed Surgery Chair.

Edinburgh, Nov. 7, 1827.

7 November, 1827. Read the following report by the committee appointed to confer with Dr. Alexander Monro, as to the propriety of erecting a separate professorship of surgery:—" Report by the Committee appointed by " the Council to meet with Dr. Monro, on the subject of separating the teaching of Surgery from that " of Anatomy in the University.—In consequence of the remit from the council to the Lord Provost, " Bailie Brown, and Convener Sawers, to meet with Dr. Monro, on the subject of separating the " teaching of surgery from anatomy, and carrying on the former as a distinct class, under a separate " professor, they appointed a meeting with Dr. Monro, and sent him a copy of the minute of council " on the subject to consider. They accordingly met, and stated fully to the doctor the advantages " which they considered would result to surgery, and medicinal science in general, and to this univer- " sity, by carrying on the study of surgery under a separate and distinct course of lectures, instead of " continuing to blend them with the course on anatomy; and that they believed they are borne out in " that opinion by the concurring testimony and experience of those persons who are best able to form " correct views on the subject. The doctor stated, he considered the two branches of study to be so " intimately connected, that it would be improper to disjoin them; moreover, that his lectures were all " formed upon the principle of combining the study of them, and that he had always made surgery form " a prominent part of his lectures, and of his operations upon the subjects on which he lectured;— " that he had a very extensive and expensive set of instruments, for the purpose of illustrating these " lectures: and that he considered it would materially injure his character and interests as a professor, " to consent to any separation of them." (Signed) " W. Trotter, *Lord Provost.*"—" We " think it right to add, that we requested Dr. Monro to state to the council in writing, at his earliest " convenience, any objections he had to the proposed measures." (Initialled) " W. T." (Dated) " *Edinburgh*, 28*th September*, 1827."——The magistrates and council directed a copy of the foregoing report to be transmitted to Dr. Monro, with a request that he would take the trouble to put together in writing, the remarks which he may have to make on the proposed change, and that with his earliest convenience.

Letter from Dr. Monro, in regard to proposed Surgery Chair.

Edinburgh, 7th December, 1827.

7 December, 1827. Sir,—I received your letter of the 29th November last, in which you call my attention to your letter of the 9th November, transmitting the copy of a Report by the committee of council of the 28th September last, regarding the mode of teaching surgery in the university—and requesting that I would put in writing any remarks which I might have to make on the proposed change; and you add, that the magistrates and council will consider themselves entitled to hold, that I admit the accuracy of the statements contained in the Report alluded to, unless I transmit to you the observations which you require.

Such a demand as this I was little prepared to expect; because you will find, in the Report alluded to in your letter, that there is engrossed a part of the answer which I made to the committee.

You will see, from the Commissions recorded in the council-books, that I hold an unqualified commission, *ad vitam aut culpam*, as professor of surgery as well as of anatomy.

Since my appointment, I have given lectures on both these branches, and the number of my pupils has considerably increased for the last ten years.

No one, I apprehend, can be entitled to interfere with, or dispose of the professorship, which I hold for life, under the commission which I had the honour to receive from the town-council, without my authority or consent; and as such consent has never yet been asked, it appears to be premature, to enter upon the discussion of the question brought forward in the Report, or to call upon me to furnish any remarks on the expediency or inexpediency of the proposed separation of the professorship of surgery from that of anatomy. It will be time enough to do so when a vacancy occurs.

Your obedient servant, (Signed) Alex. Monro.

David Beatson, Esq., *Council-Chamber, Edinburgh.*

Order XV*.—Information as to the Reasons for changing the Title of the Class of which Sir William Hamilton is Professor.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The Secretary of the University of Edinburgh has been unable to procure any information as to the reason for the change alluded to; but historically he has ascertained the following facts:— 23 October, 1826.

1. The first professor was Mr. Charles Mackay, who was appointed 28th August, 1719, and is styled Professor of *Universal* History. He is enjoined "to give lectures upon the History of Scotland in particular, and upon the Roman, Greek, and British Antiquities."

2. The next professor is Mr. William Wallace, appointed December 23, 1754. He is styled Professor of *Universal Civil* History, and Greek and Roman Antiquities.

3. The denomination of all the subsequent professors is the same, with the exception of Sir William Hamilton, who is styled Professor of *Civil* History, and Greek and Roman Antiquities; but the reason for this change, whether it arose from a clerical omission, or was intentional, does not appear.

Andrew Duncan, Jun.

College of Edinburgh, Oct. 23, 1826. *Sec. Un. Ed.*

Order XVI.—A Return of the Professorships in the College of Edinburgh, under which no Duty is performed, and no Lectures delivered; of the Salary or Emoluments, if any, attached thereto; and the Period when the Duty of the Class was discontinued.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

ON THE TABLE OF THE COMMISSION.

Commission to Dr. Robert Blair, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, 28th September, 1785. 28 September, 1785.

1st. Practical Astronomy.—The salary of this Chair is 100*l.* a-year. The Professor has never lectured, for which he has assigned as a reason, that there is no observatory.

2nd. Public Law.—The salary is 280*l.* or 290*l.* a-year. The present incumbent has not delivered any lectures on public law. His predecessor gave a course of lectures in the year 1780 or 1781: but the study of that branch of law having fallen into neglect, he gave it up; and though in 1795 he resumed the subject, yet the result being the same, he, after giving a few lectures, desisted, so that there has been no regular course for about forty-six years.

Order XVII.—Is there any, and what general Course of Study, or Order, for the Attendance of Classes, prescribed for Students entering at the College of Edinburgh?—See Order XXXIII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.)—There is no general course of study or order for the attendance of classes prescribed for students entering at the said college. But the attendance upon certain classes is necessary for certain professions, or acquiring certain academical degrees.

The course of preparatory study for those who are to become students of divinity, is fixed by the laws of the General Assembly. They must attend the Greek, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy classes four years, and each of these classes must be attended during a separate session. When they become students of divinity, they must attend three years regularly, and one occasionally; or two years regularly and three occasionally; or one regularly and five occasionally. No academical regulation on the subject.

The Society of Writers to the Signet require their apprentices to attend two classes, one of which shall be Humanity, before entering into indentures; and they require them to attend three courses of law, one of which shall be conveyancing, before being received on trial.

The courses of study for acquiring academical degrees are mentioned in return to Order XXXIII.

(2.)—Copy of the Regulations of the General Assembly with respect to Attendance at Divinity Hall.

Edinburgh, May 31, 1813.—*Sess. ult.*

The Report of the Committee appointed to class returns to overtures was produced and read; and now, finding that there is a majority of Presbyteries approving of the overtures anent licensing of probationers, the General Assembly did, and hereby do enact the said overture into a standing law of the Church. 31 May, 1813.

Act respecting the Licensing of Probationers.

The General Assembly having taken under their serious consideration the great danger to which the interests of religion and of this church may be exposed, by licensing any to preach the Gospel who are not duly qualified for that important trust, do hereby enact and ordain, that in all time coming the following regulations shall be strictly observed:—

I. It is hereby enacted, that no student shall be entered upon the roll of any professor of divinity, unless he shall produce to the said professor a certificate from the minister of the parish in which he has his usual residence; or in his absence, or during a vacancy in said parish, from some neighbouring minister, bearing, that his character is suitable to his views; together with a diploma of Master of Arts, or certificates from the several professors of philosophy under whom he had studied, from which it may be clearly ascertained that in some university or universities he had gone through a full course of philosophy in some winter sessions of college preceding that in which the certificates are produced.

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31 May, 1813.

II. The General Assembly do likewise hereby ordain, that all students who have been enrolled by professors of divinity, in the manner prescribed by this act, shall continue to prosecute the study of divinity for the term of six sessions; provided always, that if any student hath given regular attendance in the Divinity Hall,* during three sessions, his course shall be considered as completed in four sessions; and that if he hath given regular attendance in the Hall during two sessions, his course shall be considered as completed in five sessions. And the Assembly do further ordain, that in each of these cases, students shall be enrolled by the professors during the several sessions of their respective courses, and deliver in the Divinity Hall, in the manner hereinafter provided, an exegesis in Latin on some controverted head in divinity, a homily in English, an exercise and addition, a lecture on some large portion of Scripture, and a popular sermon, together with such other exercises as the Professors shall think proper to prescribe. And the Assembly further enact and declare, that a student is entitled to apply to the Professor for his certificates, that he may be proposed for trials, and that the preliminary steps may be taken by the Presbytery, during the currency of the last session of his course, as above described; with this limitation, that if the said last session is to be claimed as a session of regular attendance, he shall, toward the conclusion thereof, obtain a new certificate of his attendance during its currency, and produce the same to the Presbytery or Synod.

III. Professors of Divinity are required to attend, as much as circumstances may permit, to the conduct of such students as are under their care; and, as far as they find it practicable, to insist that every student shall deliver his first discourse some time during his second session at the latest, and the remainder of his discourses at such periods as may enable him to deliver the whole of them before the end of January of the last session of his course.

IV. When a student is proposed to any presbytery, in order to be taken upon trials, the presbytery shall be alone, and the motion for that purpose shall lie upon the table till their next ordinary meeting. In the mean time, the presbytery shall appoint the member by whom the student has been proposed to lay before the said meeting the certificate or certificates in favour of the student that are specified in the third paragraph of the fifth section of this act, to desire him to attend the same, and to inform him that, previously to the meeting, he ought, as far as circumstances may permit, to wait on such ministers of the presbytery as have not formerly had an opportunity of conversing with him in private.

V. When the time appointed for considering the motion is arrived, the presbytery shall strictly observe the following regulations:—

1st. The presbytery shall be alone while they are employed in discussing the several preliminaries respecting students who are proposed for trials.

2nd. They shall require satisfying evidence, that every student who is proposed for that purpose has completed the twenty-first year of his age.

3rd. No student shall be admitted to trial unless he produces to the presbytery a certificate or certificates from the professor or professors of divinity under whose tuition he hath studied, bearing that he hath prosecuted his studies and delivered his discourses in the manner prescribed by this act; and that his conduct, as far as it consists with the knowledge of the said professor or professors, has been in every respect suitable to his views in life. And the General Assembly do likewise hereby enact, that the presbytery shall record, at full length, the said certificate or certificates in their minutes; and it is hereby enacted and declared, that the student, having lodged such certificate or certificates, shall be entitled to obtain extracts of the same, if demanded.

4th. No presbytery shall receive any student upon trials unless they are satisfied that he is of good report, sound in his principles, pious, sober, grave, and prudent in his behaviour; of a peaceable disposition, and well affected to the happy establishment of this kingdom, both in church and state; and that the presbytery may proceed with all due caution in a matter of such peculiar importance, they shall not agree to the motion in behalf of the student, unless his residence, during the year preceding, has been chiefly within their bounds, or he shall produce sufficient testimonials from the presbytery in whose bounds his residence has chiefly been during that term, bearing that his character is such as has been described in the immediately preceding sentence of this paragraph, and recommending him in those respects to the presbytery before whom the proposal is made, as a proper person to be entered upon trials.

5th. The presbytery shall not agree to the motion in favour of the student, unless they are satisfied that he has made a competent degree of proficiency in those several branches of knowledge which are necessary to enable him to be an useful preacher of the gospel; and the General Assembly ordain, that the presbytery, in order to procure full information in this respect, shall examine the student strictly and privately on his knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and of Philosophy and Theology.

6th. If, after these preliminary steps have been taken, the presbytery shall be of opinion, that the student is duly qualified in these several particulars, they shall record this opinion in their minutes, and order their clerk to write letters to the several presbyteries within the bounds of the provincial synod two calendar months at least before the meeting of the same, informing them of the presbytery's intention to take the student upon public trials; and bearing, that the certificate or certificates in his favour, which are required by this act, have been regularly laid before them; but it is hereby provided, that within the bounds of such synods as meet only once a-year, a student may be entitled to have these circular letters written half a year sooner than would be otherwise competent.

VI. The General Assembly do likewise hereby enact and declare, that at the request of the student, it shall be competent to any presbytery to transfer the receiving of the public trials, or any parts thereof, certifying to the presbytery to which the transference is to be made, that the various preliminary steps have been taken according to the directions of this act; and that such parts of the public and private trials as have been already gone through have been received with approbation.

VII. If a student have studied, either in whole or in part, in Protestant Universities, which are not within the bounds of this church, he shall, when he is proposed to any presbytery for trials, be required to produce satisfying testimonials from the professors of divinity in said universities; and the time which these professors shall certify to have been employed by him in studying divinity under their tuition, shall be computed in the same manner as if he had prosecuted his studies in any of the universities within the bounds of this church: but it is hereby provided, that no student in such circumstances shall be admitted even to those private trials, which are appointed to be taken before the writing of the circular letters, sooner than six calendar months after his arrival in Scotland.

VIII. The General Assembly ordain, that if a presbytery propose to take a student upon public

* On the Table of the Commission.—Letters from Drs. Baird and Buist, in regard to the regulations of Scotch Universities in convention, as to attendance at Divinity Hall, &c., and scrolls of several papers in relation thereto, 1827.

trials, and have, with that view, written the circular letters, as is herein required, public intimation thereof shall be made at some diet of the next meeting of the provincial synod, which shall not be the last diet thereof: and the presbytery-clerk is hereby required to transmit to the synod-clerk, an extract of the certificate or certificates laid before the presbytery in favour of the student, in order that the same may be produced at this diet of the synod. And it is likewise hereby ordained, that at some subsequent diet of the synod, particular inquiry shall be made whether any of the members of the court has any objection to offer against the student being entered upon public trials: and that the synod then, taking into consideration the extract produced, and the whole of the case, shall judge of the expediency of allowing the presbytery to admit the student on trials: or, if in any case the presbytery-clerk shall fail to transmit the extract of the certificates above mentioned, the student may produce to the synod, by himself, or by any member of the court, the extract of the same, which by this act he is entitled to obtain.

IX. If the synod shall allow the student to be taken upon public trials, the presbytery shall proceed therein with all convenient speed; and the Assembly appoint the following trials to be taken of the student, and in the order herein mentioned:—1st. Catechetic trials on Divinity, Chronology, and Church History; 2nd. A trial on the Hebrew and Greek languages; 3rd. An Exegesis in Latin on some controverted head in Divinity; 4th. A Homily in English; 5th. An Exercise and addition; 6th. A Lecture on some large portion of Scripture; 7th. A popular Sermon; it being understood, that if the presbytery see cause, they may examine the student upon the subject of these several discourses.

X. The student having gone through the several trials which are mentioned in the immediately preceding section of this act, the presbytery are ordained to proceed in the following order:—

1st. They shall deliberately and seriously take a conjunct view of the whole trials; and if they shall be of opinion that the student is not properly qualified to perform the duties incumbent upon a preacher of the gospel, they shall by no means grant him a license in his present circumstances.

2nd. If, upon this review of the trials, the presbytery are fully satisfied therewith, they shall record this opinion in their minutes.

3rd. The presbytery shall then propose to the student the questions that are appointed to be put to all who pass trials by Act 10, Assembly, 1711, and require him to subscribe the *formula*, which is prescribed by the said act. And the General Assembly strictly prohibit all presbyteries from licensing any student to preach the gospel, who shall not give explicit and satisfying answers to these questions, and subscribe the said *formula*.

4th. The presbytery shall order the act of Assembly, 1759, against simoniacal practices, to be read to the student in their presence.

Lastly. The presbytery shall appoint their moderator to license the student to preach the gospel, and ordain their clerk to furnish him with an extract of his license.

XI. For the better observance of this act, the General Assembly ordain—1st. That it shall be printed among their other printed acts; 2nd. That it shall be printed by itself in some convenient form; 3rd. That a copy of this separate edition shall be transmitted to each professor of divinity in the Universities of Scotland; and that the said professors shall read the same in their respective halls, once at least during every session, and at such times as they have reason to expect the attendance of the greatest number of students for that session; and *lastly*, That a copy of the same edition shall likewise be transmitted to the clerks of each synod and presbytery within the bounds of this church, and that the said clerks shall keep the same along with their minutes, and bring it up to each meeting of their respective courts, for the use of their members.

Overture as to the Course of Study to be pursued by Students of Divinity, 2nd June, 1823, which it is understood has since become a Law of the Church.

That it be enacted, with concurrence of the majority of the presbyteries of this church, that, in future, all students of divinity shall give at least one year of regular attendance; and that such year of regular attendance shall be the first, the second, or the third year of the course; the present law regulating the attendance remaining in other respects without alteration.

Order XVIII.—A Return of the Hours of teaching of each Professor in the College of Edinburgh; of the Manner in which his Class is taught, whether by Lectures or by Examinations; and, if partly by both, whether the Examinations take place during the same or extra Hours.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

CLASSES.	Number of Hours in the Day.	Lecture or Examination.	Separate Hours for Examination.
Divinity	One; 5 days in the week; 6 months.	Lecture and Examination.	None.
Divinity and Ecclesiastical History	One; 5 days in the week; 6 months.	Lecture and Examination.	Usual meeting prolonged.
Hebrew	One; 5 days in the week.	Chiefly Examination.	None.
Civil Law — Institutes	One; 5 days in the week;	Lecture and Examination.	None.
Civil Law — Pandects	One; 4½ months.	Lecture and Examination.	None.
Scotch Law	One; 5 days in the week; 5 months.	Lecture.	
Conveyancing	One; 5 days in the week; 4½ months.	Lecture.	
Anatomy	1¼; 5 days in the week; 4 months.	Lecture and Examination.	One hour on Saturdays, during 6 months. The examinations in Latin or English.
Surgery	One; once in the week, for 4 months; 8 hours in the week, for 2 months.	Lecture and Examination.	
Chemistry	One.	Lecture.	

CLASSES.	Number of Hours in the Day.	Lecture or Examination.	Separate Hours for Examination.
Botany	One; many extra lectures; 5 days in the week; 3 months.	Chiefly Lecture.	None.
Materia Medica	One; 5 days in the week; 6 months.	Lecture.	
Theory of Medicine	One; many extra lectures; 5 days in the week; 6 months.	Lecture.	
Practice of Medicine	One; many extra lectures; 5 days in the week; 6 months.	Lecture and Examination.	One, frequently, but irregularly.
Clinical Medicine. Winter	One; twice in the week; 6 months.	Lecture.	
Clinical Medicine. Summer	One; twice in the week; 3 months.		
Clinical Surgery. Winter	One; twice in the week; 6 months.	Lecture.	
Clinical Surgery. Summer	One; twice in the week; 3 months.		
Midwifery	One; 5 days in the week; 6 months.	Lecture.	
Medical Jurisprudence	One; thrice in the week; 5½ months.	Lecture.	
Military Surgery	One.	Lecture.	
Humanity	Six months.	No return, the Professor being abroad in bad health.	
Greek. Junior Class	Two; 5 days in the week; 6 months.	Chiefly by Examination.	None.
Greek. 1st Private	One; 5 days in the week; 5½ months.	Lecture and Examination.	One on Saturday.
Greek. 2nd Private	One; 3 days in the week during the course, and 4 days for nearly 3 months.	Lecture and Examination.	One on Saturday for three months.
Mathematics. 1st Class	One; 5 days in the week; 5½ months.	Chiefly by Examination.	None.
Mathematics. 2nd Class	One; 5 days in the week; 5½ months.		
Mathematics. 3rd Class	One; 5½ months.	Almost entirely Lecture.	
Logic	One; 5 days in the week; 5½ months.	Chiefly Lecture.	None.
Rhetoric	One; 5 days in the week; 4 months.	Lecture.	
Moral Philosophy	One; 5 days in the week; 5½ months.	Lecture.	One on Saturdays for criticising Essays.
Political Economy	One.	Lecture.	
Natural Philosophy	One.	Chiefly Lecture.	One on Saturdays
Natural History. Winter	One; 5 days in the week; 5 months.	Chiefly Lecture.	None.
Natural History. Summer	One; 5 days in the week; 3 months.	Chiefly Lecture.	None.
Universal History	One.	Lecture.	
Agriculture			

In all the classes of the Theological Faculty, in Humanity, Greek, Mathematics, Logic, Rhetoric, Moral and Natural Philosophy, exercises or essays are occasionally required to be prepared at home, and delivered in writing to the respective professors.

The classes of Anatomy and Surgery, of Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Midwifery, Military Surgery, Natural History, and Natural Philosophy, are taught by demonstration or exhibition of specimens, preparations, experiments, &c., as well as by lecture; and those in midwifery and natural history are occasionally at extra hours. The Professor of Natural History occasionally accompanies his class, and the Professor of Botany, a few of his most attentive pupils, to demonstrations in the country.

An extra hour is occasionally given by the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence during part of the course to the practical instruction of his pupils in the method of detecting various poisons.

In the classes of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, besides the two lectures delivered in each weekly, there is a daily visit of the patients in the Royal Infirmary, commonly lasting above an hour.

Examinations have been attempted in various other classes than those specified in the Table, but relinquished on account of great reluctance on the part of the students.

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Appendix. 4 Order XIX.

ORDER XIX.—Are any of the Examinations of the Students in the different Classes public Examinations? Do any such Examinations take place before all the Professors, or the Principal, or before the whole University?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

There are no public examinations in the University.

ORDER XX.—Is there any public General Examination of the Students at the Commencement of each Session of the Classes of Greek, Latin, Philosophy, and of the Theological Classes in the College of Edinburgh? and if so, are such Examinations had in the presence of the Principal, and all the Professors?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

There is no public general examination of the students at the commencement of each session.

ORDER XXI.—Is any Examination required by the Charters, Rules, Statutes, or Laws of the College of Edinburgh of the Candidates for Bursaries, or any of them at the said College? Who are appointed Examiners? and, if any such Examination is prescribed, is it in practice observed?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The Stewart Bursary, under the management of the University, is conferred by competition upon candidates who must be students in the second year of their study. By the will of the donor, a preference is given to the name of Stewart and Simpson.

The Macpherson Bursary, under the management of the University, is also granted by competition among candidates who must have a knowledge of the Gaelic language.

With regard to the other bursaries under the management of the town or private individuals, the Senatus beg leave to copy the answer sent by the Honourable Patrons:—"The Acts of Council "herewith transmitted contain some regulations on the subject referred to. There does not appear "to be anything on this point in the Charters. No such examination is in practice observed."—See Query 12.

ORDER XXII.—Have any Classes been transferred from one Faculty to another, and the Objects and Subject of the Course of Study of any of the Classes changed? and if so, by what Authority?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The Professor of Hebrew being commonly a clergyman, is personally admitted into the Faculty of Theology by the authority of the Senatus.

In 1762, the subject of rhetoric was separated from logic, and made the department of a distinct Regius Professor.

The Professor of Anatomy was not at first a physician, and he was not styled Professor of Medicine in his commission, nor authorized by the Patrons to examine candidates for the Degree of M. D. until 1757, when the two Drs. Monro received a new commission from the Patrons, appointing them Professors of Medicine as well as Anatomy, after which they became members of the Medical Faculty, although no distinct record of that change appears in the minutes of the Senatus.

The Professor of Botany was not a professor of medicine or member of the medical faculty till 1738, when Dr. Alston was appointed by the Patrons Professor of Medicine and of Botany.

The professorship of materia medica was separated from that of botany on the resignation of the former charge by Dr. Hope, and the appointment in 1768 of Dr. Francis Home, first by a Royal Commission as Professor of Materia Medica, and then by the Commission from the Patrons as Professor of Medicine and Materia Medica.

Both professors, *i. e.* of botany and materia medica, have since continued members of the medical faculty.

The Professor of Midwifery received a commission as professor of medicine, midwifery, and the diseases of women and children, from the Patrons, and thereafter became a member of the medical faculty in 1824.

The professors of the theory and practice of physic have always, at least since 1705, been authorized by the Senatus Academicus to examine for medical degrees. Until 1776, the commissions of these professors were similar, and they in general delivered lectures alternately on these subjects; but since that time the commissions have been different, and each professor has confined his lectures to one subject.

ORDER XXIII.—At what Period was each Professor limited to one particular Department? and when was the Practice of each Professor or Regent carrying forward one Class for the whole Period of the Course of Study, through all the Sciences, discontinued?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The practice of each professor or regent carrying forward one class for the whole period of the course of study was discontinued in the year 1708, and each professor was then limited to one particular department.

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Appendix. Order XXIV.

ORDER XXIV.—Are there any Prizes in the different Classes of the College, or any Prizes open to Competition to all the Students at the University? and by whom are the Subjects prescribed? and by whom, and in what manner are such Prizes awarded and conferred?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

No prizes in the College of Edinburgh are open to competition to all the students at the University. The sum of 10*l.* sterling has been annually given, for some years, by the Honourable Patrons for prizes in each of the following classes:—In the humanity, Greek, mathematics, natural philosophy, logic, rhetoric, moral philosophy, and Hebrew.

The subjects are proposed, and the prizes generally awarded by the professor, who commonly adds some prizes at his own expense.

In 1825, Dr. Fellowes, of Reygate, in Surrey, instituted a prize of 30*l.*, and another of 20*l.*, with a gold and silver medal, for the more advanced students of the natural philosophy class, or those of the second year's standing. To give full operation to these prizes, they are deferred till next year. The same gentleman has offered the sum of 75*l.*, with gold and silver medals, to the authors of the two best treatises on comets. The competition to be open to all who have finished their studies at Edinburgh within the last twelve years. The same offer will probably be repeated; but the terms are not yet adjusted.

Dr. Hope, in spring 1825, presented to the Senatus Academicus 700*l.*, the produce of a course of popular lectures on chemistry, as a prize-fund for the encouragement of the cultivation of chemistry; but no arrangement has yet been made by him respecting the management and distribution of the fund.

Many years ago, prizes were given to the botanical class, whether regularly or occasionally is not known. The present incumbent has revived the practice, and, from the benefits resulting, has gradually increased their number. The subjects are prescribed by the professor, and the prizes are awarded by him.

ORDER XXV.—Have the Students any Voice in the Appropriation of the Prizes? and if so, on what Authority is that Regulation founded?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

In the Greek classes the students are allowed to give their votes in favour of a few who may have distinguished themselves by their superior talents and progress. This rests solely on the authority of the professor.

The Professor of Humanity is detained by sickness on the Continent; but it is believed that he follows the same rule.

In some of the prizes of natural philosophy students have a voice.

In two of the four prizes given in the Hebrew class, the students have a voice, by the indulgence of the professor.

In the other classes, where prizes are given, the students have no voice in their appropriation.

The Society of Writers to the Signet have lately founded a prize of a gold medal, of the value of ten guineas, to be given annually to the best Latin scholar of the senior humanity class. Five competitors for the prize are chosen by the class, by ballot, and the prize is awarded by the professor, to the individual of the five chosen, whom, after a comparative trial, he shall think best entitled to it.

ORDER XXVI.—Have any Funds been mortified or otherwise appropriated for Prizes, and in what manner are the same managed and distributed?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

No other funds have been mortified, or otherwise appropriated, for prizes, than is mentioned in answer to Query 24.

On the Table of the Commission.

(1.)—Letter from Mr. Alexander Nisbet, student, in regard to the subject of prizes, and of degrees.
(2.)—Anonymous Letter, in regard to a Public Distribution of Prizes. Printed 2nd April, 1827.

ORDER XXVII.—Are any Students admitted to Attendance at any of the Classes in the College of Edinburgh, without paying Fees? and if so, is such Exemption matter of Right or of Indulgence by the Professors individually?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

It has been already stated, in answer to Query 8, that the students of theology pay no fees.

All medical officers, of whatever rank, in the service of his Majesty, or of the Honourable East India Company, whether on full or half pay, are admitted gratuitously to military surgery; and this is a matter of indulgence by the professor.

Students of divinity are admitted gratis to the natural history class by the indulgence of the Professor of natural history.

A few students, at least three annually, are admitted gratis to attendance on the classes, which constitute the faculty of arts, making on the list of the faculty from twelve to fifteen each session. This is done after an examination by the faculty to ascertain their qualifications. The exemption is no matter

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Appendix. Order XXVIII.

of right. A considerable number of other students are admitted by the special favour of individual professors to their respective classes.

No students are admitted to the lectures of any of the professors of the faculties of law and medicine, as a matter of right, without payment of fees; but several are admitted every year as a matter of indulgence at the discretion of each professor.

It is the usual practice to admit students gratis, who attend the same course of lectures for the third time.

ORDER XXVIII.—Is there any regulation requiring the Professors, as a body, or with their respective classes, to attend Divine Service on Sunday, in any Church or Chapel connected with the College, or in any particular place of worship, and is the same in observance; or, if not, how long has it been in non-observance? And is there any accommodation appropriated for the use of the Students generally, or of any particular Students in any particular place of worship; and is there any regulation applicable to Students not of the Established Church?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

It was directed by the earliest laws of the college, that the students should walk on the Sabbath to church as a body, with the four regents at their head, and the hebdomadar following in the rear of the procession. The Academiæ Disciplina was digested by Principal Rollock cum avisamento ministrorum, many years before 1644; and, after many regulations therein prescribed had been in observance from that time, they were sanctioned by the town-council in 1701. The words of this enactment are as follows:—"Die Dominico, privatis lectionibus finitis, ad secundum pulsum eant in Templum, qua-"tuor Regentibus præeuntibus et sequente hebdomadario. Dimissâ concione a meridie redeant ordine "ad scholas suas, ubi a regente exigitur ratio utriusque concionis et matutinæ lectionis."

The practice described in the above extract appears not to have been very long continued with regularity, for at least two formal resolutions are inserted in the university minutes as anew, enjoining it from time to time.

It was resolved, December 11, 1733, "That the professors should attend Lady Yester's church by turns, in the following order:—1st. Messrs. Gaudie, Scott, Dawson; 2nd. Stewart, Bain; 3rd. Crawford, Drummond, Erskine; 4th. M'Kie, M'Leod, and Monro; 5th. Sinclair, Plummer, Watts; 6th. Rutherford, Dundas, and Stevenson."

And November, 16, 1738, "That on Sabbath morning next, all the masters of the university shall meet in the Guard Hall in order to walk in a body to the college loft in Lady Yester's kirk; and the janitors are enjoined to take care that none but students possess seats in the college loft."

There is no record or even tradition known to the S. A. when these resolutions ceased entirely to be observed. In practice they are not observed at present.

Immediately after the foundation of the university, there was accommodation provided for the students on the Sabbaths in St. Giles's church. At a later period, they were transferred to the Trinity College church, and after the building of Lady Yester's church in 1655, in the vicinity of the college, there was a gallery appropriated in it, to their use. This gallery will contain about 200 persons, and there is a full and regular attendance of students.

There is no particular regulation on the point applicable to such students as are not of the Established Church.

(See also Petition of Students, pp. 204—206 of this Appendix.)

ORDER XXIX.—A Return of the number of Students matriculated at the College of Edinburgh, for the last fifty years, specifying the numbers for each year, and of the numbers entered for the different Faculties respectively.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Previous to 1791, each professor matriculated his own class, and therefore it happened that the same student, although he paid the matriculation-fee but once, was returned oftener, and the aggregate number of students is erroneously stated by the sum of the whole, as in the annexed table. After this, the total number is nearly correct, with the exception of the Students of Divinity, who ought to be added, but of which a list will be found in the Return to 30.

In 1791, and till 1810, the students attending the literary and philosophical classes enrolled themselves in one continued list, as did also the students attending the Scots and civil law classes.

The medical students, previous to 1763, matriculated with each professor they attended; and from this period till 1810, all the medical Students were annually enrolled in one alphabetical list.

From 1811 till the present time, all the students annually enrol themselves in one continued list, and describe themselves as literary, medical, or law students.

Years.	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.
Humanity	89	113	100	83	94	65	85	91	118	133	130	149	127	155	160	156
Greek	123	125	144	121	128	114	123	123	157	171	193	203	201	187	212	192
Logic	58	79	86	88	80	71	85	71	71	76	118	64	83	64	60	77
Rhetoric	24	28	38	35	20	21	31	18	..	..	26	22	23	27	..	16
Moral Philosophy	48	47	60	39	61	38	..	61	54	41	76	90	83	77	69	77
Civil History	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	16	..	17	23	..	13
Mathematics	51	99	83	79	65	81	58	65	65	67	76	60	61	61	57	57
Natural Philosophy	55	45	51	47	44	32	95	31	43	26	39	48	55	50	64	51
Natural History	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	20	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	448	536	562	492	492	422	477	474	543	525	674	636	650	634	622	639
Medicine	278	368	346	323	286	343	349	354	444	418	419	430	383	378	358	408
Scots Law	..	24	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	77	73	68	63
Scots and Civil Law	39	..	31	28	17	6	..	30	38	23	45	..	..	..	..	..
Total	765	928	939	843	795	771	850	858	1025	966	1138	1066	1110	1085	1048	1110

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Previous to this date, the total number of the Literary and Philosophical Students that have matriculated cannot be accurately known, from the circumstance of the greater number of them attending more than one Class in the same Session.

The Students are now matriculated according to Faculties, and the number attending each is as follows:—

Year.	Literature and Philosophy.	Medicine.	Scots and Civil Law.	Total.	Year.	Literature and Philosophy.	Medicine.	Scots and Civil Law.	Total.
1791	262	427	68	757	1811	636	716	123	1475
1792	337	432	77	846	1812	684	727	91	1502
1793	374	385	82	841	1813	869	789	189	1847
1794	395	374	71	840	1814	683	927	236	1846
1795	336	361	70	767	1815	757	929	233	1919
1796	366	408	92	866	1816	778	866	202	1846
1797	372	387	57	816	1817	783	769	275	1827
1798	374	425	43	842	1818	852	784	289	1925
1799	363	417	43	823	1819	883	739	264	1886
1800	361	420	52	833	1820	892	754	256	1902
1801	387	420	50	857	1821	877	817	247	1941
1802	383	449	64	896	1822	930	867	274	2071
1803	384	421	48	853	1823	891	870	260	2021
1804	445	443	60	948	1824	777	939	233	1949
1805	412	446	67	925	1825	823	892	298	2013
1806	393	468	56	917	1826	761	858	286	1905
1807	402	515	37	954	1827	738	807	335	1880
1808	466	536	34	1036	1828	745	859	301	1905
1809	516	513	42	1071	1829	716	896	277	1889
1810	533	565	63	1161					

N.B.—The matriculation of Students was not so strictly enforced before 1809, as it has been since that time, so that the numbers before stated, before 1809, are probably somewhat less than were actually in attendance.

The following Table was drawn up by the late Dr. Gregory, showing the proportion of Students from different parts of the world, attending his Lectures on the Practice of Physic in the five years preceding 1790.

Average number for these five years	215
Average number from Scotland, nearly	91
Ditto, from England	55
Ditto, from Ireland	35
Ditto, from the West Indies	12
Ditto, from North America	12
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The remaining 10 of the average 215 were chiefly foreigners, from Portugal and Brazil, France, Italy, Germany, Poland, Switzerland, Geneva, and Flanders, and a few of English extraction from the East Indies. But the foreigners, whose native language was not English, have not been one-twentieth of the whole number of Students.

Order XXX.—A Return of the proportion of Medical Students at the College of Edinburgh, during the same period; distinguishing the number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from Foreign Countries.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

A RETURN of the number of Medical Students at the University of Edinburgh, for the last fifty years.

Year.	Whole Number.	From Scotland.	From England.	From Ireland.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.
1775	278					
1776	368					
1777	346					
1778	323					
1779	286					
1780	343					
1781	349					
1782	354					
1783	444					
1784	418					
1785	419					

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Year.	Whole Number.	From Scotland.	From England.	From Ireland.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.
1786	430					
1787	383					
1788	378					
1789	358					
1790	408					
1791	427					
1792	432					
1793	385					
1794	374					
1795	361					
1796	408					
1797	387					
1798	425					
1799	417					
1800	420					
1801	420					
1802	449					
1803—4	681					
1804—5	662					
1805—6	703					
1806—7	764					
1807—8	826					
1808—9	838					
1809–10	876					
1810–11	934					
1811–12	716	458	138	67	37	16
1812–13	727	478	132	65	28	24
1813–14	789	557	127	63	23	19
1814–15	847	579	147	65	39	17
1815–16	907	559	194	85	54	15
1816–17	924	523	259	82	44	16
1817–18	769	439	186	86	34	24
1818–19	804	391	214	120	59	20
1819–20	739	345	214	107	50	23
1820–21	726	361	208	92	44	21
1821–22	782	399	237	76	52	18
1822–23	854	444	261	85	47	17
1823–24	839	454	236	88	52	19
1824–25	935	509	254	101	50	21
1825–26	896	494	239	91	56	16
1826–27	858	489	215	93	48	13
1827–28	807	446	202	89	56	14
1828–29	859	509	197	94	47	12
1829–30	896	525	187	91	69	24

Order XXXI.—A Return of the number of Students at each Class during each Session during the same Period.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

RETURN of the number of Students attending each Class, from 1775 to 1784, so far as they could be ascertained.

	1775-6.	1776-7.	1777-8.	1778-9.	1779-80.	1780-1.	1781-2.	1782-3.	1783-4.	1784-5.
Anatomy . .	313	348	332	302	250	342	323	328	436	403
Materia Medica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Practice of Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botany . .	..	..	54	33	45	32	58	39	59	51
Midwifery . .	..	..	..	..	..	51	39	128	69	122

RETURN of the number of Students attending each Class, from 1785 to 1794, so far as they could be ascertained.

	1785-6.	1786-7.	1787-8.	1788-9.	1789-90.	1790-1.	1791-2.	1792-3.	1793-4.
Anatomy	362	326	307	306	290	335	349	376	322
Materia Medica . .	..	..	..	45	46	49	46	54	49
Practice of Medicine .	..	..	..	..	..	201	202	217	230
Botany	67	53	48	54	59	51	71	44	58
Midwifery	96	71	60	43	35	73	78	99	108

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RETURN of the number of Students attending each Class, from 1794 to 1812.

	1794-5	1795-6	1796-7	1797-8	1798-9	1799-1800	1800-1	1801-2	1802-3	1803-4	1804-5	1805-6	1806-7	1807-8	1808-9	1809-10	1810-11	1811-12
Anatomy	307	262	326	333	274	306	279	243	268	270	265	246	274	272	270	240	228	226
Practical Anatomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemistry	225	221	253	234	262	293	337	345	335	270	329	342	317	386	382	412	422	473
Practical Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Institutions of Medicine	80	96	97	98	68	74	96	86	89	76	65	68	88	86	145	145	165	169
Practice of Medicine	225	207	227	244	232	227	217	226	274	252	225	261	289	286	305	294	311	306
Materia Medica	58	40	66	54	95	107	98	96	107	108	113	108	138	147	154	166	197	184
Botany	78	88	93	99	97	137	95	106	122	102	102	73	104	115	127	111	132	123
Clinical Medicine {Winter	82	136	157	139	146	126	129	131	155	122	74	102	82	117	103	72	81	75
{Summer	..	50	..	111	83	101	74	122	68	66	77	34	92	..	34	26	61	42
Clinical Surgery {Winter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	23	38	65	63	76	94	85	101
{Summer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	42	47	56
Midwifery	79	86	126	144	144	168	188	210	240	221	196	213	214	250	233	271	260	256
Military Surgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
Medical Jurisprudence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Natural History	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	20	..	39	..	..	33	..	28	30	21	23	37	44	23	..	..	..	..
Divinity	146	140	130	125	125	125	125	136	130	144	121	115	118	113	123	142	164	169
Church History	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hebrew and Chaldee Languages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scots Law	113	114	128	126	113	93	94	91	90	94	92	94	120	128	127	147	148	..
Civil Law	21	33	48	38	9	5	23	21	29	24	26	27	22	29	26	23	22	..
Conveyancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Humanity	110	..	96	96	107	106	98	103	111	124	121	118	121	154	..	..	152	176
1st Class	83	..	75	83	82	73	74	75	89	88	102	77	123	139	..	..	183	178
Greek 2nd Class	95	..	91	92	91	92	91	91	90	103	109	108	119	130	118	138	127	154
1st Class	170	..	146	143	152	138	141	140	150	175	157	151	150	150	156	202	200	189
Mathematics 2nd Class	42	..	39	46	32	36	49	38	39	52	54	70	46	35	..	..	70	71
3rd Class	30	..	28	31	31	20	29	23	34	27	42	51	34	24	..	..	43	46
Logic	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	10	..	12	..	..	10	..	..	17	..
Natural Philosophy	87	71	..	87	79	94	102	80	91	112	108	137	137	142	146	174	204	184
Moral Philosophy	93	75	81	89	85	82	63	64	67	64	56	105	93	97	160	121	142	160
Civil History	116	77	95	100	100	86	106	147	133	119	131	129	123	198	150	..	181	151
Rhetoric	24	..	33	30	22	35	31	14	9	..	9	9	17	..	..	..	..	..
	15	10	13	11	14	..	..	..	14	9	9	9	12	11	12	15	17	22

Clinical Lectures.—Since 1818, a Summer Course of Clinical Lectures has not been received as qualifying for the Degree in Medicine; the Statuta Solennia of that, and subsequent years having required a six months' course, although this regulation was not allowed to operate retrospectively. This is the reason of the diminution of the number of Pupils attending the Clinical Lectures in summer since that time.

Clinical Surgery.—The Professor states, that from some circumstances connected with his private lists, he must begin by giving the number of Students attending the Class of Clinical Surgery in the Summer Course of the year 1815.

Midwifery.—Prior to Session 1824-25, the Professor gave three Courses annually; and the number stated in the return is the sum of the number attending each Course; and as many of the Pupils attended the three Courses, they were reckoned two or three times over.

Military Surgery.—The return embraces the whole period during which the Chair has been held by the present Professor, which is also the whole period that it has been taught as a separate Course, and within the walls of the University.

RETURN of the number of Students attending each Class, from 1812 to 1830.

	1812-13	1813-14	1814-15	1815-16	1816-17	1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21	1821-22	1822-23	1823-24	1824-25	1825-26	1826-27	1827-28	1828-29	1829-30
Anatomy	230	216	220	230	235	..	210	218	..	205	218	240	211	235	275	217	*131	237
Practical Anatomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	108
Chemistry	441	515	477	508	522	493	475	502	479	497	554	559	519	505	479	453	493	432
Practical Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	213
Institutions of Medicine	179	205	205	150	154	151	156	190	164	180	191	259	225	198	243	144	310	358
Practice of Medicine	368	398	520	386	350	297	325	287	275	261	265	214	230	232	226	182	148	153
Materia Medica	242	252	283	255	266	281	291	244	255	282	328	328	302	287	227	208	229	222
Botany — Winter	136	131	140	157	180	130	124	168	201	178	187	212	248	244	..	..	37	35
Botany — Summer															200	280	218	205
Clinical Medicine — Winter	93	76	104	112	73	68	106	81	83	142	167	188	183	183	204	139	164	143
Clinical Medicine — Summer	44	43	57	64	37	44	..	14	25	37	21	28	..	13	19	11	None.	None.
Clinical Surgery — Winter	95	113	99	125	73	68	106	81	83	100	99	112	97	129	105	95	112	98
Clinical Surgery — Summer	51	70	57	64	44	..	..	25	37	..	67	66	91	115	68	136	72	52
Midwifery	255	308	303	314	315	237	230	186	144	145	143	137	177	107	117	134	166	186
Military Surgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	36	31	42	36	49	44
Medical Jurisprudence (Summer)	29	36	29	18	..	..	..	..	18	..	8	5	..	6	19	30	30	57
Natural History (Winter and Summer)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200	200	200
Agriculture	45	47	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Divinity	185	188	183	178	179	197	235	256	254	283	273	252	249	223	236	222	256	297
Church History	..	..	91	87	92	101	129	154	133	138	133	125	127	126	..	..	..	..
Hebrew and Chaldee Languages	..	..	70	56	45	41	49	71	56	73	74	64	75	53	53	72	67	77
Scots Law	181	199	191	229	182	239	252	235	231	218	257	240	215	208	197	161	134	128
Civil Law	28	43	52	40	35	25	37	51	40	42	40	35	33	33	34	..	..	..
Conveyancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	152	..	..
Humanity — 1st Class	165	160	170	119	..	107	135	..	145	168	170	152	153	..	126	..	145	..
Humanity — 2nd Class	173	183	166	232	..	201	195	..	258	243	280	277	252	..	229	..	179	..
Greek — 1st Class	135	157	130	132	130	108	154	120	131	134	118	140	144	159	119	99	109	83
Greek — 2nd Class	166	180	213	259	243	252	221	253	261	242	232	231	205	225	226	210	215	188
Mathematics — 1st Class	75	84	87	91	86	91	116	130	107	100	87	93	74	73	102	46	70	69
Mathematics — 2nd Class	41	23	35	52	52	57	65	102	75	71	64	58	78	57	54	63	61	59
Mathematics — 3rd Class	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	21	21	16	17	10	12	9	None.	None.	13
Logic	199	192	192	221	229	201	182	198	195	183	169	179	171	171	160	152	146	150
Natural Philosophy	131	156	126	161	144	207	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moral Philosophy	141	152	135	158	162	171	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil History	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhetoric	25	19	18	16	29	34	44	33	25	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DIVINITY.—The Students at the Divinity Hall not being obliged to matriculate in the General Library Book, the record of their numbers there is very incomplete, and the list kept by the former Professor of Divinity cannot be recovered.

CHURCH HISTORY.—The present Professor has not preserved the lists of his Students; but during the earlier period of his incumbency, the number attending fluctuated between 30 and 40; for the last twelve years a return has been made.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Professor Leslie reports that the number of Students who attended the Natural Philosophy have been increasing slowly, from 1818, to the present time, from about 150 to 160.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—The present Professor of Moral Philosophy has not kept a regular and accurate account of Students at his Class each Session. It varies from 140 to 160.

* N.B.—The Professor of Anatomy kept no accurate list of the Students attending his Class for Session 1828–29, but has made a return to the Library of 131 Students.

No returns of the Students who attended the Classes of Practical Anatomy and Practical Chemistry were called for until 1828, when the Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, requiring attendance on these Classes, came into operation.

The Students attending the Class of Natural History average 200 each year. This number includes Students of Divinity, admitted by the Professor *gratis*.

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ORDER XXXI.*—Number of Students of Divinity at the University of Edinburgh, since the year 1801, distinguishing those who attended regularly from those whose attendance was irregular.

Sessions.	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
1801—2	..	..	136
1802—3	..	..	130
1803—4	..	..	124
1804—5	..	..	121
1805—6	..	..	115
1806—7	..	..	118
1807—8	..	..	113
1808—9	..	..	123
1809–10	86	36	142
1810–11	112	52	164
1811–12	118	51	169
1812–13	125	60	185
1813–14	126	62	188
1814–15	111	72	183
1815–16	109	69	178
1816–17	117	62	179
1817–18	120	77	197
1818–19	153	82	235
1819–20	191	65	256
1820–21	168	86	254
1821–22	182	101	283
1822–23	165	109	274
1823–24	152	100	252
1824–25	146	103	249
1825–26	131	92	223
1826–27	..	..	236
1827–28	..	..	222
1828–29	..	..	256
1829–30	..	..	297

Note, by Dr. Brunton, Edinburgh.—Those Students who, according to the present law, are deemed *regular*, after attending for three Sessions *regularly*, are bound to enrol their names for a fourth. In the above list, they appear as *irregular* Students for this fourth Session, as they are not bound to give attendance in the course of it. Upon an average, I should suppose the number of such Students, each Session, to be at least 30; which will materially affect the result of any calculation founded on this list.

Note.—The average of the total number of Students attending at the Divinity Halls of all the Colleges and Universities of Scotland, annually from 1821–22 to 1825–26, is 819—the average of the *regular*, 483—and of the *irregular*, 336.

ORDER XXXII.—In what Faculties are degrees conferred? And by whom are the same conferred?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Degrees are conferred in this university in the faculties of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Arts; but all degrees are conferred by authority, and in the name of the Senatus Academicus.

ORDER XXXIII.—What are the qualifications required of Candidates for degrees in regard to attendance, and course of study or curriculum, at the College of Edinburgh? And at what period and by what authority were the same fixed?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.) Degrees in theology and law being merely honorary, no particular *curriculum* of previous academic attendance is required, but they are never conferred, but on individuals distinguished by literary and scientific attainments, or by very eminent personal merits.

The qualifications required of candidates for degrees in medicine in this university have always been regulated by the Senatus Academicus exclusively. The first regulation, under the title of *Statuta Solennia*, prescribing, *inter alia*, a course of study, was in 1767; prior to which time, the fitness of candidates for the degree was judged of by examination only. In 1777, another regulation, explanatory of the former, was promulgated by the Senatus; and in 1783, the *Statuta*, were translated into English, and published in the newspapers with explanations. In 1787, 1790, 1813, 1818, and 1823, certain alterations were made on the *Statuta*, but without any additional course of study being imposed; and in 1825 a new edition of them was published, containing greater alterations, and imposing, except in certain cases, an additional year's study, and in all cases additional attendance on lectures, and on hospitals. These are the regulations now in force, as to all who have commenced, or may commence their studies, subsequent to their promulgation. But those gentlemen, who may have commenced their studies previously, are held to be entitled to become candidates for graduation on complying with the regulations as to the course of study contained in the former *Statuta*.

Copies are annexed of the original *Statuta* in 1767—of the explanatory resolution of 1777—of the translation and explanation of them in 1783—and of the successive editions of the Statuta in 1811--13--14--18--23, and 1825.—(See Documents at the end of this Paper.)

It is to be observed that when alterations have been made by the Senatus on the qualifications required by candidates for degrees, the usual practice of the university has been to enforce these alterations on such gentlemen only as should commence their studies subsequently to their enactment, and to allow those who had commenced their studies before their enactment to become candidates for the

degrees, on complying with the regulations as to qualification, which were in force at the time of their commencing their studies. This rule has been followed, at least in all the following cases:—

1st. In that of the attendance on Mathematics being required of Students of Divinity in 1810.

2nd. In that of the attendance on Rhetoric being required of Candidates for the Degree in Arts in 1813.

3rd. In that of persons, under 21 years of age, and persons under apprenticeship to surgeons, being prohibited from taking the Medical Degree in May, 1813.

N. B.—As the reason of this last statement has been assailed by the College Committee of the Town-council in their Report of 26th October, 1825, it is necessary to add here an extract from the minutes of the Senatus Academicus of the 2nd December, 1813.

"The Medical Faculty stated that doubts had arisen as to the time when the recent enactment, "requiring a certain age in candidates for the Medical Degree should begin to take effect. The Senatus "were of opinion that the statute should not be enforced till September, 1815."

There were at that time two graduation terms in the year, in June and September; so that, by this Resolution of the Senatus, all who had commenced their medical studies prior to the enactment of this new regulation in May, 1813 (*i. e.* who had become medical students in 1812), had an opportunity of becoming candidates for graduation in June, 1815, before these new regulations were allowed to take effect.

4th. The same principle was followed in the course of the alterations in the course of study for medical degrees, qualified by the Senatus in the *Statuta Solennia* of 1825.

Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts must have attended a university during four regular sessions, and in that time must have attended the classes of Humanity, Greek, Mathematics, Logic, Rhetoric, Moral and Natural Philosophy. During the period when the business of the university was conducted by four regents, each of them laureated his students at the end of four sessions.

The regulations appear all along to have been enacted by the Senatus Academicus, having been generally printed and circulated, and on some occasions published in the newspapers by their authority. (See Order III.)

(2.) Regulations for Conferring Degrees in Arts.

May 26, 1735.

26 May, 1735. This being the day appointed for taking into consideration the overture and regulations as to conferring the degree of Master of Arts, the said overture, which had been drawn up by a full committee of the university a considerable time ago, and had been read several times formerly in university meetings, were this day read again; and after mature consideration, the meeting judged them reasonable and fit to be made standing rules in conferring the degree of Master of Arts, and appointed them to be observed the next session of the college and in time coming; and recommended to the principal and professors Gowdie, Stewart, Bayne, Maclaurin, or any of them, to lay the said overtures before the Honourable Patrons of the university; of which overture and rules the tenor follows:—*Primo*, 'Tis agreed by the committee that whoever shall enter to the Magistrand Class who has not been in any of the inferior classes before, if he intends to take the degree, he shall be certified by the professor of that class that he cannot have it unless he bring a certificate from a credible hand of his good behaviour, and under whom he was taught the other parts of learning. 2do. That no stranger from without the bounds of Scotland and entering to the Magistrand Class shall have y^e^ degree in Arts before the first free day after the March vacance, and shall be oblidged to have studied here at least four months before they get the degree. 3tio. That the ordinary time for graduating the Scotsmen, shall not be before the last week of Aprile, and that none of these shall be admitted to that degree, unless they have studied three years in Philosophy, either here or in some other university, which is to be by him duly certified, during which time they shall be obliged to have attended on the Mathematicks and Moral Philosophy, as well as the Semis and Magistrand Class for one year at least; and that strangers who have attended the Magistrand Class three months may have the degree at that time. 4to. That the candidates for the degree shall be carefully examined upon their Greek, and all the parts of Philosophy in y^e^ Common-Hall, by at least two masters of y^e^ Faculty in Arts to be named by the university meeting, and that in presence of at least two or three more of the professors, and that none of the candidats shall obtain the degree, except he approve himself to the majority of y^e^ meeting. 5to. That y^e^ university meeting shall enjoin the Professor of Divinity, that after the 10th of October next he receive no new students of Divinity, nor consider them as schollars under his care, who cannot produce a certificate of their having got the degree in Arts: and withall, declair such as are already inlisted students of Divinity shall (the Professor of Naturall Philosophy having proposed y^e^ same) have the degree gratis, they paying y^e^ ordinary fees to y^e^ library and servants, and that they should recommend to y^e^ reverend the Professor of Divinity, to advice such students to take the degree for a good example in y^e^ mater.

30th November, 1738.

30 November, 1738. The Report of the Faculty of Arts, with respect to what might be altered in the act of the university meeting, agreed to the 26th May, 1735, anent conferring the degree of Master of Arts, being read and considered by this university meeting, was unanimously approven, with the alterations mentioned in the said Report, and the tenor of the foresaid act, as now amended, follows:—

Primo, It's agreed that whosoever shall enter to the Magistrand Class, who has not been in any of the inferior classes before, that if he intends to take the degree of Master of Arts, he shall be certified by the professor of that class, that he cannot have it unless he bring a certificate from a credible hand of his good behaviour.

2do. None shall be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, unless they have studied three years in Philosophy, either here or in some other university—during which time, they shall be obliged to have attended on the Mathematics and Moral Philosophy, also well as the Semis and Magistrand Class, for one year at least, which is to be by them duly certified; and unless they undergoe a publick examination after this manner, viz. the candidats are to be carefully examined upon their Greek, and all the parts of Philosophy, in the Common-Hall, by at least two masters of the Faculty of Arts, to be named by the university meeting, and that in presence of at least two or three more of the professors, and that none of the candidates shall obtain the degree except he approve himself to the majority of that meeting.

3tio. As to strangers comeing from w^t^out the bounds of Scotland, who may happen not to have brought with them certificates of their three years standing, they may be admitted to the said degree,

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provideing they shall subject themselves to a more strict and solemn examination, to be performed in the Common-Hall by four examinators, and in presence of ane university meeting.

4to. That there shall be ane common fixed term for conferring the degree of Masters of Arts once in the year, viz. some day in the last week of Aprile.

5to. All these who incline to take the degree shall, if they please, before they enter on their public examinations, previously confer with two masters of the Faculty of Arts who are to be annually chosen by the university meeting, in the beginning of the session, for that purpose.

6to. That the university meeting shall enjoin the Professor of Divinity, that after the 10th of October next, he shall receive no new students of Divinity, nor consider them as schollars under his care who cannot produce a certificate for having got the degree in Arts: and withall, declair such as are already listed students of Divinity shall (the Professor of Naturall Philosophy having proposed the same) have the degree gratis—they paying the ordinary fees to the library and servants, and that they should recommend to the reverend Professor of Divinity to advise such students to take the degree for a good example in this matter.

It was recommended to the Principal, after reading of the college laws, to read publickly, in the Common-Hall, this act anent conferring the degree of Master of Arts. As also, it was recommended to the Principal and Mr. Ker, to make ane abstract of the said act, in order to be insert in the public papers.

February 4, 1778.—Present at an university meeting, Principal Robertson, Professor James Robertson, John Robison, Dalziel, Hill, Dugald Stewart, and Bruce. There was transmitted from the Faculty of Arts, the following proposals concerning the graduation of Master of Arts.

The publick annual Graduation of Masters of Arts, will be holden in the publick hall or library, on the last Tuesday of March, previous to which it is required:—

I. That the candidates for this degree shall make application to the professors before the last Tuesday of February.

II. That there shall be first a private and then a public examination of the candidates.

III. That the private trial shall be held in the Guard-hall before the Faculty of Arts, each professor examining the candidates on his own branch of literature or science.

IV. That the publick trial on the day of graduation shall consist of a short Latin Thesis or dissertation on some point of literature or science, to be recited by the candidate before the university.

V. That the Thesis shall be accompanied with short propositions in the form of annexa, upon all or any of the branches of learning taught by the professors of the Faculty of Arts; and that these annexa shall be subjects of public examination.

VI. That a fortnight previous to the publick exhibition, each candidate shall deliver to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, a copy of his Thesis, with annexa, to be inspected by the professors, who are to judge of the propriety of the publick recital.

These having been read and considered by the Senatus Academicus, they unanimously approve of the same, and appoint Professors Dalziel and Hill to translate the same into Latin, that they may be hung up in the publick library, in order that all the students may have knowledge of them.

December 21, 1814.—Professor Christison, from the Faculty of Arts, read a Report upon the classes to be attended in order to obtain a degree in Arts, and in conformity to the said Report, the Senatus determined them to be Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Logic, Rhetoric, Moral and Natural Philosophy.

The general Report as to the mode of conferring degrees in Arts was read again, approved of and ordered to be engrossed in the minutes, and a fair copy to be hung up in the library.

The Resolutions were:—

1. That except on extraordinary occasions afterwards specified, Masters of Arts to be made twice a-year only.
2. That the candidates for the degree give in their names to the Dean two weeks before the 3rd of December, or the last Saturday of March.
3. That they be examined privately by each member of the faculty, a week at least before the faculty recommend them, if they be found qualified, to the Senatus Academicus.
4. That the members of the faculty meet in the upper library at noon, on the third Saturday of March, annually, to determine which of the candidates shall be recommended to the Senatus Academicus, as qualified, in their opinion, to obtain the degree of Master of Arts.
5. That no one be admitted a candidate, till he has attended a university four years.
6. That a regular course of literature, comprehending Latin, Greek, mathematics, logic, rhetoric, moral and natural philosophy, be required.
7. That candidates from other universities produce certificates of having attended the requisite classes.
8. That extraordinary cases be first referred to the Senatus Academicus, before the candidate be examined by any of the faculty of arts.

On the 8th March, 1825, the following regulations, approved by the faculty, were submitted to the consideration of the Senatus, and were by them referred back to the faculty for further deliberation:—

"The faculty took into consideration the proposition concerning the time and mode of granting the degree in Arts, which was brought under their attention on the last Saturday of February, 1824; and after deliberating on the same, agreed to submit the following additional clause to the regulations already in force, for the sanction of the Senatus Academicus:—'That degrees in Arts shall be conferred only on the second Saturday of April, excepting in particular circumstances which may require indulgence; that the candidates shall give in their names and their certificates of attendance on the requisite classes to the Dean of Faculty, on or before the 1st day of March; and that before they are recommended to the Senatus, they shall be appointed to translate a few paragraphs from some English author into Latin

and Greek, to demonstrate a proposition or solve a problem in mathematics, and to answer such question as may be put to them by members of the faculty.' "

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Regulations as to Bursaries and Attendance.

I. *Stewart Bursary.*—Candidates for the Stewart Bursary must lodge their petitions, stating their claims, and their places of residence, with the secretary, at the library, on or before the first Saturday of December.

Candidates must be in the second year of their academical studies.

The bursary is granted after a comparative trial of proficiency in the Latin and Greek languages.

By the deed of mortification, preference is given, *first*, to candidates of the name of Stewart; and, *secondly*, to those of the name of Simpson.

II. *Certificates of Regular Attendance.*—Those who expect certificates of regular attendance on the literary and philosophical classes, must take out their tickets before the 1st day of December, unless they be prevented by sickness, or some other unavoidable cause of delay.

No certificates of regular attendance will be given before the end of the first week in April, unless to those who satisfy their professors that they are under the necsssity of leaving college sooner.

No certificates will be granted, unless at the close of the session for which they are required.

III. *Gratis Tickets.*—Students who apply to the Faculty of Arts for gratis tickets, must bring with them, from their parish minister, certificates of their character and pecuniary circumstances, and must lodge them with the Dean on or before the third Saturday of November. They shall be examined by the Faculty of Arts as to their proficiency in Greek and Latin, on the Monday thereafter, at three o'clock, and such only as are found duly qualified shall receive tickets.

They shall be examined also on the first Monday of April in each session; and if they are not found to have made due proficiency in their studies, they shall be cut off from getting gratis tickets again.

IV. *Students of Divinity.*—Those who mean to enrol as regular students of divinity must attend the literary classes, mathematics, logic, moral philosophy, and natural philosophy, during four sessions; and in no one session can any two of the following classes, viz., Greek, logic, moral philosophy, and natural philosophy, be taken together *for the first time.*

Edinburgh College, August 4, 1763.

4 August, 1763.

The Principal and members of the Divinity Faculty, in consequence of the remit to them of January 21st, 1763, having met, and considered what rules might be proper to be exacted and observed by this University in proceeding to confer the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, did agree to propose the following plan, submitting the same to the judgment of the University:—

I. That proposals to confer the above said degree shall be made to the University only by the Faculty of Divinity, in case they shall be willing to make the same.

II. That in order to know whether they are willing, any member or members of the University who may desire to have any person created a Doctor in Divinity, shall first confer privately with the said Faculty, or shall desire and obtain that the University's authority may be interposed for the meeting of said Faculty, in order to hear the proposal, and to judge whether they will adopt it and lay it as theirs, or as approved by them, before the Faculty.

III. That in case the said Faculty shall not agree, or a majority of them, to make such proposal, or support it, that it shall still be the privilege of any member or members of the University to make it openly in the Faculty of the University.

IV. But if the consent of the Faculty of Divinity, or a majority of them, shall not be obtained to any such proposal, that the University shall not confer the degree foresaid, except in the method, and under the conditions following:—1st. That the candidate be required to undergo a private and public examination as when other kinds of degrees are conferred. 2ndly. That he publish and sustain a thesis on some head of divinity to be appointed him by the Faculty of Divinity. 3rdly. That he lodge at the time of proposing him, or at least before any resolution be taken in his favours, a certificate or certificates of his character, and also of his having been graduated at some University a Master of Arts. 4thly. That he be at least thirty years of age at the time of his being proposed as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor in Divinity.

V. That in case the candidate or person proposed shall have acquired reputation, or a distinguished character for learning, particularly in the science of theology, by his publications, the above injunctions to subject him to an examination, or to the publishing or sustaining a thesis in Latin, may be dispensed with; and by parity of reason, one who having undergone in another University the above course of trial, may in this, without undergoing them anew, receive a degree, *ad eundem.*

VI. That in no case the degree be conferred (only when it is given *ad eundem*), except a compliment, not under ten pounds sterling, be made by the candidate to the library of this University; and the accustomed dues, as in former times, paid to the library-keeper and servants of the University, or such dues as shall now be judged competent to be established in their favour.

Report of Committee as to Regulations to be observed in conferring Degrees, 15*th February*, 1823.

15 February, 1823.

1mo. Respecting the Degrees in Divinity and Laws:—

a. When either of the Faculties of Divinity and Law wish a degree to be conferred, they shall communicate their wish to the Principal, who shall call a meeting of the Senatus Academicus, for the purpose of receiving the proposal. This proposal shall be considered at a subsequent meeting, to be held after an interval of not less than eight days.

b. When any individual professor shall wish one of these degrees conferred, he shall communicate his wish to the Principal, who shall transmit the proposal, with the necessary documents of character, &c., to the Faculty to whose department the degree belongs, for their consideration. The Faculty shall, with as little delay as possible, meet and report their opinion to the Principal, who shall lay the pro-

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posal, and the Report of the Faculty, before the Senatus Academicus, who will decide upon it at a subsequent meeting, as already directed.

If the Faculty make no Report within the period of one month, or shall report unfavourably, it shall still be competent for the individual professor who wishes the degree conferred, to bring the proposal before the Senatus Academicus.

c. The billet, calling the first of the above-mentioned meetings, shall state that it is for the purpose of receiving proposals for conferring the degree of D.D. or LL.D., as the case may be, and the billet calling the second meeting, that it is for the purpose of considering such proposal.

d. The name of the person on whom it is proposed to confer a degree shall not appear in the records of the university, in the event of its not being conferred.

2do. Respecting Degrees to be conferred in Medicine and Arts:—

The existing statutes enjoining particular courses of study and examinations, as well as the mode of application to the Deans of the different Faculties, &c., shall continue in force till there appear cause for altering them.

(Signed) G. H. Baird.

No. (1.)—Extract from the Minutes of the Senatus Academicus.

De Diebus Solennibus et Exercitiis Requisitis ad Doctoratûs in Medicinâ Gradum, &c.

Feb. 1767.—Statut. 1mum, Nemo, qui Doctoratûs in Medicinâ gradum cupiverit, ad eundem promoveri poterit, nisi duobus diebus Solennibus, duodecimo nempe mensis Junii et duodecimo Septembris, vel diebus mox sequentibus, pro numero candidatorum.

II. Nemo in candidatorum numerum ascribi potest, priusquam studiorum cursum in omnibus, quas Scientia Medica complectitur, disciplinis, in hac vel in aliâ Academiâ penitus absolverit.

III. Tribus saltem mensibus ante dies prædictos, quicunque honores Medicinæ ambiverit, consilium Facultatis Medicæ Decano aperiat, ut Facultas, questione privatim habitâ de profectu ejus in literis, præcipuè Medicinæ studio, certior fiat, antequam ad ulteriora peritiæ tentamina eum admittat.

IV. Candidatus dissertationem de re Medicâ, a se ipso compositam, alicui Medicinæ Professorum, in, vel ante diem primum mensis Aprilis vel Julii, tradere debet, ut is eam perlegat, si opus fuerit emendet, et emendatæ Syngrapham suam apponat.

V. Candidatus, a Facultate, Medicâ admissus, in primum diem Maii vel Augusti Decano tradat dissertationem suam, de re Medicâ a seipso compositam, ab aliquo Professorum Medicinæ perlectam, et Syngraphâ ejus notatam, Facultatis Medicæ judicio subjiciendam, priusquam ad cætera exercitia pro gradu obeunda pergat.

VI. Sexto die Mensis Maii vel Augusti, Candidatus, coram facultate Medicâ a duobus Professoribus interrogatus, progressum suum in Anatomiâ, Chemiâ, Arte Medicamentorum, Botanice et Materiâ Medicâ, vel quacunque Medicinæ parte quæ iis placuerit, ostendat.

VII. Candidato hactenus probato tradendi sunt duo Hippocratis Aphorismi, ab illo explicandi et illustrandi, isque eos sic illustratos in diem Maii vel Augusti decimum sextum professoribus reddat, eosque, eorundem mensium die decimo octavo, coram Facultate Medicâ defendat.

VIII. Si post hoc secundum tentamen candidatus promoveri mereatur, illi tradendæ sunt duæ morborum historiæ cum questionibus subjunctis, quas scribendo illustrat, et questionibus commoda responsa reddat. Deinc quæ scripserit Candidatus, in primum diem Junii vel Septembris Professoribus proponentibus tradat, et die tertio eorundem mensium omnia quæ scripserit, præsente facultate medicâ, defendat.

IX. Candidato, si in primo examine sexto die Maii vel Augusti probatus fuerit, dissertationem suam prælo subjicere licebit, et ejusdem accuratè excussæ, paginâ titulum et Academiæ auctoritatem præferente, excepta sex exemplaria Facultatis Medicæ Decano, in tertium diem Junii vel Septembris, reddat; et ne dissertationes Medicæ inemendatæ in lucem prodeant, statutum est ut Academiæ Typographo eas excudendi solum permittatur privilegium, quamdiu is, ad arbitrium Facultatis Medicæ, omnia ad operis ornatum et perfectionem spectantia minimis impensis fieri curaverit.

X. Si Candidatus, dissertatione jam excussâ, se, tertiâ etiam vice, honoribus Medicinæ dignum ostenderit, Facultatis Medicæ Decanus tum demum omnia quæ gesta sunt, Senatui Academico renuntiabit, cujus approbatione et auctoritate Candidatus dissertationem edere, eandemque in comitiis Academicis publicè defendere jubebitur, diebus antea Statutis, duodecimo nempe die Junii vel duodecimo Septembris: jam si Senatui placuerit, laboris tandem et Studiorum prœmium, summos in Medicinas honores, gradumque nempe doctoralem, more solenni, auferet.

XI. Facultas Medica, quo major sit solennitas in omnibus his examinationibus, semper inter Academiæ pomœria diebus prædictis conveniet.

XII. Exercitia omnia anteadicta Linguâ Latinâ peragenda sunt.

The Senatus Academicus having maturely considered the above regulations and exercises prescribed to candidates for a degree in medicine, unanimously approved of them, and appoint and ordain that they shall be punctually and regularly observed for the time to come.

No. (2.)—Alteration of the Statuta Solennia in 1777.

Extract from the Minutes.

1777. 1*st November*, 1777.—The Faculty of Medicine presented to the Senatus Academicus the following alterations relating to a degree in medicine. Some doubt having arisen among candidates for degrees concerning the meaning of "omnibus quas Scientia Medica complectitur," Law 2nd; that is now explained, and the law runs thus—"et omnibus quas Scientia Medica complectitur disciplinis, scilicet Anatomiæ et Chirurgiæ, Chemiæ, Botanices, Materiæ Medicæ et Pharmaceutices, Medicinæque Theoreticæ et Practicæ, et Prelectionibus Clinicis, apud ægros in Nosocomio Regio decumbentes habitis, operam dederit."

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No. (3.)—*Extract from the Statutes of the University of Edinburgh, respecting the conferring of Degrees in Medicine, produced by Principal Robertson, approved of by the Senatus Academicus, and ordered to be published.*

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8 December, 1783.

8th December, 1783.

I. No person shall be received as a candidate for a degree in medicine, until he has applied, during three complete years, to the study of medicine in this or some other university. It is expected of Candidates, to attend the university of Edinburgh at least one of those years, that the professors may be acquainted with their character, conduct, and diligence in prosecuting their studies.

II. Every candidate for a degree in medicine must signify his intention to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, at least three months before one of the two stated days of public graduation in each year, and shall then undergo, in the house of one of the professors, the first and most private examination in all the branches of medicine, viz. Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Theory of Medicine and Practice of Medicine, each of the professors proposing questions to him in order.

All the professors consider themselves bound in honour not to divulge the unfavourable result of an examination; a candidate may be remitted to his studies in this stage of his trials, without injury to his reputation or interest.

III. Each candidate, six weeks before one of the stated days of public graduation, shall deliver to one of the professors a dissertation on a subject in medicine, that it may be revised by the professor, and then subjected to the consideration of the Faculty of Medicine.

IV. The candidate shall then undergo a second examination upon all the branches of medicine, in the library of the University, particularly with respect to points not touched upon in his former examination.

V. An aphorism of Hippocrates is selected, of which the candidate is to deliver an explanation and illustration in writing; at the same time a question in medicine is proposed to him, to which he shall return an answer in writing, illustrated with a commentary; and with respect to both these he is examined in the library by the professors.

VI. The cases of two patients, with questions relative to them, are given to the candidate, which he is required to illustrate in writing, with proper solutions of the questions.

VII. Upon a report from the Medical Faculty of all these proceedings, with their approbation of the candidate, his Dissertation is published by authority of the Senatus Academicus; he is required to defend it in the common hall of the University against the professors appointed to impugn it; and then, by act of the Senatus Academicus, he is promoted to the highest academical honours with the usual solemnities.

VIII. All these different exercises are performed, and each part of the trials carried on in the Latin tongue.

The public will judge with respect to the degree of accuracy and strictness in conducting these various parts of trial, from being informed that there is seldom any year in which more than one candidate is not remitted to his studies. At the same time the professors mention with much satisfaction, that it is not uncommon for candidates who have been found unqualified, to apply afterwards to their studies with such diligence and success, that they have acquitted themselves with great applause in a subsequent examination, to which they cannot be admitted till an year elapse from the time of their former trial.

Though a person may offer himself as a candidate for a degree in medicine, after applying to the study of that science during three years in this or in some other University, it is to be observed that a considerable proportion of the graduates in the University of Edinburgh attend the Colleges of Medicine several years beyond that period.

Besides the lectures on the various branches of medicine in the University, clinical lectures are delivered each year by two of the professors of medicine, on the cases of certain select patients in the Royal Infirmary, entrusted to their care by the governors of the hospital, whom the professors visit, and for whom they prescribe in the presence of the students. No person is admitted as a candidate for a degree in medicine unless he has attended the clinical lectures.

(No. 4.)—*Q. F. F.Q. S.*—Statuta Solennia de Doctoratûs in Medicinâ Gradu in Academiâ Edinburgenâ capessendâ, a Facultate Medicâ proposita, et in posterum, jubente Senatu Academico, observanda.—1811.

1811.

1. Nemo ad Doctoratûs in Medicinâ Gradum promoveatur, nisi Duobus Diebus Solennibus XXIV^{TO} nempe mensis Junii, et XII^{MO} Septembris, vel diebus proximè sequentibus.

2. Nemo Candidatorum numero adscribatur, priusquam triennium, in hac aut aliâ Academiâ, Medicinæ studio impenderit, et omnibus quas Scientia Medica complectitur Disciplinis, scilicet, Anatomiæ et Chirurgiæ, Chemiæ, Botanicæ, Materiæ Medicæ et Pharmaceuticæ, Medicinæque Theoreticæ et Practicæ, et Prælectionibus Clinicis à Medicinæ Professoribus habitis, de ægris in Nosocomio decumbentibus, operam dederit.

3. Quicunque honores Medicinæ ambierit, ante diem XXIV^{UM} Martii vel XII^{UM} Junii, alicui Medicinæ Professorum tradat Dissertationem Medicam Inauguralem a seipso compositam, ut Professor eam perlegat, si opus fuerit emendet, et perlectæ scriptam suam testificationem, notato simul die quo eandem acceperat, apponat.

4. Tum, ad vel ante diem XX^{UM} mensis Aprilis vel Julii, Medicinæ Honores ambiens consilium suum cum Facultatis Medicæ Decano communicet, et simul Dissertationem suam inauguralem (adjectâ Professoris qui perlegerat testificatione) illi tradat, Facultatis Medicæ judicio subjiciendam.

5. Postea Quæstio a Facultate Medicâ, vel vivâ voce vel scripto habenda est, ut nemo, nisi literarum et Medicinæ scientia probè imbutus, Candidatorum numero adscribatur.

6. Dei XVIII^{VO} mensis Maii vel VI^{TO} Augusti, Candidatus, coram Facultate Medicâ à duobus Professoribus interrogatus, progressus suos in variis Disciplinis Medicis, supra enumeratis, ulteriùs ostendat.

7. Candidato hactenus probato proponatur, ab aliquo Professorum, unus ex Aphorismis Hippocratis; et simul, ab alio Professore, Quæstio Medica; quorum priorem a se ipso explicatum et Commentario illustratum; posteriorem, unà cum Responsione idoneis argumentis confirmatâ, die XXVIII^{VO} mensis Maii vel XVI^{TO} Augusti, Professoribus proponentibus Candidatus reddat; suumque demum Commen-

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tarium et Responsionem, XXX^MO die mensis Maii vel XVIII^VO Augusti, coram Facultate Medicâ defendat.

8. Si, his ritè peractis, Candidatus promoveri merebitur, illi tradantur, a duobus Professoribus, duæ Morborum Historiæ, cum Quæstionibus subjunctis, ut Scripturâ illas illustret, his commoda Responsa reddat; tum Historias ita illustratas, unà cum Responsis suis, die XII^MO mensis Junii vel I^MO Septembris, Professoribus proponentibus tradat, atque easdem, die XV^TO Junii vel III^TIO Septembris, coram Facultate Medicâ defendat.

9. Candidato, si, post primum periculum, die XVIII^VO mensis Maii vel VI^TO Augusti factum, probatus fuerit, Dissertationem suam inauguralem prelo subjicere liceat, cujus accuratè excusæ octo exemplaria, Facultatis Medicæ Decano, XV^TO mensis Junii vel III^TIO Septembris, tradat.

10. Si Candidatus, Dissertatione jam excusâ, tertiò a Medicinæ Facultate fuerit probatus, ejusdem Facultatis Decanus omnia quæ gesta fuerint Senatui Academico renunciabit; cujus approbatione et auctoritate Candidatus Dissertationem suam edere, eandemque in Comitiis Academicis, diebus antea statutis, XXIV^TO nempe Junii vel XII^MO Septembris, defendere jubeatur: tum, si Senatui placuerit, laboris tandem et studiorum præmium, summos in Medicinâ Honores, Gradum nempe Doctoralem, more solenni, consequatur.

11. Facultas Medica, quo major sit horum omnium solennitas, semper intra Academiæ pomœria, horâ nonâ ante meridiem, diebus supradictis, conveniet. Et si quis Candidatus, sine gravi causâ, horâ abfuerit statutâ, occasione neglectâ, ei, hac vice, vel ad ulteriora pericula progredi, vel Gradum Doctoralem assequi, non licebit.

12. Exercitationes omnes anteadictæ Linguâ Latinâ peragantur.

ALEX. MONRO, Jun., M.D. Prof. Anat. et Chir. et Facult. Med. Dec.

E Tabulis Academiæ, jubente Senatu Academico, describenda curavit,
ANDREAS DUNCAN, Jun., Med. Reg. Pr. Reg.
Acad. à Secretis, et Bibliothecarius.

Data Edinburgi, in Acad. Jac. Reg.
Anno Salutis Humanæ M.DCCC.XI.

(No. 5.)—*Q. F. F.Q. S.*—Statuta Solennia de Doctoratûs in Medicinâ Gradu in Academiâ Edinburgenâ Capessendo, a Facultate Medicâ proposita, et in posterum, jubente Senatu Academico, observanda.—1813.

1813.

1. Nemo ad Doctoratûs in Medicinâ Gradum promoveatur, nisi Duobus Diebus Solennibus, XXIV^TO nempe mensis Junii, et XII^MO Septembris, vel diebus proximè sequentibus: nec priusquam ipse annum ætatis suæ unum et vigesimum compleverit.

2. Nemo Candidatorum numero adscribatur, priusquam triennium, saltem per sex menses quotannis, in hâc aut aliâ Academiâ, Medicinæ studio impenderit, et omnibus quas Scientia Medica complectitur Disciplinis, scilicet, Anatomiæ et Chirurgiæ, Chemiæ, Botanicæ, Materiæ Medicæ et Pharmaceuticæ, Medicinæ Theoreticæ et Medicinæ Practicæ, Prælectionibusque Clinicis, à Medicinæ Professoribus habitis, operam dederit.

3. Quicunque honores Medicinæ ambierit, ante diem XXIV^UM Martii vel XII^UM Junii, consilium suum cum Facultatis Medicæ Decano communicet, et illi tradat Dissertationem Medicam Inauguralem, à seipso compositam, ut Professor aliquis, a Decano designandus, eam perlegat, si opus fuerit emendet, et perlectæ scriptam suam testificationem apponat. Cum dissertatione, tradat etiam Medicinæ Studiosus Decano Facultatis, Studiorum testimonium in hâc aut in aliâ Academiâ; atque Autographum his verbis: "Ego ———— ———— gradum Doctoratûs in Medicinâ ambiens, seriò et sanctè Medicinæ "Professoribus et Almæ Academiæ Edinburgenæ assevero, et hoc scripto meo testatum cupio, me "unum et vigesimum ætatis annum jam complevisse, (vel, si ita res se habuerit, ante diem solennem "esse completurum), et esse liberum hominem, scilicet nullius Chirurgi, aut Pharmacopolæ, aut alius "cujusvis artificii Magistri servitio addictum, ut Discipulum, vel Tironem, vel Ministrum, qualis "Anglicè dicitur *Apprentice*."

4. Postea Quæstio à Facultate Medicâ, vel vivâ voce, vel scripto, privatim habenda est, de variis, quas Scientia Medica complectitur, disciplinis; ut nemo nisi Literarum et Medicinæ scientiâ imbutus, Candidatorum numero adscribatur.

5. Die XVIII^VO mensis Maii vel VI^TO Augusti, Candidatus, coram Facultate Medicâ, a duobus Professoribus interrogatus, progressum suum in variis disciplinis Medicis, suprà enumeratis, ulteriùs ostendat.

6. Candidato hactenus probato proponatur, ab aliquo Professorum, unus ex Aphorismis Hippocratis; et simul, ab alio Professore, Quæstio Medica; quorum priorem à se ipso explicatum et Commentario illustratum; posteriorem, unà cum Responsione idoneis argumentis confirmatâ, die XXVIII^VO mensis Maii vel XVI^TO Augusti, Professoribus proponentibus Candidatus reddat; suumque demum Commentarium, et Responsionem, XXX^MO die mensis Maii vel XVIII^VO Augusti, coram Facultate Medicâ defendat.

7. Si, his ritè peractis, Candidatus promoveri merebitur, illi tradantur duæ Morborum Historiæ, cum Quæstionibus subjunctis, ut, scripturâ, illas illustret, his commoda Responsa reddat; tum Historias ita illustratas, unà cum Responsis suis, die XII^MO mensis Junii vel I^MO Septembris, Professoribus proponentibus tradat, atque easdem, die XV^TO Junii vel III^TIO Septembris, coram Facultate Medicâ defendat.

8. Candidato, si, post primum periculum factum, probatus fuerit, Dissertationem suam inauguralem prelo subjicere liceat, cujus accuratè excusæ octo exemplaria, Facultatis Medicæ Decano, XV^TO mensis Junii vel III^TIO Septembris, tradat.

9. Si Candidatus, Dissertatione jam excusâ, tertiò a Medicinæ Facultate fuerit probatus, ejusdem Facultatis Decanus omnia quæ gesta fuerint Senatui Academico renunciabit; cujus approbatione et auctoritate Candidatus Dissertationem suam edere, eandemque in Comitiis Academicis, diebus anteà statutis, XXIV^TO nempè Junii vel XII^MO Septembris, defendere jubeatur: tum, si Senatui placuerit, laboris tandem et studiorum præmium, summos in Medicinâ Honores, Gradum nempe Doctoralem, more solenni, consequatur.

10. Facultas Medica, quo major sit horum omnium solennitas, semper intra Academiæ pomœria, horâ nonâ ante meridiem, diebus supradictis, conveniet. Et si quis Candidatus, sine gravi causâ,

horâ abfuerit statutâ, occasione neglectâ, ei, hac vice, vel ad ulteriora pericula progredi, vel Gradum Doctoralem assequi, non licebit.

11. Exercitationes omnes anteadictæ Linguâ Latinâ peragendæ sunt.

ALEX. MUNRO, Jun. Prof. Anat. et Chir. Facult. Med. Dec.

E Tabulis Academiæ, jubente Senatu Academico, describenda curavit,
ANDREAS DUNCAN jun. Med. Leg. Pr. Reg.
Acad. à Secretis, et Bibliothecarius.

Data Edinburgi, in Acad. Jac. Reg.
Anno Salutis Humanæ M.DCCC.XIII.

(No. 6.)—*Q. F. F. Q. S.*—Statuta Solennia de Doctoratûs in Medicinâ Gradu in Academiâ Edinburgenâ Capessendo, a Facultate Medicâ proposita, et in posterum, Jubente Senatu Academico, observanda. —1814.

1. Nemo ad Doctoratûs in Medicinâ Gradum promoveatur, nisi die solenni, nempe primo mensis Augusti, vel die proximè sequente; nec priusquam ipse annum ætatis suæ unum et vigesimum compleverit. 1814.

2. Nemo Candidatorum numero adscribatur, priusquam triennium, saltem per sex menses quotannis, in hâc aut aliâ Academiâ, Medicinæ studio impenderit, et omnibus quas Scientia Medica complectitur Disciplinis, silicet, Anatomiæ et Chirurgiæ,—Chemiæ,—Botanicæ,—Materiæ Medicæ et Pharmaceuticæ,—Medicinæ Theoreticæ,—Medicinæ Practicæ, Prælectionibusque Clinicis, sub Medicinæ Professoribus habitis, operam dederit.

3. Quicunque honores Medicinæ ambierit, ante diem XXIV^UM Martii, consilium suum cum Facultatis Medicæ Decano communicet, et illi tradat Dissertationem Medicam Inauguralem, à seipso compositam, ut Professor aliquis, a Decano designandus, eam perlegat, si opus fuerit emendet, et perlectæ scriptam suam testificationem apponat. Cum dissertatione, tradat etiam Medicinæ Studiosus Decano Facultatis, studiorum testimonium in hâc aut in aliâ Academiâ; atque Autographum his verbis: "Ego " ———— gradum Doctoratûs in Medicinâ ambiens, seriò et sanctè Medicinæ Professoribus et " Almæ Academiæ Edinburgenæ assevero, et hoc scripto meo testatum cupio, me unum et vigesimum " ætatis annum jam complevisse, (vel, si ita res se habuerit, ante diem solennem esse completurum), " et esse liberum hominem, scilicet nullius Chirurgi, aut Pharmacopolæ, aut alius cujusvis artificii Ma- " gistri servitio addictum, ut Discipulum, vel Tironem, vel Ministrum, qualis Anglicè dicitur *Ap-* " *prentice.*"

4. Postea Quæstio à Facultate Medicâ, vel vivâ voce, vel scripto, privatim habenda est, de variis, quas Scientia Medica complectitur, disciplinis; ut nemo nisi Literarum et Medicinæ scientiâ probè imbutus, Candidatorum numero adscribatur.

5. XXIV^TO mensis Junii, Candidatus, coram Facultate Medicâ, a duobus Professoribus interrogatus, progressum suum in variis disciplinis Medicis, suprà enumeratis, ulteriùs ostendat.

6. Candidato hactenus probato proponatur, ab aliquo Professorum, unus ex Aphorismis Hippocratis; et simul, ab alio Professore, quæstio Medica; quorum priorem à seipso explicatum et Commentario illustratum; posteriorem, unà cum Responsione idoneis argumentis confirmatâ, die IV^TO mensis Julii, Professoribus proponentibus Candidatus reddat; suumque demum Commentarium et Responsionem, die VI^TO mensis Julii, coram Facultate Medicâ defendat.

7. Si, his rite peractis, Candidatus, promoveri merebitur, illi tradantur, duæ Morborum Historiæ cum Quæstionibus subjunctis, ut scripturâ illas illustret, his commoda Responsa reddat: tum Historias ita illustratas, unà cum Responsis suis die XIX^NO Julii Professoribus proponentibus tradat, atque eadem, die XXII^DO Julii, coram Facultate Medicâ defendat.

8. Candidato, si, post primum periculum factum, probatus fuerit, Dissertationem suam inauguralem prelo subjicere liceat, cujus accuratè excusæ octo exemplaria, Facultatis Medicæ Decano die XXII^DO Julii tradat.

9. Si Candidatus, Dissertatione jam excusâ, tertiò a Medicinæ Facultate fuerit probatus, ejusdem Facultatis Decanus omnia, quæ gesta fuerint, Senatui Academico renunciabit; cujus approbatione et auctoritate Candidatus Dissertationem suum edere, eandemque in Comitiis Academicis, die anteà statuto, nempè I^MO Augusti, defendere jubeatur: tum, si Senatui placuerit, laboris tandem et studiorum præmium, summos in Medicinâ Honores, gradum nempe doctoralem, more solenni, consequatur.

10. Facultas Medica, quo major sit horum omnium solennitas, semper intra Academiæ pomœria, horâ nonâ ante meridem, diebus supradictis, conveniet: et si quis Candidatus, sine gravi causâ, horâ abfuerit statutâ, occasione neglectâ, ei, hâc vice, vel ad ulteriora pericula progredi, vel Gradum Doctoralem assequi, non licebit.

11. Exercitationes omnes anteadictæ Linguâ Latinâ paragendæ sunt.

ALEX. MONRO, Jun. Prof. Anat. et Chir. Facult. Med. Dec.

E Tabulis Academiæ, jubente Senatu Academico, describenda curavit,
ANDREAS DUNCAN, Jun. Med. Leg. Pr. Reg.
Acad. Secretis, et Bibliothecarius.

Data Edinburgi, in Acad. Jac. Reg.
Anno Salutis Humanæ M.DCCC.XIV.

(No. 7.)—*Q. F. F. Q. S.*—Statuta Solennia de Doctoratûs in Medicinâ Gradu in Academiâ Edinburgenâ Capessendo, a Facultate Medicâ proposita, et in posterum, jubente Senatu Academico, Observanda.—1818.

1. Nemo ad Doctoratûs in Medicinâ Gradum promoveatur, nisi die solenni, nempe primo mensis Augusti, vel die proximè sequente; nec priusquam ipse annum ætatis suæ unum et vigesimum compleverit. 1818.

2. Nemo Candidatorum numero adscribatur priusquam triennium, *in hâc aut in aliâ Academiâ*, Medicinæ studio impenderit, et omnibus quas Scientia Medica complectitur Disciplinis, *per sex saltem menses quotannis*, (Botanica exceptâ, cujus curriculum tribus mensibus absolvitur,) scilicet, Anatomiæ et Chirurgiæ,—Chemiæ,—Botanicæ,—Materiæ Medicæ et Pharmaceuticæ,—Medicinæ Theoreticæ,—Medicinæ Practicæ,—Prælectionibusque Clinicis, sub Medicinæ Professoribus habitis, operam dederit.

3. Quicunque honores Medicinæ ambierit, ante diem XXIV^UM Martii, consilium suum cum Facultatis Medicæ Decano communicet, et illi tradat Dissertationem Medicam Inauguralem, à seipso compositam, ut Professor aliquis, a Decano designandus, eam perlegat, si opus fuerit emendet, et perlectæ

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1818.

scriptam suam testificationem apponat. Cum Dissertatione, tradat etiam Medicinæ Studiosus Decano Facultatis, studiorum testimonium in hâc aut in aliâ Academiâ; atque Autographum his verbis: "Ego " ———— gradum Doctoratûs in Medicinâ ambiens, seriò et sanctè Medicinæ Professoribus et " Almæ Academiæ Edinburgenæ assevero, et hoc scripto meo testatum cupio, me unum et vigesimum " ætatis annum jam complevisse, (vel, si ita res se habuerit, ante diem solennem esse completurum), " et esse liberum hominem, scilicet nullius Chirurgi, aut Pharmacopolæ, aut alius cujusvis artificii " Magistri servitio addictum, ut Discipulum, vel Tironem, vel Ministrum, qualis Anglicè dicitur *Ap-* " *prentice.*"

4. Postea, Quæstio à Facultate Medicâ, vel vivâ voce, vel scripto, privatim habenda est, de variis, quas Scientia Medica complectitur, disciplinis; ut nemo, nisi Literarum et Medicinæ scientiâ probè imbutus, Candidatorum numero adscribatur.

5. Die XXIV^TO mensis Junii, candidatus coram facultate medicâ, a duobus professoribus interrogatus, progressum suum in variis disciplinis medicis, supra enumeratis, ulteriùs ostendat.

6. Candidato hactenus probato proponatur, ab aliquo professorum, unus ex Aphorisimis Hippocratis; et simul ab alio Professore Quæstio Medica; quorum priorem, à seipso explicatum et Commentario illustratum; posteriorem, unà cum Responsione idoneis argumentis confirmatâ, die IV^TO mensis Julii, Professoribus proponentibus Candidatus reddat; suumque demum Commentarium et Responsionem, die VI^TO mensis Julii, coram Facultate Medicâ defendat.

7. Si, his ritè peractis, Candidatus promoveri merebitur, illi tradantur duæ Morborum Historiæ, cum Quæstionibus subjunctis, ut, scripturâ illas illustret, his commoda Responsa reddat; tum Historias ita illustratas, unà cum Responsis suis, die XIX^NO Julii, Professoribus proponentibus tradat, atque eadem, die XXII^DO Julii, coram Facultate Medicâ defendat.

8. Candidato, si, post primum periculum factum, probatus fuerit, Dissertationem suam inauguralem prelo subjicere liceat, cujus accuratè excusæ octo exemplaria Facultatis Medicæ Decano, die XXII^DO Julii, tradat.

9. Si, Candidatus, Dissertatione jam excusâ, tertiò a Medicinæ Facultate fuerit probatus, ejusdem Facultatis Decanus omnia quæ gesta fuerint Senatui Academico renunciabit; cujus approbatione et auctoritate Candidatus Dissertationem suam edere, eandemque in Comitiis Academicis, die anteà statuto, nempè I^MO Augusti, defendere jubeatur: tum, si Senatui placuerit, laboris tandem et studiorum præmium, summos in Medicinâ honores, Gradum nempe Doctoralem, more solenni, consequatur.

10. Facultas Medica, quo major sit horum omnium solennitas, semper intra Academiæ pomœria, horâ nonâ ante meridiem, diebus supradictis, conveniet: et si quis Candidatus, sine gravi causâ, horâ abfuerit statutâ, occasione neglectâ, ei, hâc vice, vel ad ulteriora pericula progredi, vel Gradum Doctoralem assequi, non licebit.

11. Exercitationes omnes anteadictæ Linguâ Latinâ peragendæ sunt.

ALEX. MONRO, Prof. Anat. et Chir. Facult. Med. Dec.

E Tabulis Academiæ, jubente Senatu Academico, describenda curavit.
ANDREAS DUNCAN, jun. Med. Leg. Pr. Reg.
Acad. à Secretis et Bibliothecarius.

Data Edinburgi, in Acad. Jac. Reg. }
Anno Salutis Humanæ M.DCCC.XVIII. }

(No. 8.) — *Q. F. F. ℘. S.* — Statuta Solennia de Doctoratûs in Medicinâ Gradu in Academiâ Edinburgenâ Capessendo, a Facultate Medicâ proposita, et in posterum, jubente Senatu Academico, observanda.—1823.

1823.

1. Nemo ad Doctoratûs in Medicinâ Gradum promoveatur, nisi die solenni, nempe primo mensis Augusti, vel die proximè sequente; nec priusquam ipse annum ætatis suæ unum vigesimum compleverit.

2. Nemo gradum Doctoratûs consequatur, priusquam triennium, *in hac aut in aliâ Academiâ*, ubi summi in Medicinâ honores conceduntur, per sex saltem menses quotannis, Medicinæ studio impenderit, et sequentibus quas Scientia Medica complectitur Disciplinis, sub Medicinæ Professoribus operam dederit, scilicet.

ANATOMIÆ ET CHIRURGIÆ, ...	Per Curricula Sex Mensium:
CHEMIÆ, ...	
MATERIÆ MEDICÆ ET PHARMACEUTICÆ . .	
MEDICINÆ THEORETICÆ	
MEDICINÆ PRACTICÆ	
MEDICINÆ CLINICÆ, Nosocomii Publici eodemque tempore Prælectionum de ægris ibi decumbentibus frequentationem amplectenti, ...	Per curriculum Sex Mensium, vel per duo curricula Trium Mensium:

duabus ex his vel pluribus, singulis annis, et etiam,

BOTANICÆ, ...	Per curriculum Trium Mensium.

3. Quicunque honores Medicinæ ambierit, ante diem XXIV^UM Marti, consilium suum cum Facultatis Medicæ Decano communicet, et illi tradat Dissertationem Medicam Inauguralem, a seipso compositam, et concinnè conscriptam, ut professor aliquis, a Decano designandus, eam perlegat, si opus fuerit emendet, et perlectæ scriptam suam testificationem apponat. Medicinæ Studiosus tradat etiam Decano Facultatis, studiorum testimonium in hac aut in aliâ Academiâ; atque Autographum his verbis: 'Ego ——— ——— gradum Doctoratûs in Medicinâ ambiens, seriò et sanctè Medicinæ Professoribus 'et almæ Academiæ Edinburgenæ assevero, et hoc scripto meo testatum cupio, me unum et vigesimum 'ætatis annum jam complevisse (vel, si ita res se habuerit, ante diem proximum solennem esse com-'pleturum), et me esse liberum, scilicet nullius Chirurgi, aut Pharmacopolæ, aut alius cujusvis artificii 'Magistri servitio addictum, ut Discipulum, vel Tironem, vel Ministrum, qualis Anglicè dicitur '*Apprentice.*'

4. Postea, Quæstio illi a Facultate Medicâ, vel vivâ voce, vel scripto, privatim habenda est, de variis quas Scientia Medica complectitur disciplinis; ut nemo, nisi Literarum et Medicinæ scientiâ probe imbutus, Candidatorum numero adscribatur.

5. Quicunque, hac quæstione privatim habitâ, Candidatorum numero adscribi dignus non videatur,

duabus saltem ex supradictis disciplinis, sub Medicinæ Professoribus in hac aut aliâ Academiâ, iterum operam det, antequam coram Facultate Medicâ iterum compareat.

6. Si Candidatus, quæstione privatim habitâ, promoveri merebitur, illi statim tradantur duæ Morborum Historiæ, cum quæstionibus subjunctis, ut scripturâ illas illustret, his commoda responsa reddat; tum historias ita illustratas, unà cum Responsis suis, post sex dies Professoribus proponentibus tradat, atque eadem, die I^MO Julii, coram Facultate Medicâ defendat.

7, Candidato, si, post primum periculum factum, probatus fuerit, Dissertationem suam inauguralem prelo subjicere liceat, cujus accuratè excusæ octo exemplaria, Facultatis Medicæ Decano, die XXII^MO Julii, tradat.

8. Si Candidatus iterum a Medicinæ Facultate fuerit probatus, ejusdem Facultatis Decanus quæ gesta fuerint Senatui Academico renunciabit; cujus approbatione et auctoritate Candidatus Dissertationem suam edere, eandemque in Comitiis Academicis, die XXXI^MO Julii, defendere jubeatur: tum, si Senatui placuerit, laboris et Studiorum præmium, summos in Medicinâ honores, Gradum nempe Doctoralem, more solenni, I^MO Augusti, consequatur.

9. Facultas Medica, quo major sit horum omnium solennitas, semper intra Academiæ pomœria, horâ decimâ ante meridiem, diebus supradictis, conveniet: et si quis Candidatus, sine gravi causâ, horâ abfuerit statutâ, occasione neglectâ, ei, hac vice, vel ad ulteriora pericula progredi, vel Gradum Doctoralem assequi, non licebit.

10. Exercitationes omnes anteadictæ Linguâ Latinâ peragendæ sunt.

GUL^S. P. ALISON, Mod. Theor. Prof. Adj. Facult. Med. Dec.

E Tabulis Academiæ, jubente Senatu Academico, describenda curavit,
ANDREAS DUNCAN, jun. Mat. Med. Prof.
Acad. a Secretis Bibliothecarius.

Data Edinburgi, in Acad. Jac. Reg.
Anno Salutis Humanæ MDCCCXXIII.

(No. 9.)—*Q. F. F. ℣. S.*—Statuta Solennia de Doctoratûs in Medicinâ Gradu in Academiâ Edinburgenâ capessendo, in posterum, jubente Senatu Academico, observanda.—1825.

I. Nemo ad Doctoratûs in Medicinâ Gradum promoveatur, priusquam Quadriennium in Academiâ Edinburgenâ, aut in aliâ Academiâ, ubi alumni ad Summos in Medicinâ Honores promoveri soliti sunt, per sex saltem menses quotannis, Medicinæ studio impenderit; nisi 1825.

1. Qui jam evectus fuerit ad Gradum Magistri Artium in Academiâ quavis Scoticâ, vel ad parem Gradum in aliâ Academiâ, operâ quadriennium Literis et Artibus prius deditâ, quam ad Medicinæ studium se contulerit;

2. Qui, præter studia sua medica in Academiis,—alio insuper anno,—Nosocomium quoddam publicum, ubi ægri octoginta vel plures decumbere solent, per sex saltem menses frequentaverit—et curationi a Medicis vel Chirurgis ibi institutæ adfuerit;

3. Qui per spatium unius saltem anni in re medicâ Exercitûs, vel Classis Britannicæ, vel Societatis mercaturas in India Orientali facientium, occupatus fuerit.

Illi autem qui quamlibet ex his conditionibus absolverit, Gradum Doctoratûs consequi liceat, postquam triennium in hac aut aliâ Academiâ supra definitâ, Medicinæ studio se dederit.

II. Nemo Exercitationes ad Gradum Doctoratûs capessendum subeat, qui non testimoniis idoneis ostendat,

Primo, sequentibus, quas Scientia Medica complectitur, Disciplinis, sub Medicinæ Professoribus in hac aut aliâ Academiâ supra definitâ, semel vel sæpius se operam dedisse, scilicet,

ANATOMIÆ ET CHIRURGIÆ . . .	Per curriculum Sex Mensium;
CHEMIÆ	
MATERIÆ MEDICÆ ET PHARMACEUTICÆ .	
MEDICINÆ THEORETICÆ . . .	
MEDICINÆ PRACTICÆ	
REI OBSTETRICÆ, ET MORBIS FŒMINIS INFANTIBUSQUE PROPRIIS . . .	
MEDICINÆ CLINICÆ, scilicet Curationi ægrorum in Nosocomio Publico decumbentium, a Medicinæ Professore institutæ, et Prælectionibus habitis de iisdem ægris .	Per curriculum Sex Mensium, vel, per bina curricula Trium Mensium;

duabus ex his vel pluribus, singulis annis, et etiam,

BOTANICÆ	Per curriculum Trium Mensium;

Secundo, Duabus saltem ex sequentibus etiam Disciplinis (a seipso, prout sibi maximè conveniant, eligendis) in hac aut aliâ Academiâ supra definitâ se operam dedisse, scilicet,

ANATOMIÆ PRACTICÆ	Per curriculum Trium Saltem Mensium;*
HISTORIÆ NATURALI	
MEDICINÆ LEGALI	
CHIRURGIÆ CLINICÆ	
CHIRURGIÆ MILITARI	

Tertio, Præter curriculum Medicinæ Clinicæ jam præscriptum,—alio insuper anno,—per sex saltem menses, Nosocomium quoddam publicum, hic aut alibi, se frequentasse, ubi octoginta ægri decumbere solent, et curationi a Medicis vel Chirurgis ibi institutæ adfuisse.

III. Nemo Gradum Doctoratûs consequatur, qui non, unum saltem annum, in Academiâ Edinburgenâ, modo jam præscripto, Medicinæ studio impenderit.

IV. Quicunque honores Medicinæ ambierit, ante diem XXIV^um Martii, de consilio suo Facultatis Medicæ Decanum certiorem faciat, et illi tradat,

1. Autographum his verbis, "Ego —— —— gradum Doctoratûs in Medicinâ ambiens, seriò et

* Medicinæ autem Clinicæ et Chirurgiæ Clinicæ, uno eodemque tempore operam dare non licebit.

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sanctè Medicinæ Professoribus et almæ Academiæ Edinburgenæ assevero, et hoc scripto meo testatum cupio, me unum et vigesimum ætatis annum jam complevisse (vel, si ita res se habuerit, ante diem proximum solennem esse completurum) et me esse liberum, scilicet nullius Chirurgi, aut Pharmacopolæ, aut alius cujusvis artificii Magistri servitio addictum, ut Discipulum, vel Tironem, vel Ministrum, qualis Anglicè dicitur *an Apprentice;*"

2. Descriptionem Studiorum suorum, tum in Literis et Artibus, tum etiam in Medicinâ, atque de his testimonia;

3. Dissertationem Medicam Inauguralem, a seipso linguâ Latinâ compositam, ut Professor aliquis, a Decano designandus, eam perlegat, et perlectæ scriptam suam testificationem apponat.

V. Ante quam tentamini de re medicâ subjiciatur Candidatus, Facultati Medicæ, conventu speciali et privato, ostendat, se linguâ Latinâ jam satis esse doctum; quod si non ita sit, exercitationes pro Gradu Doctoratûs, hac linguâ præcipuè peragendæ, non habeantur. Sin autem Professoribus de hac re satisfaciat, tunc Quæstio, vel vivâ voce vel scripto, statim habenda est, de variis quas Scientia Medica complectitur, disciplinis.

VI. Si quis, hac quæstione privatim habitâ, Candidatorum numero retineri dignus non existimabitur, duabus saltem ex supradictis (Sect. II.) disciplinis, sub Medicinæ Professoribus in hac aut aliâ Academiâ supra definitâ, per alium insuper annum operam det, antequam exercitationes iterum subeat.

VII. Si Candidatus, quæstione privatim habitâ, promoveri merebitur, illi statim tradantur duæ Morborum Historiæ, cum Quæstionibus subjunctis, ut, commentis, linguâ Latinâ scriptis, illas illustret, his commoda responsa reddat; tum historias ita illustratas, una cum Responsis suis, post decem dies, Professoribus proponentibus tradat, atque eadem, die VI^to^ Julii, coram Facultate Medicâ defendat.

VIII. Candidato, si, post primum periculum factum, probatus fuerit, Dissertationem suam inauguralem prelo subjicere liceat, nec tamen imperetur: dissertationis cujusque excusæ quadraginta exemplaria, Facultatis Medicæ Decano, die VI^to^ Julii, tradantur.

IX. Si Candidatus iterum a Medicinæ Facultate fuerit probatus, ejusdem Facultatis Decanus quæ gesta fuerint Senatui Academico renunciabit; cujus approbatione et auctoritate Candidatus Dissertationem suam in Comitiis Academicis, die XI^mo^ Julii, linguâ Latinâ, defendere jubeatur: tum, si Senatui placuerit, laboris et studiorum præmium, summos in Medicinâ honores, Gradum nempe Doctoratûs, more solenni, XII^mo^ Julii, consequatur.

X. Facultas Medica semper intra Academiæ pomœria, horâ decimâ ante meridiem, diebus supradictis, conveniet: et si quis Candidatus, sine gravi causâ, horâ abfuerit statutâ, huic, occasione neglectâ, nec ad ulteriora pericula progredi, nec Gradum Doctoratus hac vice assequi, licebit.

N. B.—*Hæc sunt Statuta de Studiis, pro Gradu Doctoratûs, omnium qui posthac ad Medicinæ studium se conferant. Eorum autem qui jam Medicinæ studiosi sunt, studia dirigenda sunt Statutis Solennibus jam editis.*

Guls. P. Alison, Med. Theor. Prof. Adj. Facult. Med. Dec.
E Tabulis Academiæ, jubente Senatu Academico, describenda curavit,
Andreas Duncan, jun. Mat. Med. Prof.
Acad. a Secretis, et Bibliothecarius.

Data Edinburgi, in Acad. Jac. Reg.
Anno Salutis Humanæ MDCCCXXV.

Representation by the Faculty of Arts to the Senatus Academicus, as to a Course of Preparatory Education for the Candidates for the Degree of M.D.

22*nd October*, 1824.

Adjourned Meeting.

22 October, 1824.

Present,—The Principal, Rev. Dr. Andrew Brown, Drs. Alison, Ballingall, Hope, Christison, Home, Monro, Graham, Sir William Hamilton, Professors Russell, Wallace, Jameson, Dunbar, Pillans, Bell, and Dr. Duncan, junior.

The Senatus next proceeded to inquire, whether any additional studies should be recommended or rendered imperative; and it was resolved that the subject of general studies should be considered before that of additional medical studies.

On this subject Professor Dunbar read a report from the Faculty of Arts, and Professor Wallace moved that the report be inserted in the minutes, which was agreed to. Professor Dunbar moved that the conclusions of the report be adopted, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. A. Brown; but, on being put to the vote, was negatived.—The report is as follows:—

"*Report from the Faculty of Arts.*

"As this University and the public at large are both deeply interested in the qualifications necessary to make the degree of M.D. respectable, the Faculty of Arts imagine that they will not be thought to exceed the bounds of their duty, if they submit to the Senatus some observations upon the preliminary studies which they conceive to be indispensible for every graduate. It would have been far more agreeable to them had the Medical Faculty, in the regulations proposed respecting the studies of medical graduates, comprehended a more general plan of education; but as no proposition of the kind has been made, they feel it to be a duty they owe to the University and the public, not to allow the present occasion to pass without endeavouring to render the degree more respectable and more dignified than it has hitherto been; and now that the Senatus, in their boundless liberality, have agreed to accept of certificates of attendance on self-constituted teachers, they will not, it is presumed, be less indulgent to the radical professors in Universities, who were originally constituted to lay the foundations of general knowledge, and to prepare the youth for all the learned and liberal professions. Until the present period, the classes which graduates have been obliged to attend, have been purely medical, and their knowledge of literature and philosophy they have been allowed to pick up in the best manner they could. Many of them, it is well known, entered upon their medical studies with little or no previous acquaintance with general literature and science, and possessed but a very inadequate knowledge of the Latin language, although their examinations for a degree were conducted in that tongue, and they were also required to write a Latin thesis. When the previous education of many was thus so limited and imperfect, and the classes they found it necessary and expedient to

attend, when they came to the University, were numerous, and the time limited, they were obliged to put themselves under the tuition of grinders, who are understood to furnish them both with the language in which answers to questions must be made, and with theses, either written entirely with their own hands, or corrected to such an extent as to prove the inability of the candidates to prepare them so as to pass the revision of the medical professors. The Faculty of Arts are of opinion, that such a practice is neither creditable to the University itself, nor satisfactory to the public. They have no objections to the plan of substituting examinations in English, if it should be thought expedient; but they are unanimously of opinion that every graduate ought to possess such a knowledge of the Latin language, as shall enable him to write his own theses; and the only, at least the best criterion of his ability to do this, they judge to be a certificate from the Professor of Humanity in any of the British or Foreign Universities.

If the majority of medical students are deficient in a knowledge of the Latin language, they are still more so in that of the Greek. It is, in fact, believed, that not ten out of a hundred have the slightest acquaintance with that language. This surely must appear very extraordinary, when it is considered that the science of medicine owes, as far as it can be well ascertained, its origin to Greece; that several medical works of distinguished merit were written in that language; and that some of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates form a part of the trials of medical graduates. As the science of medicine owes its origin to Greece, so the language of that country has furnished it with almost all its terms, whether of a simple or compound nature. The Greek language is so intimately blended with the science of medicine, whether it appears in a Latin or an English dress, that it must be thought surprising to have been so generally neglected by any class of medical students, and still more so by those who aspire at the highest honours. If such as are intended for the profession were previously to acquire a competent knowledge of it, they would be able to understand at once the import and application of the numerous terms they must hear in every lecture, and read in every treatise. As it is, they have to learn at the same time the terms of a strange language, which they never can thoroughly comprehend without a knowledge of its principles, and the theory and practice of their art, a thorough and distinct understanding of which must greatly depend upon an accurate knowledge of the terms employed to communicate it. Besides, not an instrument is invented—not a discovery made, but recourse is had to the Greek language to characterize them. The Faculty may, therefore, with the utmost propriety, give it as their decided opinion, that without a competent knowledge both of the Greek and Latin languages, acquired, or at least improved, in those seats of learning where certificates of qualifications can be availing, no person ought to obtain the degree of M.D.

They are also of opinion, that an accurate knowledge of the powers and faculties of the human mind, with the various modes in which they are affected by external objects, and by particular habits, pursuits, and associations, is as necessary to an accomplished physician, as an acquaintance with the bodily organs, and the diseases to which they are liable. To preserve the "mens sana" in the "corpore sano" requires the knowledge of the philosopher with the skill of the physician, and many fatal mistakes, it is apprehended, are daily committed through the ignorance of medical men, in discovering and applying proper remedies to the diseases of the mind. The effect of strong mental feelings and excited imaginations upon the bodily health, as well as of various bodily diseases in breaking down and subduing the powers of the mind, can neither be well understood nor counteracted by one who has not devoted a good deal of his attention to mental operations. The Faculty, therefore, apprehend that attendance upon the class of logic would be of infinite importance and absolutely necessary for a well-informed and useful physician. He ought, it is presumed, to be able, from the facts presented to his view, to draw legitimate conclusions, and to follow out a train of reasoning in a strict and logical manner. To know the faculties of the mind and their various modes of operation, to apply them to the investigation of objects, and from the facts and evidence produced, to form right and sound judgments, to trace the different branches of an argument, and state it with precision and force, can only be effected by one whose mind has been disciplined in the study of philosophy, and exercised in the use of its faculties in the practice of logic.

Besides these branches, the Faculty of Arts think it necessary also to recommend the classes of mathematics, natural philosophy, and natural history:—the first, as the best study for inducing close habits of attention, and training to severe and strict modes of reasoning, and the other two as unfolding the laws of nature, explaining causes of various phenomena, the forms and appearances of natural objects, and the instincts, habits, and pursuits of the inferior creation. There are other branches of science which medical students ought to attend with great advantage, but the Faculty are unwilling to recommend more classes than are deemed essentially requisite.

The Faculty of Arts are impressed with the fullest conviction, that, independent of the knowledge to be acquired from attendance upon the classes recommended to form a part of the education of a physician, the discipline he must previously undergo, in being trained to habits of thought and reflection, and in having the powers of his mind exercised in a variety of ways, must be of essential benefit. By such a previous education he must come to the study of medicine with more enlarged ideas, with a far greater fund of knowledge, and with faculties trained to the art of reasoning, to the investigation of truth, and to the application of all his previous acquirements, to the business of his profession. No idea can be more erroneous, none more in opposition to all experience, than that these studies will render a physician hesitating and undecided, and disqualify him for the prompt execution of his duty. On the contrary, by being accustomed to reason and to judge, he will perceive more readily, and decide more rapidly upon whatever ought to be done on any emergency.

Besides, from the improved state of science, and the general knowledge which persons educated at an University are supposed to possess, a physician whose information is confined, in a great measure, to the details of his profession, must sink below the level he is expected to hold in the estimation of the world, and bring discredit upon the degree he has obtained. Though the public will always be disposed to place confidence in a skilful physician, they will do it the more readily, when they find him well informed and intelligent in other matters. From the extension of the British empire to distant countries and unknown regions, where much new and important information is to be acquired, no class of men is more likely in the exercise of their profession to visit them, and from none is a description of the nature of the country and its different productions sooner expected. If they happen to be ignorant of literature and science, if they know little of natural philosophy and natural history, it cannot be supposed, however rich and inviting the field, that they will be able to collect that species of information, or communicate it to the public in the manner which would be expected from them.

The Faculty of Arts are also of opinion, that such a course of study, as they have now pointed out to

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22 October, 1824.

the Senatus Academicus, would create a material distinction between the physician and the surgeon, a distinction of vast importance to the former, and of great consequence at the present moment to the University. From all the information they can collect, it does not appear that there is any difference, or at most but a very trifling one, between the medical education of a physician and a surgeon; and in practice apparently none. No higher qualifications are expected from the one than from the other. Hence it has happened, that the physician has sunk in the scale of general estimation, while the surgeon has risen to his level. The Faculty can perceive no other plan more effectual, none more generally expected by the public, than by enlarging the qualifications of the physician, by obliging him to obtain that literary and scientific education which will give grace and dignity to his medical acquirements, and which appears essentially necessary to every one obtaining the highest honours an university has to bestow.

It may be apprehended, that if these branches already pointed out should receive the sanction of the Senatus, and the course of study, of consequence, should be prolonged, many young men, especially from England, would be deterred from taking their degree. The Faculty are perfectly aware, that for some time the number of graduates would be diminished, but they do not consider the circumstance as a very serious evil; on the contrary, they hold that as the degree would be rendered far more respectable, it would add to the dignity of the University, and increase the reputation of the medical school. It would convince the world that no views of private interest influenced the minds of the Senatus Academicus, but that they were willing, when salutary reforms were called for, to sacrifice everything for the public good and the dignity of the University. In England, no professional man, especially with a Scotch degree, is held in much esteem, if he happen to be deficient in classical literature. The want of a previous enlarged education has always been objected to the graduates from Scotland, and not without reason. It may, perhaps, be retorted, that the want of a medical education at the English Universities is a more serious evil, and it must be admitted to be so. The Faculty conceive that, by uniting literature and science with medical knowledge, the Senatus will give to the degree of M.D., conferred by this University, a paramount claim to distinction in every country; and while such an extended plan of education may deter some from aspiring at the highest honours of the profession, it will be the means of inviting others, with more advantages and better qualified to render the degree more respected.

Supposing, then, that the plan the Faculty have proposed should be adopted by the Senatus, the next consideration is, in what time could it be accomplished? The Senatus are aware, that intending students of Divinity must attend different classes in the University during four different sessions, before they can enter the Divinity Hall, and that the Society of Writers to the Signet require an attendance of two sessions from their apprentices before they are admitted into their offices. The former class of students must attend the Divinity Hall four sessions besides; and the latter serve an apprenticeship of five years, with attendance on the Law classes. The Faculty would not wish to impose any unnecessary hardship upon medical graduates; but they see no reason why they should be more favoured than other students, especially as they have the prospect, at the termination of their studies, of obtaining an honorary degree, on which to found claims of confidence and distinction. They are, therefore, of opinion, that the medical students could not do justice to the classes recommended under a period of two sessions. In the first session, Latin, Greek, Logic, or Mathematics, might be attended. In the second, along with any of these again, might be joined Logic or Mathematics, whichever was not attended the preceding session, and Anatomy. The whole period of study they would recommend to be five years, and in any of the three last, chiefly devoted to the study of medicine, may be included Natural Philosophy and Natural History; and they are of opinion that a summer course of attendance on this latter class might be allowed.

In thus stating their opinions to the Senatus Academicus, upon this most important question of the qualifications necessary for obtaining a degree in medicine, the Faculty of Arts have no other end in view than how to support, according to the best of their judgment, the respectability and dignity of the University. When changes are to be made, they should be made to meet the circumstances of the times, and the reasonable expectations of the public, without endangering the constitution or hurting the reputation of the body. The experience of all ages shews that learned communities have suffered far more from too great laxity in discipline, and a facility in conferring honours, than from strict rules and high qualifications. In proportion as honours have been more difficult of attainment, they have been the more eagerly sought after.

The following Paper was presented on the 18*th of August*, 1829, *and ordered to be printed.*

18 August, 1829.

As far as my observation goes, the degree of M.D. from Edinburgh is not held in the same estimation with the same degree from Oxford or Cambridge, and I am assured by persons of competent authority, who are not biassed by prejudice, that it is not without reason this distinction is made.

Graduates from Oxford and Cambridge have in general the advantage of possessing a better preliminary education, and they are obliged to devote a greater number of years to study before they can be admitted Doctors of Medicine.

Many graduates from Edinburgh are well-educated, well-informed men, not inferior in general acquirements to the Oxford and Cambridge physicians. But the majority, I fear, are of a different description. The persons, to whom I allude, may be sufficiently qualified to practise physic, though even in that respect they are not superior to the greater part of the young men destined to be general practitioners. But they are deficient, and often lamentably deficient, in attainments not strictly required for the exercise of their profession.

The natural result of this disparity among Edinburgh graduates is to lower the whole body in public estimation, and to bring down the better-educated and better-informed to the level of the persons of inferior education and acquirements, in whose company they are found. This is unjust to the higher class of graduates, and of little or no benefit to the lower. In every part of the kingdom, and in the metropolis itself and its vicinity, one meets with Edinburgh graduates, acting as surgeons or as general practitioners, having dropped their title of M.D., and put their diplomas in their pockets. While they remain in this situation, it is obvious that their medical diploma can be of little or no use to them. In truth, the only advantage they derive from it is the privilege, in country towns, of affixing their initials to a prescription, and the vanity of boasting, if they are so inclined, that they have their degree from the same university with Dr. Holland or Dr. Babington. When advanced in life, and retired from practice as apothecaries, it is in their power, indeed, to reassume, like the nobles of Bretagne, their honours which had lain in abeyance, and take precedence of their *quondam* associates, who with the

same education, had not exercised the same foresight. But it will hardly be thought, that these little gratifications of vanity are legitimate reasons for prostituting the highest honour it is in the power of a medical man to derive from his profession.

It is argued, that the demand for the highest rank in medicine is limited, and that to many the possession of it is of no value. Granted. But is that a reason for increasing the supply? Is that a reason for sending forth doctors by hundreds every year? Is it not unreasonable to argue, that because the demand for medical men of the highest rank is limited, the university of Edinburgh ought therefore to have the privilege of conferring that rank with a facility that multiplies the number beyond the demand, and degrades the distinction it is meant to convey? One would suppose, from this line of argument, that Edinburgh College had been so chary of the honours it has to bestow, that, small as the existing demand, it was not effectually supplied from Scotland. But the case is precisely the reverse. The complaints against the Scotch universities are—that they supply a greater number of doctors than the wants of society require—that they manufacture a baser article than Oxford and Cambridge—affix the same stamp to it—and introduce it in such quantities into the market that the whole cargo is depreciated—and when their coinage happens to be of sterling worth, that its value is lessened by the plated and Brummingham articles that have issued from the same mint.

But defective as the system pursued at Edinburgh, it is perfection in comparison with the practice of some of the other Scotch universities, which have been in the use to make doctors on affidavits, and like John Doe and Richard Doe of forensic renown, to be pledges for every applicant, who complied with the forms, and could afford to pay the fees of court.

If it be desirable to maintain in the medical profession a class of persons enjoying higher rank and greater consideration than ordinary practitioners, why take so low a standard, as that used in the Scotch universities, for the highest title a medical man can obtain? Why confer it on multitudes, who are in no respect superior, in medical skill or professional knowledge, to the common run of general practitioners, and whose attainments and education are confessedly inferior to graduates from the English universities, who of necessity have the same title, because no higher title can be bestowed?

To what extent the demand of higher qualifications for medical honours at Edinburgh College might affect the pecuniary interests of its professors, I am not prepared to say; but I am sure it would raise the value of their diplomas, and settle beyond a doubt the real merit of their School of Medicine. I am far from wishing to underrate the Edinburgh professors; but I must be permitted to remark, that under their present system of conferring degrees, the number of students that flock to them for instruction, is no more a test of the value of their lectures, than the resort of young couples to Gretna Green is a proof of the piety of the blacksmith who gives them his nuptial benediction. While the metal which they transmute into doctors is suffered to have more alloy in its composition than is permitted in England, and is sold at a cheaper rate, it will be in greater request, on the same principle that there are more purchasers of plated candlesticks than of silver ones.

But though some men go to Edinburgh in order to obtain a rank in their profession, which they could not otherwise acquire, and to which, from the deficiencies of their education and the mediocrity of their attainments, they have no right to pretend, the great majority of students go to learn their profession; and where they are well taught, there will they go, whether they expect to be decorated with degrees or not. If the Edinburgh professors do their duty, and in comparison with other teachers are duly qualified to afford instruction, they may lose graduates, but they will not lose students by the change.

It is said that physicians of first-rate education and of great attainments, are often without patients, while men comparatively of small acquirements are in the highest practice. To this it may be answered, that they are grievously mistaken, who expect that learning or academical honours alone will inspire confidence or ensure practice; that many other requisites are necessary for success in the medical profession; that attention, patience, good sense, quick discernment of character, promptitude and decision of judgment, equally remote from rashness and obstinacy on the one hand, and from unsteadiness and hesitation on the other, are qualities as necessary as learning and professional knowledge to the success of a medical practitioner. But the question is, not by what process doctors may be created, who shall step at once into practice, and without any other qualifications than their certificates, obtain the confidence of the public; and for this plain and obvious reason, that no laws or regulations of universities can produce such a result. Medicine is a practical art, and those who are considered, whether justly or not, to be the most skilful practitioners, will have the greatest practice. More confidence will be placed in an old apothecary than in a young physician; and if, as not unfrequently happens, their medical education has been the same, the public will not be much in the wrong. That an apothecary who has been in extensive practice for thirty years, and at the end of that time becomes a consulting physician, should carry away the practice of a country town from a learned physician, his neighbour, who has passed a long life in study, without having seen a patient out of the precincts of his own family, is not at all surprising, nor, to say the truth, very unreasonable. It is a misfortune, distressing, no doubt, to the physician, and yet impossible, I fear, to remedy. But it is not to the consideration of these grievances that our attention is called. On the supposition that a higher and better-educated class of medical practitioners is wanted, to a certain but to a limited extent, we are asked, how is that class to be supplied? What sort of education is to be required from those who aspire to it; ought there to be a different standard in Scotland from that which is used in England; ought, in short, the Scotch professors to be suffered, at their discretion, to enrol natives of Lilliput and Brobdignag in the same regiment, and send them with certificates to London, testifying that they are of the same size, and qualified to serve in the same company?

Though medical degrees were of more difficult attainment, medical students would not study a jot the less. Men study not to get a degree, but to learn a profession by which they are to gain their livelihood. Between those who mean to graduate, and those who have no such intention, there is no perceptible difference in assiduity and application to their studies. Industrious and idle persons are to be found in both classes. Many an ignorant and idle student have I known at Edinburgh, who qualified himself for graduation by taking lessons from a grinder, and learning by rote to answer the questions usually and necessarily put to candidates by their examiners. Many a graduate have I known who could not have distinguished one disease from another; and if taken to the bedside of a patient, and told what was his complaint, who could not have ascertained from the symptoms what was wanted for the cure.

Some of the Edinburgh professors, conscious of the defects of their present system, have proposed, that where graduates are possessed of higher qualifications than common, the title of *Philosophiæ Doctor* should be added to that of M.D. in their diploma. But while the title of M.D. continues the

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highest medical honour, the objection will still remain, that this highest honour is prostituted by the Scotch universities; and the inconvenience must still subsist, that a Scotch degree will be held in less repute than one obtained from Oxford or Cambridge.

The innovation introduced by the Dublin College is too minute to be practically useful, and seems purposely contrived that it may be imperceptible to vulgar eyes.

If it be desirable to raise the character of Scotch degrees, there is no remedy but one, which is to compel the Scotch Universities to exact higher qualifications from their candidates.

The improvement recently adopted by the Edinburgh College is calculated in a considerable degree to produce the desired effect. By including midwifery in their course of study, it will be no longer possible for an Edinburgh graduate to be unacquainted with the peculiar infirmities of women and children; and by extending their term of study from three to four years, it will be in the power of their candidates to acquire a more competent knowledge of their profession in all its branches. But these innovations are not enough. Men who aspire to the highest honour in their profession ought to know something more than what is required from a practising apothecary. *That* additional knowledge ought to be supplied by the University; and besides qualifications strictly medical, an examination should be instituted, to ascertain how far the candidate is instructed in such other branches of science as he is expected or ought to be expected to possess.

To enable a young man to acquire those branches of knowledge within the four years prescribed to him for his education, I should recommend the following lectures to be delivered at Edinburgh in the summer vacation, and that all persons who were candidates for graduation should be compelled to attend them.

Summer Classes.

1. Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
2. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, with the Functions of Animals.
3. Chemistry—its General Doctrines, with a particular application to the Products of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms.
4. General Physics—Fundamental Doctrines of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics, without entering into minute details—Elementary Principles of Optics, with their application to Vision—the principal Facts in Galvanism, Electricity, and Magnetism.
5. External Perception—Association—Volition—and other general Doctrines of Mind.

Students having no previous knowledge of mathematics, and for want of that preliminary information unable to follow the demonstrations necessary in the course of lectures on general physics, ought to have a class of elementary mathematics provided for them, in which, beginning with algebra, and learning geometry through algebra, they might in six months acquire a sufficient knowledge of mathematics to follow the Professor of General Physics in his demonstrations of the elementary principles of that science.

Winter Classes.

1. Anatomy
2. Surgery.
3. Institutes of Medicine.
4. Practice of Medicine.
5. Midwifery.
6. Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
7. Clinical Medicine.

Every one agrees that surgery should be taught separately from anatomy, and that it should be taught by a practical surgeon. It may not be absolutely necessary that the teacher should be still an operative surgeon, though I think it would be of advantage if he were. But of one thing I am clear, that no man can teach operative surgery well who has not been at one period of his life an operative surgeon.

A distinct and complete course of surgery, delivered by a practical surgeon, will render useless and unnecessary the separate establishment of a professorship for military surgery.

Clinical lectures on surgery must lose a great part of their value, when the Professor has no patients of his own, and must comment on the practice of other persons.

The Professor of Anatomy, when relieved from his lectures on surgery, will have more time to direct the attention of his students to the anatomy of the nervous system, in which great progress has been made of late years, and still greater progress may be expected. He will also have an opportunity of enlarging his lectures on those parts of physiology and pathology more directly connected with anatomy. The improvements recently made in pathological investigation have been immense, and the careful manner in which discussions are now conducted may be expected every day to throw additional light on the nature and progress of disease.

The suggestion of two Clinical Professors instead of one, having separate wards for patients and lecturing at the same time, should be adopted. But the Clinical Professors ought, if possible, to be men in extensive practice; and if that is not attainable at present in Edinburgh. they ought to be young men who have some chance of getting into practice. The situation ought to be permanent, and should no longer be permitted to circulate among professors, destitute, or nearly destitute, of private practice. Such persons can do justice neither to their patients nor to their pupils. To the latter they can impart no information but what they have themselves derived from books; and from want of experience in actual practice, they have neither the quickness of perception, nor decision of judgment requisite for the management of a difficult case, and indispensable in the treatment of an acute disorder.

Medical jurisprudence might be rendered a valuable source of instruction, if the lectures were accompanied, as at Paris, with experiments, shewing the effect of poisons on living animals; but as a mere course of lectures, the information to be derived from it cannot be greater in extent, or so accurate in degree as what, is afforded by books accessible to all the world.

There ought to be two distinct examinations for the degree of M. D.

In the first, or preliminary inquiry into the qualifications of the candidate, the Examiners ought to be the five Summer Professors, with the Professor of Humanity, or a substitute in his stead, approved of by the other Professors. The examination should begin by ascertaining whether the candidate had a competent knowledge of Latin, by making him construe and translate, in presence of the Examiners, a page of Virgil, and of the Orations or Philosophical Works of Cicero, taken at random; and that point having been established, each Professor should then examine him in his particular science, adapting his examination to the instruction given in his summer course of lectures.

This preliminary examination might take place at any interval before the second or final examination, and the candidate, who acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the Examiners, ought to receive

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from them a certificate to that effect; the production of which should entitle him, when qualified by age and length of study, to be examined for the degree of doctor of medicine.

The fees for this examination ought not to exceed one guinea for each Examiner.

The second examination ought to be a strict and minute inquiry into the knowledge possessed by the candidate, in all the different branches of his profession, and might, with advantage, be divided into two stages—the one comprising anatomy, surgery, and midwifery; and the other medicine and materia medica.

The examinations ought to be in English; but the candidate should be made to give sufficient proof of his familiarity with medical and pharmaceutical Latin, by translating into Latin, in presence of the Examiners, a medical prescription and pharmaceutical process, dictated to him in English by one of the Examiners.

Chemistry and botany are not more directly connected with medicine than natural philosophy or zoology. They ought, therefore, to be no longer considered as medical professorships. But as many students might wish to acquire a more extensive knowledge of chemistry than can be obtained in a summer course of lectures, they ought to have the choice of attending either the winter or summer course of chemistry.

If the term of study required for graduation could be extended from four to five years, it would be a great improvement; but if that extension of time is thought too great a change, coming immediately after the late regulation, which requires four years in place of three, a provision might be introduced, declaring that the years of study for classes strictly medical should not begin to be counted till the student was 18 years of age, or within months of 18 years complete. By this regulation, no person could receive the degree of M. D. till he was 22 years of age, or thereabouts.

If it were any gratification or advantage to the Edinburgh Professors, they might be allowed to decorate with academical honours an inferior class of students, who had made adequate progress in their professional studies, but possessed not general learning or attainments sufficient to entitle them to the highest honours in their profession. If such persons, after due examination and a shorter course of study, were entitled to diplomas, with some distinctive appellation, it would mark their proficiency in medicine, and elevate them above the general practitioner who had no title appended to his name. Persons so qualified might be authorized, without further examination, to become general practitioners, that is to say, to act as practising apothecaries, surgeons, and men-midwives, and to keep and prepare medicines for their own patients. Three years' attendance on medical and surgical lectures, with due attendance on hospitals and midwifery wards, would be a sufficient course of education for such persons.

I have thrown out this hint as one deserving consideration; but whatever may be thought of it, I am clear, that while the rank of M. D. exists, and is considered as the highest in the medical profession, it ought to be confined to men of liberal education, and general acquaintance with all the sciences connected with medicine; and that Scotch graduates should be raised as nearly as possible to a level with those who come from Cambridge and Oxford. I have said as nearly as possible, because, from the difference in their preliminary education, the Scotch graduates must, in general, be inferior in scholarship to those who issue from the English Universities. But that deficiency, I apprehend, will be more than compensated by the early period of life, at which they usually commence the practical study of their profession.

A physician, as the highest member of the medical faculty, ought to be acquainted with all the branches of his profession; and as far as his physical powers will admit, he ought to be able to practise them, if necessary. Nothing, therefore, can be more preposterous than the late Apothecaries' Act, which prohibits a physician from supplying his own patients with medicines, unless he submits to an examination, and receives a license from a company of trading apothecaries, who exact from the persons to whom they grant certificates, a much less complete education than he has already received. This anomaly ought to be corrected; and every graduate from an University, and every person who has received a diploma qualifying him to act as surgeon and apothecary, from the College of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or from any University authorized to grant such a diploma, should be permitted to act as a general practitioner, without a license from the Apothecaries' Company of London. It is quite enough for such a body to have the power of granting licenses in their own trade to persons who have not diplomas from higher quarters.

General practitioners ought to be allowed to charge their patients for attendance, and not compelled, as at present, in order to have an adequate remuneration for their trouble, to deluge their patients with drugs which are never tasted.

There is still a lower class of persons connected with medicine, called retail chemists or druggists. Such persons ought to be put under regulation, and not suffered to open shops for the sale of medicines, without an examination as to their knowledge of pharmacy, and of the doses at least, and general effects of drugs. They are too often the only persons to whom the poor can have recourse for medicines and advice, and as it would be great cruelty to put down their practice, so care should be taken, that besides knowing how to prepare a prescription, they have also some notion of the effects of medicines, and of the doses in which they may be safely administered.

The following Documents, relating to Medical Degrees and Education, were presented to the Commission, and lay upon their Table.

(1.) Printed Memorandum from the Army Medical Board. Given in by Dr. Alison, during his examination, 24th October, 1826.

(2.) Extract from the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, No. 87, 1st April, 1826, in regard to the Medical Officers of his Majesty's Naval Service. Given in by Dr. Alison, on the same occasion.

(3.) Printed Paper, "On the Qualifications of Medical Officers for the Army." Printed 26th January, 1827.

(4.) Petition of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, in regard to the Act 55 Geo. III., cap. 194, commonly called the Apothecaries' Act. Given in by Dr. A. Duncan, jun. during his examination, 26th October, 1826.

(5.) Paper, titled, "School of Physic in Ireland, instituted by Act of Parliament, for the Instruction of Students of Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy." Given in by Dr. A. Duncan, jun., on the same occasion.

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(6.) Letter from Dr. Monro, enclosing printed copy of Mr. Lawrence's Introductory Lectures to a Course of Surgery. Printed 11th November, 1826.

7. Printed Circular of a private association of physicians in London, in regard to a plan of improving the state of the medical profession.

8. Printed Representation from Mr. Peter Reid, on the Present System of Medical Education Printed 3rd October, 1826.

ORDER XXXIV. By whom are Candidates for Degrees examined, and what is the Form and Course of Examination? Are any of the Examinations for Degrees public, and do the same take place in Presence of the whole University? And if Examinations in public have been discontinued, at what Period were they so discontinued?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Candidates for Degrees in Arts are examined by the Faculty. They are required to wait upon each professor belonging to the Faculty, who examines them if he thinks it necessary, and reports to the next meeting of the Faculty. There does not seem to have been any regular public examination since 1708. For a short time, theses were prescribed, which were also publicly defended.

Candidates for Medical Degrees are always examined by the professors of the Medical Faculty exclusively; that is, by those who hold commissions from the Patrons, authorizing them to examine candidates for such degrees, and to whom all such candidates were directed to be referred, by the resolution of the Senatus Academicus in 1726. The form and course of examination now in use are explained in the Statuta Solennia of 1823. An alteration to a small extent will take place when those Gentlemen, who commence their studies in or after 1825, come forward as candidates, as will be seen by the Statuta 1825. The examination on the thesis, the day before the graduation, is public, but is not attended by the whole University.

Formerly this examination took place in the same day with the graduation, and the whole professors were summoned to it, but were not in the habit of attending. Since 1818, in consequence of the increased number of graduates, the examination on the thesis and the graduation have been held on different days, and the other professors have not been summoned to attend the examination. The Senatus beg leave to refer to a short memorial on the subject of the appointment of the examiners for the degrees granted by this University.

It appears to the Senatus Academicus very important to bring under the view of the Royal Commissioners the different modes in which examiners for degrees have been appointed to this University.

The appointment of these examiners, as well as the regulation of the studies for degrees, seems naturally to belong to the body on whose responsibility the degrees are granted, *i. e.*, the Senatus Academicus.

Accordingly, it appears by the College records, that after the division of the classes in 1708, the Senatus was continually in the practice of appointing certain professors examiners for degrees in arts, and of changing these very frequently, and of their own authority. Before 1726, it appears also from the College records, that candidates for the degrees in medicine were ordered by the Senatus to be examined by the single Professor of Medicine then existing in the College, with the assistance of two Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, there having been at that time no mention of degrees in medicine, nor of examiners for such degrees, in the records of the Town Council.

Twenty-one graduations of persons, who had been exaamined in this manner, took place before 1726. In that year four new professors of medicine were appointed by the Town Council; and to these, for the first time, a power was given by the Patrons to examine for medical degrees. This power was confirmed by an act of the Senatus, 12th October, 1726, directing that, in future, "all candidates for "the medical degree be recommended to the medical professors in their own University for examina- "tion." Since that time additional professors of medicine have been appointed, in 1738, 1757, 1768, and 1824; and in all these cases the new professors of medicine have become immediately examiners for the medical degree, without any special act of the Senatus on the subject. It seems very desirable that it be now definitively fixed whether this power is to reside in the Patrons or in the Senatus, or whether, as may be held to have been the case, as to medical degrees, since 1726, the authority of both bodies should be exercised in the appointment of all such examiners.

ORDER XXXV.—Are any Degrees conferred by the University of Edinburgh without the examination or attendance of the persons on whom such degrees are conferred? Is this the case, or has it been the case, within the last 50 years, in regard to graduation in the Faculty of Medicine; and, if there has been any alteration in this respect, when did the same take place?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Degrees in arts are never conferred without attendance or examination, except on Students who have gone through a regular course at this University, and whose qualifications are well known to the Faculty.

The Degree of D.D. is conferred by the University of Edinburgh without the examination or attendance of the persons on whom such degree is conferred. There are one or two instances about 1733 of candidates for D.D. being subjected to examination by the Theological Professors individually*, at their respective houses. Such examinations have been discontinued since that time, but the Degree

* Inaugural Dissertations were published. *See* Rotherham.

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is conferred on those only who are personally known to the members of the Theological Faculty; or whose high respectability of private character, or eminent attainments, are evinced either by published works, or by unquestionable evidence laid before the Senatus Academicus, through some of the members.

The Degree of LL.D. is conferred also without the attendance or examination of the person on whom it is bestowed.

No Degree in Medicine has been conferred for the last fifty years without the personal attendance and examination of the candidates. Nor has any such graduation taken place since 1726, except in one instance in 1752, when a Graduate of the University of Rheims was admitted, *ad eundem.*

ORDER XXXVI.—Are any of the Degrees conferred by the University of Edinburgh honorary degrees? and if so, in what Faculties?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The Degrees of D.D. and LL. D. in the Faculties of Theology and Laws are Honorary Degrees.

The Degree of LL.D. has always been confined, only as a compliment from the University, to eminent individuals.

About half a century ago, a few Honorary Degrees in Arts were conferred. None have been conferred of late years.

ORDER XXXVII.—A Return of all the Persons who have graduated at the University of Edinburgh, during the last 50 years; distinguishing the number obtaining degrees in the different Faculties, and in the Faculty of Medicine, specifying the number (if any) who have obtained Medical Degrees, during the same period, who had not attended any Classes in the University or were not personally examined at the time of graduation; the number who had carried on part of their medical education at other Universities; and also the number of medical graduates from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from Foreign Countries.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1). Return for the last fifty years of the names of—1st, Graduates in the Faculty of Arts; 2nd, Graduates in the Faculty of Divinity;—3rd, Graduates in the Faculty of Laws.—*Not printed by the Commission.*

(2). Return of the Medical Graduates at the University of Edinburgh during the last fifty years, distinguishing the number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, from British Colonies and from Foreign Countries.

Year.	Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.	
1777	11	7	4	5	.	27	
1778	12	5	8	7	.	32	
1779	5	6	10	4	.	25	
1780	7	5	9	3	.	24	
							108
1781	11	5	4	.	.	20	
1782	5	6	7	1	1	20	
1783	10	2	11	1	1	25	
1784	9	8	11	.	1	29	
1785	4	8	2	.	8	22	
1786	11	5	10	2	7	35	
1787	19	9	10	.	6	44	
1788	7	9	7	2	3	28	
1789	3	8	8	1	5	25	
1790	7	7	16	1	1	32	
							280
1791	..	13	6	3	.	22	
1792	7	6	7	5	6	31	
1793	7	11	10	3	9	40	
1794	6	4	9	5	5	29	
1795	5	13	15	5	6	44	
1796	6	7	10	4	4	31	
1797	9	12	14	4	7	46	
1798	13	15	15	1	5	49	
1799	13	8	10	5	16	52	
1800	14	14	17	1	4	50	
							394
				Carried forward			782

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order XXXVII.

Year.	Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	Total.	
				Brought	forward		782
1801	13	5	12	4	2	36	
1802	12	11	17	5	1	46	
1803	14	6	20	6	4	50	
1804	12	13	18	1	5	49	
1805	18	10	25	4	3	60	
1806	9	9	15	.	4	37	
1807	6	22	17	4	3	52	
1808	15	13	15	5	3	51	
1809	18	9	13	9	8	57	
1810	16	16	15	5	3	55	
							493
1811	17	5	12	5	4	43	
1812	18	14	16	4	5	57	
1813	28	17	9	5	3	62	
1814	32	20	22	9	5	88	
1815	39	14	22	4	4	83	
1816	37	15	16	6	2	76	
1817	38	17	32	4	1	92	
1818	42	23	25	6	7	103	
1819	41	24	37	9	4	115	
1820	31	34	41	9	6	121	
							840
1821	22	31	35	9	6	103	
1822	24	32	40	16	1	113	
1823	19	37	26	10	1	93	
1824	35	31	30	10	3	109	
1825	30	56	45	7	2	140	
1826	32	29	45	6	7	119	
							677
Total Number of those who have taken the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh from 1776 to 1826							2792

The whole of these gentlemen were generally examined previous to their graduation.

Second Return of Medical Graduates during the last six years, distinguishing those whose Medical Education had been partly or wholly carried on at other Universities:—

Years.	Total.	Whose Studies were at Edinburgh.	Who studied partly at Paris, or other Universities abroad.	Partly at Dublin.	Partly at Glasgow.	Wholly at Dublin.
1821	104	67	8	24	5	..
1822	113	75	2	31	5	..
1823	93	63	4	22	3	1
1824	109	65	16	19	5	4
1825	140	92	7	27	7	6
1826	118	77	3	27	4	7*

* Two of the above gentlemen in this last column attended the Class of Botany at Edinburgh, in the three months immediately preceding their graduation.

The proportion of Graduates who had carried on part of their medical education at other Universities prior to 1821, cannot now be ascertained, nor can the number who had studied before that time wholly at other Universities be stated; but this last number was certainly extremely small, not more than one in four or five years till lately. In the English translation and explanation of the Statuta Solennia, published by order of the Senatus Academicus in 1783, it was stated that attendance on this University for one Session at least was expected from all candidates for graduation, in order that the Professors might acquire some knowledge of their character and conduct: And by the Statuta published in 1825, attendance for one Session on the University of Edinburgh is made imperative on all commencing their studies in 1825 or subsequently.

It may be observed that a large proportion of the Medical Graduates of this University have received a part of their medical education independently of any attendance on Universities, by apprenticeship to medical and surgical practitioners—by attendance on hospitals—or by attendance on lectures in Edinburgh, London, and elsewhere, unconnected with Universities. The certificates of such extra-academical education are presented by the candidates for examination, and examined by the Faculty; but they do not diminish the amount of University attendance required, excepting that by the regulations of 1825, attendance for six months on a great hospital, in addition to three years of University Education, and attendance on all the requisite lectures, is held equivalent to the additional Session of University study there imposed, and a similar allowance is made for a year's service in the Medical Department of the Army or Navy, or East India Company's Service, or for having, previous to commencing their medical studies at the University, obtained the degree of A.M.

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University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order XXXVII.

Number of Graduates in Divinity, Law, and Medicine.

Year.	Degree of D.D.	Degree of LL.D.	Degree of M.D.	Degree of A.M.	Year.	Degree of D.D.	Degree of LL.D.	Degree of M.D.	Degree of A.M.
1776	0	0	18	0	1804	4	1	49	0
1777	0	0	26	3	1805	3	.	50	2
1778	4	2	32	6	1806	2	1	37	4
1779	4	2	25	2	1807	1	.	52	1
1780	4	2	24	3	1808	4	.	51	4
1781	2	0	19	2	1809	2	.	57	3
1782	2	0	21	1	1810	3	1	54	3
1783	0	1	24	1	1811	5	0	43	3
1784	3	2	27	.	1812	3	0	57	8
1785	5	3	22	2	1813	3	0	62	3
1786	2	2	32	3	1814	0	0	88	10
1787	2	1	42	3	1815	0	0	83	3
1788	5	0	28	0	1816	0	2	76	9
1789	2	2	25	0	1817	0	3	93	7
1790	0	0	32	0	1818	1	1	103	5
1791	3	1	22	0	1819	0	0	118	4
1792	5	4	31	0	1820	0	2	120	6
1793	2	1	40	0	1821	0	2	103	5
1794	4	1	29	0	1822	0	0	114	8
1795	2	.	44	0	1823	0	4	94	10
1796	1	3	31	0	1824	0	0	110	12
1797	1	1	46	0	1825	3	3	141	10
1798	2	1	49	0	1826	2	2	118	8
1799	1	.	52	0	1827	1	0	160	15
1800	4	1	50	5	1828	0	0	93	20
1801	0	2	36	0	1829	0	0	99	16
1802	3	1	46	6	1830	0	0	107	9
1803	1	1	50	3					

ORDER XXXVIII.—What offices or situations, exclusive of Church livings, are in the gift or appointment of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Principal, or any particular professors, *ex officio*? And what are the duties, perquisites, and emoluments of the same?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

No offices or situations, exclusive of church livings, are in the gift or appointment of the *Senatus Academicus*, or of the principal or any particular professors, *ex officio*, except the following:—

1st. The secretary has always been appointed by the Senatus Academicus. In one instance the right of appointment was contested by the patrons, but conceded.—(*See Papers*).

The duties of the secretary are to attend the meetings of the Senatus Academicus, and to minute their proceedings,—to conduct the correspondence of the University,—to superintend the matriculation of the students—to issue University certificates, and to make out and authenticate the diplomas or degrees granted in all the faculties. For this he has no salary; and his perquisites are 5*s.* for each certificate of university attendance to students; 15*s.* for each degree in arts; and 1*l.* 1*s.* for the degrees of theology and medicine. The degrees in laws are issued without the payment of fees, and he has no other perquisites or emoluments whatever.

2nd, The under librarians are appointed by the librarian. They attend in the library every lawful day during the year from 11 o'clock A.M. till 3 o'clock P.M.

The first under librarian receives a salary of 105*l.* per annum from the Joint Matriculation and Janitor Fund, by order of the Senatus Academicus.

He also has a free house in the college.

The second under librarian has a salary of 84*l.* a-year, 30*l.* of which is the salary allowed by the Honourable Patrons to the principal librarian, but paid over by him as part of the under librarian's salary; the remaining 54*l.* were ordered by the Senatus Academicus from the Joint Matriculation and Janitor's Fund, to render his salary more proportionate to his labours.

Besides these, a third assistant librarian has been employed in the college for several years by the librarian, in compliance with an injunction in the commission granted to him in 1809, to prepare forthwith two new catalogues of the library, but without specifying any salary, or intimating how the work was to be paid. The Senatus have granted this gentleman 40*l.* per annum out of the Joint Matriculation and Janitor's Fund.

The under librarians are inadequate to the discharge, with sufficient quickness, of the duties allotted to them; and the curators of the library have ordered trial to be made of another at the wages of 1*l.* 1*s.* per week.

3. The regius keeper of the museum of natural history also nominates his assistant.

4. The professor of botany has also the sole nomination of the curator and gardeners in the royal garden.

The curator has a salary of 100*l.* per annum paid out of the allowance granted by the Crown and town-council for the support of the garden, and 5*s.* from each of the students of botany. The allowance to the gardeners is from the same fund, and varies with the rate of wages.

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order XXXVIII.

5. The conservator of the anatomical museum is named by the Patrons, but is removeable by the professor of anatomy.

6. The porter is nominated by the Senatus Academicus, in consequence of the great increase of labour devolved upon the janitor, both from the additional number of students, and the extent of the new buildings. Their several duties were fixed by the Senatus on 14th November, 1812.

The porter's salary was formerly 30*l.*, but has lately been raised to 40*l.* by the Senatus Academicus. It is paid out of the Joint Matriculation and Janitor Fund, and he has a free house in the college.

ORDER XXXIX.—Have the members of the Senatus Academicus any, and what power, privileges, or immunities in the towns, in which the College is situated, either in regard to burghal taxations or burdens, or as to exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary magistrates within the same?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The members of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh have not at present any powers, privileges, or immunities in the town, either in regard to burghal taxations or burdens, or as to exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary magistrates within the same.

ORDER XL.—Have the professors individually, or the Senatus Academicus collectively, or any of the office-bearers in the College, any jurisdiction as magistrates within the city, in which the College is situated, either over the inhabitants thereof generally, or over the students of the said College?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Neither the professors individually, nor the Senatus Academicus collectively, nor any office-bearers in the college, have any jurisdiction as magistrates within the city over the inhabitants. They have jurisdiction, they believe, over the students within the precincts of the college, to the extent at least of trying and punishing academical delinquencies.

ORDER XLI.—In what manner are disorders, or delinquencies, or breaches of the peace, or improper conduct on the part of the students, brought before the Senatus Academicus? and by whom, and in what manner are the same punished?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Disorders or delinquencies, or breaches of the peace, or improper conduct on the part of the students, within the University, are brought before the Senatus by any of the professors or students, or by the janitor. If the misconduct of the student has not been very flagrant, he is required to express his sorrow for the offence, and is then rebuked by the principal. If he has committed a high breach of discipline, he is expelled.

ORDER XLII.—In whom is the power of expulsion of students vested? and by whom is it exercised, and on what authority is such power or claim founded?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The power of expulsion has been all along lodged in the Senatus Academicus, in virtue of the powers and privileges conferred upon it by the Act of the Scottish Parliament 1621, and has been occasionally, though very seldom, exercised.

ORDER XLIII.—Are students, who have been expelled from other colleges, excluded by any regulation from admission, matriculation, or graduation, at the College of Edinburgh? and if so, by what authority was such regulation introduced?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Students who are officially reported to have been expelled from other colleges are excluded from that of Edinburgh, according to ordinances of the Privy Council to that effect in 1611 and 1672, and according to an agreement among the different universities of Scotland.

ORDER XLIV.—Are students, on entering at the College of Edinburgh, if they have previously studied at any other, required to produce any certificates of good conduct from such other college?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Students from other colleges are not required, according to the present practice, to produce any certificates of good conduct, except in the divinity classes.

ORDER XLV.—Are Graduates of other Universities admitted *ad eundem* at the College of Edinburgh?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Graduates of other Universities may be admitted *ad eundem* in the College of Edinburgh. But, for a long period, no example of such admission has occurred.

ORDER XLVI.—What are the qualifications necessary for the office of Principal of the College of Edinburgh? May a Layman hold the office?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

We are not aware of any document, issued by competent authority, which defines the qualifications necessary for the office of Principal of this College.

In reply to the question, whether a layman may hold the office, we shall merely state the fact, that in this University, from its commencement, every person filling the office of Principal has been a clergyman. A contrary opinion has prevailed as to one individual, Patrick Sands, who filled the office for two years—1620 to 1622. But there is evidence to shew that he was a minister of the Church, in the same manner, and as much as Bruce, Rollock, Pont, and other ministers of the concluding years of the sixteenth century, who were not ordained according to the present mode.

Details respecting the appointment of Mr. Sands as Principal, not printed by the Commission.

ORDER XLVII.—Does the Principal of the University of Edinburgh visit and examine the Students of any of the classes? and how often do such visitations take place?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

There does not appear to have been any such duty as the examination of the students of the different classes ever imposed on the Principal. In the 'Disciplina Academiæ,' before mentioned, the following duty is prescribed in the section:—"Officium Primarii, viz., Scholas, ubi opus est, invisere," and "Quarto die hebdomadis, qui dies Mercurii vocatur, horâ tertiâ pomeridianâ, dato signo, conveniant "discipuli in communem aulam; ibi, post sacram lectionem, examinentur censores de ordine in singulis "classibus, et a singulis discipulis observato superiore hebdomade; et novi constituantur censores."

At the same time it is believed that while each regent taught his students "in ordine ad Lauream" for four years, and when there were only four classes in the University, it was customary for the Principal to visit and examine, or superintend the examination (by the proper regent) of each class. But there is not on the University records any instance of class visitations by the Principal.

The last Principal (Principal Robertson) on three or four different years visited three or four classes, (languages, &c.) heard essays, read, and admonished the students. The present Principal has done the same occasionally.

ORDER XLVIII.—Does the Principal of the University of Edinburgh teach any class, or give any course of Lectures? and if such duty has ever been performed, when, and by what authority was it discontinued?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The Principal of the University taught a Divinity class till 1620, when a separate Professor of Divinity was appointed.—Crawford's History, p. 52.

And since that time no class has been taught by the Principal. He retains the title of *first* Professor of Divinity. He may, therefore, teach, at his option, a class of Divinity, in which any branch or view of theological study shall be taught, which is not appropriated to other established and recognised Professorships of Divinity.

Till 1765, about two years after Dr. Robertson's appointment, the Principal delivered in his order, along with other Professors, a public discourse or dissertation, each session. Since 1765 the practice has been discontinued.

ORDER XLIX.—Does the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, Rector, or Dean of Faculty of the University, exercise any and what authority or jurisdiction over the Principal, Professors, or Students thereof? and from what source is such authority or jurisdiction derived?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

No Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, or Dean of Faculty, exercises any authority or jurisdiction over the Principal, Professors, or Students in the University of Edinburgh.

ORDER L.—Are there any controversies, pleas, or disputes, now subsisting in the University of Edinburgh, in regard to the jurisdiction, powers, privileges of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, Professors, or any Office-bearers in the said University? and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

There are no controversies, pleas, or disputes now subsisting in the University of Edinburgh, in regard to the jurisdiction, powers, or privileges of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Dean of

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order L.

Faculty, Principal, Professors, or any office-bearers in the said University; except a protest taken against the Principal having a deliberative vote in the Senatus. At the sederunt 11th December, 1824, twenty-one members being present, Mr. Russell moved, that attendance upon a course of clinical surgery be made imperative on every candidate for a degree in medicine; Dr. Ballingall seconded the motion. While the question was under discussion, Dr. Ballingall was called away, and the vote having been put during Dr. Ballingall's absence, ten Professors voted for the motion; the other ten, including the Principal, who claimed both a deliberative and a casting vote, voted against it. The Principal then declared from the chair, that the motion was lost by his casting vote. Mr. Russell then protested against the Principal's deliberative vote, claiming the decision of the Senatus to be in favour of the motion. Dr. Ballingall having returned, demanded that his vote should be received, in consequence of his having seconded the motion. But his demand not being complied with, he entered a protest against this proceeding of the Senatus.

On the Table of the Commission.

(1.) Memorial by James Russell, Esq., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, on the subject of the said Professorship. Presented 5th October, 1826.

(2.) Printed Remarks on the utility and importance of Clinical Lectures on Surgery, by Professor Russell.

Order LI.—Are there any controversies, pleas, or disputes now subsisting in the University of Edinburgh in regard to the members composing the Senatus Academicus, or the several Faculties or Professions, belonging to the Senatus Academicus, or as to the rights, and privileges, and powers of the Senatus Academicus over individual professors, or as to the classes belonging to the different Faculties? and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The Professors of medical jurisprudence and police, clinical surgery, military surgery *, and natural history, have very recently addressed a memorial to the Senatus Academicus, claiming "to be admitted, in some shape or other, into the medical faculty." This memorial was referred to the Professors of that faculty for their opinion, who have presented a report on it; but no decision has taken place in the Senatus, it having been agreed to refer the point to the decision of the Royal Commissioners.

The professor of civil history, as before observed, has also claimed to be admitted a member of the faculty of Arts.

(2).—Documents above referred to.

I.

To the Senatus Academicus of the
University of Edinburgh.

September 11*th*, 1826.

11 September, 1826. We, the undersigned medical Professors, beg to submit to the Senatus Academicus a request, that our respective chairs be added, in some shape or other, to the faculty of medicine. We do not desire, at present, to revive in the Senatus the late discussions regarding the extent to which we ought to be admitted to the privileges enjoyed by the existing members of that faculty. But as we conceive, that independently of the injury done to our classes, by their not being comprehended in the Curriculum of compulsory study for graduates,—our total exclusion from the faculty, together with the admission of the Professors of other branches, not more important to the education of the physician, is contrary to the practice of other universities, has lessened the respectability of our professorships, and is one among other causes why some of them have been so much neglected by the students of medicine,—we think it our duty to lay our respective claims again before the Senatus, so that they may be brought under the notice of his Majesty's Commissioners for the Visitation of the University.

(Signed) James Russell, Professor of Clinical Surgery.
R. Christison, Profr. of Med. Jurisprudence and Police.
R. Jameson, Hist. Nat. Professor.
Geo. Ballingall, Professor of Military Surgery.

II.

September 21*st*, 1826.

21 September, 1826. The Professors of the medical faculty have considered the short memorial, presented to the Senatus Academicus on the 12th September by the Professors of clinical surgery, medical jurisprudence and police, natural history, and military surgery, and beg to submit to the Senatus the following observations thereon.

In the records of this University, for nearly a century past, the term 'medical faculty' has been applied to those Professors only, who are styled, in their commissions 'professors of medicine,' or of the theory or practice of medicine. To these Professors the Patrons of the University, in 1726, and on several subsequent occasions, gave authority to examine candidates for medical degrees. The Senatus Academicus had previously delegated this power to the single professor of medicine existing in the University, and two fellows of the Royal College of Physicians: and by an Act of the 12th October, 1726, the Senatus resolved, that all candidates for the medical degrees in the University should be referred to the new Professors of medicine, then appointed for examination. The Professors of the medical faculty are not aware of any more formal institution of their faculty by the Senatus, nor of any other meaning which can be attached to the term, as used in this University, than this: that it refers to those Professors who

* On the Table of the Commission.—Memorial from Dr. George Ballingall, Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, on the subject of the said Professorship.—Presented 3rd October, 1826.

have been authorized by these acts of the Senatus Academicus, and of the Patrons, to examine candidates for the medical degree.

The privileges enjoyed by the existing members of the medical faculty are these, viz. :—1st, That of examining for the medical degree conferred on them by the above acts of the Senatus and of the Patrons; 2nd, That of taking charge of wards in the Royal Infirmary, and giving clinical lectures on the patients in these wards, conferred on them by the managers of that hospital in 174—; and 3rd, That of requiring attendance on these lectures, or on corresponding lectures in other universities, conferred on them by the Statuta Solennia of the Senatus Academicus in 1767, and subsequently.

They do not enjoy these privileges simply because they are members of the medical faculty. They are members of that faculty, because the first of these privileges has been conferred on them by competent authority. The others have been in like manner conferred upon them by the proper authorities, and at different times—do not necessarily belong to them as members of the faculty—and were not enjoyed by the first members of the faculty.

If these statements are correct, it is obvious that no professor can be admitted into the medical faculty, as hitherto constituted in this University, unless he is duly authorized to examine candidates for medical degrees, which privilege the Professors signing this memorial state that they do not mean to ask on the present occasion.

The Professors of the medical faculty, however, stated on a former occasion, that they should have no objection to the extension of the term medical faculty, so as to make it comprehend (as in other universities) all the classes, the subjects of which are intimately connected with medical science; provided it be distinctly understood, that the extension of the meaning of the term is not to involve or prejudge the question, whether any of the privileges shall be extended to other Professors. But it appears to them, that such a change, at so advanced a period of the medical school, would be inconvenient, and that it would be preferable to apply the general term medical department to the whole medical and surgical Professors.

On the subject of these privileges, the medical faculty beg further to observe, that as the Senatus consider it so essential an object to secure to themselves the power of regulating the qualifications of candidates for medical and other degrees, it seems reasonable and important, that a power of appointing examiners for such degrees should also be recognised as inherent in them.

Such a power was certainly exercised in former times by the Senatus Academicus; for after the institution of the first medical professorship in 1685, it was the practice of the Senatus to refer the candidates for examination to the single medical professor, and two fellows of the Royal College of Physicians; and the qualifications of at least twenty-one graduates were ascertained in that manner, and by virtue of that appointment of the Senatus. When the four Professors of medicine were appointed in 1726. with power to examine candidates, &c., the Senatus Academicus returned thanks to the College of Physicians for the assistance they had hitherto derived from that body in medical graduations, and resolved, that, in future, candidates for the medical degree should be referred to the medical professors in their own university only, for examination.

It appears also by the records of the University, that it was formerly the practice of the Senatus Academicus, to appoint and change the examiners for the degree in arts very frequently, and by their own authority.

This point the medical faculty think should be brought under the special consideration of the Royal Commissioners, perhaps in the answer to Qu. 34.

III.

To the Honourable the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh, the Petition of Sir William Hamilton, Professor of Universal History;

Humbly sheweth,

That the class of universal history ought to be admitted to the privileges of those classes which are in the University recognised as belonging to the Faculty of Arts, for the following, among other reasons :—

I. Because the class of universal history is now the only class of general literature and science which has not obtained some protection from the Senatus or the Patrons, and is consequently not only thereby deprived of the *positive* advantage which this protection guarantees, but *negatively* injured by the peculiar deprival of that countenance which has been so liberally extended to every other subject of liberal education, taught within the walls of the University.

II. Because the matter of universal history is of such essential and general importance, that it merits every recommendation and security for its study which the University is able to bestow; and while other branches have been gradually added to the Faculty of Arts, through the activity and personal influence of their professors, it would be derogatory to the wisdom and impartiality of the Senatus to allow a subject which, in all the *best organized* Universities of Europe, constitutes the *primary, principal*, and most extensive branch of necessary study in that faculty, to remain any longer in the University *exclusively* deprived of that fostering care which has been solicited and obtained by every other chair of general literature and science.

III. Because the privilege requested is of trivial burden to the students, falling only on those who choose to decorate their names with the empty title of a degree in arts.

IV. Because, while the Senatus have not merely hitherto done nothing to promote the interest of the historical class, they have, on the other hand (inadvertently I am confident), done much to injure its prosperity, if not to ruin its existence. A very large proportion of the gentlemen who attend the lectures on history, are intended for the profession of the law. But the Senatus, two years ago, thought proper to allow the Professor of Scots law to change his former hour of lecturing to that during which the course of history was delivered; in consequence of which, an interference of the latter with a class of primary and universal professional necessity, (positively protected by the regulations of the Faculty of Advocates, of the Society of Writers to the Signet, and of the other inferior law corporations,) was occasioned; and thus the Professor of History was deprived of those students of law who might otherwise have been desirous and found it convenient to attend his course. Nor could a similar hardship be avoided by his choosing a different hour; for, to say nothing of the far greater convenience to the historical professor of the hour of three, every other hour was occupied, and occupied by classes with which the interference would have been equally great, and the competition equally hopeless. Thus the only external advantage which the class of history ever enjoyed, in the relative arrangement of its hour, was

University of Edinburgh.

lost to it by an act of the Senatus, in which the injustice of the manner could only be excused by the confession of neglect towards the injured party.

Appendix. Order LI.

The Reverend Dr. Brunton, Reverend Dr. A. Brown, Dr. Alison, and Professor Bell, were appointed a Committee to report upon Sir William Hamilton's petition;—Reverend Dr. Brunton, Convener.

December 18*th*, 1824.

18 December, 1824. The Committee to whom Sir William Hamilton's petition was submitted, gave in a report, stating, that in their opinion it ought in the first place to be sent to the Faculty of Arts, which was agreed to, and that they should report to the first stated meeting.

January 15*th*, 1825.

15 January, 1825. On the Dean of the Faculty of Arts reporting that no written answer to Sir William Hamilton's petition had been prepared by that Faculty, in compliance with the remit of the Senatus, Sir W. Hamilton intimated, that he would at next meeting bring the subject of his petition under the consideration of the Senatus.

January 22*nd*, 1825.

22 January, 1825. The Principal read the following report from the Faculty of Arts in reference to Sir William Hamilton's petition:—

"The Faculty of Arts met according to summons, and having resumed the consideration of Sir William Hamilton's petition referred to them, unanimously agreed to report, that the course of study for the degree in arts being fixed by the authority of the Royal Commissioners, with strict injunctions that it be not changed in any of the Universities without the concurrence of the rest, they cannot propose to the Senatus Academicus to grant the prayer of said petition.

"Extracted from the Minutes of the Faculty of Arts, by

(Signed) "Andrew Brown, *Dean.*"

February 12*th*, 1825.

12 February, 1825. Sir William Hamilton moved that a remit be made to the Faculty of Arts to condescend on the specific regulations to which they refer in their report on his petition, where they assert that "the course of study for the degree in Arts was fixed by the authority of the Royal Commissioners, with strict injunctions that it should not be changed in any of the Universities without the concurrence of the rest:" which motion being seconded by Dr. Covemtry, the Faculty of Arts agreed to withdraw their report, as founded merely on recollection of some of its members in regard to the tenor of the documents in question. The Senatus accordingly remit to the Faculty of Arts, to present a new report on the merits of Sir William Hamilton's petition.

February 19*th*, 1825.

19 February, 1825. Reverend Dr. Brown, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, gave in a report on the subject of Sir William Hamilton's memorial; which was read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

Report of the Faculty of Arts, as to Sir William Hamilton's Petition.

Senate Hall, 17*th February*, 1825.

Faculty of Arts met—

Present,—Dr. David Ritchie, Professor Wallace, Professor Pillans, Dr. Brown.

17 February, 1825. The Faculty resumed the subject of Sir William Hamilton's petition, and concurred in the following Minute to be submitted to the Senatus:—

The Faculty of Arts having reconsidered Sir William Hamilton's petition, and the Report withdrawn from the Senatus by consent, unanimously agreed to submit the following opinion on the subject:—

That the Faculty of Arts consisted originally of four Regents, who, in every College in Scotland, conducted each his own class, during a curriculum in general of four years, through the Latin, Greek, Logic, Mathematics, Moral and Natural Philosophy, and laureated them at the end of that period: That in 1708, it was enacted by the joint concurrence of the Town-Council, the Ministers of Edinburgh, and the University, that each of the four Regents should be confined to one particular department—an arrangement, posterior to which, laureation, or the conferring degrees in Arts, appears to have seldom taken place: That, from the establishment of the University to the present time, no addition appears to have been made to the branches of literature and science required for the degree in Arts; and it is believed that the other Universities have rigorously adhered to the original system: That the Faculty are aware that two or three professors have been added, but these were appointed to teach some of the branches detached from the original chairs, as demanding a more extended discussion, and no new subjects whatever have been added to the course: That communications between the several Universities in Scotland have at various times taken place respecting degrees in Arts, but that these have all, it is believed, had a reference to the period of study, and never to any branches to be added: That the Faculty, therefore, do not find themselves at liberty to advise the addition of any new class; nor would they deem it constitutional and right to adopt any new branch, without the concurrence and sanction of the other Universities.

By order of the Faculty,

(Signed) Andrew Brown, *Dean.*

Senate Hall, 5*th August*, 1829.

5 August, 1829. (3.) At a Meeting of the Faculty of Arts on the subject of the recommendation in behalf of the Universal History Class, inserted in the Report of the Faculty, by order of the Senatus Academicus,

PRESENT—

Rev. Dr. David Ritchie,	Professor Leslie,
Professor Wallace,	Professor Dunbar—and
Sir William Hamilton,	Rev. Dr. Brown.

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It was moved by Dr. David Ritchie, and seconded by Professor Wallace, That the clause in reference to Sir William Hamilton's claim to have his Class made a necessary part of the Curriculum of Arts, beginning "The Faculty must also express their regret, that the Commissioners should have wholly overlooked the Class of Universal History; which, notwithstanding the acknowledged importance of its subject, has hitherto remained the only Class in this faculty, and the only Class regularly taught in the University, which is altogether without protection: They would therefore recommend, that if any alteration is made in the Curriculum, attendance on this class should be required to qualify for a Degree in Arts,"—made no part of the Report of the Faculty of Arts, but was inserted by authority of the Senatus Academicus, at a meeting held on the 20th July, 1829.

It was also moved and agreed to, That a Copy of this Mtnute be most respectfully transmitted to the Royal Commissioners.

From this Minute Sir William Hamilton dissented and protested, for reasons to be afterwards given in.

By order of the Faculty,
(Signed) ANDREW BROWN, *Dean.*

Extract from the Minute of a Meeting of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, held on the 28th November, 1829.

28 November, 1829.

"Sir William Hamilton moved, and Mr. Bell seconded, that Professor Pillans be requested to pro- "duce the paragraph relative to the Class of Universal History, which was read, on 3rd January, 1829, "to the Senatus Academicus, as an integrant portion of the Report of the Faculty of Arts on the Pro- "visional Resolutions of the Royal Commissioners.

"Professor Pillans produced the paper accordingly, which had unfortunately fallen aside, of which "the following is a copy:—'The Senatus recommend, that if any Extension be made in the Curri- "'culum of Arts, the Class of Universal History in that Faculty may obtain the protection which the "'importance of the subject deserves; as it is the only Class of any faculty regularly taught, which "'has as yet received no protection within the University or without; and as the changes proposed "'by the Commissioners would have the effect, both directly and indirectly, of extinguishing it "'altogether.'

"Sir William Hamilton then brought under the consideration of the Senatus, the Minute of the "Faculty of Arts, of date 5th August, 1829, of the following tenor:—

"It was moved by the Reverend Dr. David Ritchie, and seconded by Professor Wallace, that the "clause in reference to Sir William Hamilton's claim to have his Class made a necessary part of the "Curriculum of Arts beginning—'The Faculty must also express their regret, that the Commis- "'sioners should have wholly overlooked the Class of Universal History; which, notwithstanding "'the acknowledged importance of its subject, has hitherto remained the only Class in this Faculty, "'and the only Class regularly taught in the University, which is altogether without protection. "'They would therefore recommend, that if any alteration is made in the Curriculum, attendance on "'this Class should be required to qualify for a Degree in Arts,'—made no part of the Report of the "Faculty of Arts, but was inserted by authority of the Senatus Academicus, at a meeting held on "the 20th July, 1829.

"It was also moved and agreed to, That a copy of this Minute be most respectfully transmitted to "the Royal Commissioners.

"From this Minute Sir William Hamilton dissented and protested, for reasons to be afterwards given in.

"By Order of the Faculty,
(Signed) "ANDREW BROWN, *Dean.*"

"After deliberation, the Senatus Academicus resolved that the Resolution of the Faculty of Arts, "of 5th August, 1829, appears to have been founded on misapprehension on their part, and that the "original paper, which has now been recovered, be transmitted to the Royal Commission as having "made part of the Report of the Faculty of Arts read to the Senatus on the 3rd January, "1829.

(Signed) "ANDREW DUNCAN, *Sec.*"

Letter from Sir William Hamilton, received 16th October, 1828.

To the Honourable the Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland.

16 October, 1828.

The Commissioners require—1. An account of the subjects treated by me in the class of Universal History; and 2. A statement of my opinion, whether there is any probability of obtaining such a number of students as would render this class an useful and efficient one in the University. In compliance with these requests I have the honour humbly to submit to their consideration the following observations:

1. In regard to the first point. When appointed Professor of Universal History, it appeared to me, that the subject of the chair ought to be treated in two different courses, or at least in two distinct divisions. Under the one, I proposed to consider the determining circumstances of the political life of the different nations of ancient and modern times, in their external and in their internal relations. Under the other, the progress of cultivation, comprehending in that term the history of philosophy, literature, art, manners, religion, &c. This plan I have not as yet executed to its full extent; and the circumstances by which the prosperity of this class is at present checked, afford no encouragement to accomplish a double task, of which the recompence would be so ill proportioned to the difficulty. I have hitherto delivered only a single course: it comprises an historical survey of the relations of the political system of modern Europe and its dependencies—with a view of the progress of literature in the different nations.

II. In relation to the second point, I do not conceive that more is necessary to render the chair of Universal History as efficient and useful as any other in the University, than to place it on a footing with the others—either by withdrawing from them the external advantages they receive from the enforcement of a compulsory attendance, or by according to this class the same protection they enjoy. In all the Universities with which I am acquainted, *where a free competition between subjects and teachers*

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is permitted, the historical sciences are not less zealously studied than any others. While the single historical chairs in our Scottish universities, have been hardly able to maintain their existence—in Germany, from twelve to twenty different historical courses, in the same University, and in the same season, are delivered to audiences more numerous than those in almost any other department of knowledge. It is, in fact, only from the nature of the subject that it has not of late been found necessary, in this as in other unprotected chairs, to intermit lecturing, from the sheer want of a class. Experience has proved, in the case of every unprotected professorship, that neither the ability of the teacher, nor the general interest of the science, can enable it to overcome the impediments against which it labours. A chair, under the present system, can scarcely be called *founded*, unless it be *protected*.

Attendance on a class prescribed to those who aim at academical honours, or at being admitted to certain situations or professions; in other words, compulsory attendance, whether required by the University or by any other body, has two effects. Its *direct* effect is to secure attendance on the protected class, not only by the *necessity* imposed on a certain number of students, but also by the *recommendation* which it virtually conveys to all others, of the superior importance of the subject taught. A class, also, which is frequented by a numerous audience, is at once presumed, without much inquiry, to be eminently worthy of attendance. Numbers tend to multiply themselves; and every protection in favour of a class *occasions* the attendance of more than double the complement it *secures*. The *indirect* effect of the compulsory attendance of some classes, is to injure the voluntary attendance of others. The student being forced to prefer certain courses, he can consequently only follow others out of the *superfluity* of his time and money. And the system of protection has been carried to such an extreme, that there are comparatively few who do not find themselves fully engrossed with the classes they find it necessary to attend. At the same time, while they are explicitly told that some classes are of indispensable importance, they are implicitly informed that others are of very inferior utility. A class attended by few, is also lightly set down as not worth attending. In this respect it would be better for the unguarded classes not to belong to the University, than to be thus degraded by an odious contrast with their more favoured competitors. So long, also, as the system of protection is limited, while favoured classes are the exception, not the rule—the hardship on the other is comparatively light. But when the privileged chairs become the more numerous, their prosperity is then founded on the ruin of the unprotected. In these circumstances, your University protection is not an honour, but a condition of existence—while the want of it is a disgrace, and nearly tantamount to extinction. The class of Universal History is the only class of general literature which has never sought or never obtained any protection, either within the University or without.

Were this distinction between protected and unprotected classes founded on the greater or less importance of their subjects, the distinction itself would be less invidious. But this is not the case; and to speak only of the protection accorded by the Senatus, the history of the Faculty of Arts would show, that the interest of science, and the improvement of the student, have far less determined the extension of this privilege, than the personal influence of the professor.

(I may here also remark, that very considerable detriment has been done to my class by the injustice committed by the Senatus, in permitting (in my absence, and in opposition to every principle acknowledged and acted on by themselves) the Professor of Scotch Law to change his hour of lecturing to that during which the class of History has been always taught. In consequence of this, in a summer course which I once delivered, the number of students I found was more than a third greater than in any winter course.)

But not only does the system of external encouragement and repression affect the prosperity of this class in respect to numbers—it likewise diminishes the utility of the instruction to those pupils by whom it is attended. In the circumstances of the chair, it cannot be expected that the professor can regard it as more than a subordinate and temporary object; and while the subject itself requires, for its proper treatment, the most minute research and the most patient generalization, the lectures are precisely those which, as the University at present stands, would, in proportion to the greatest labour, repay him with the smallest return of reputation or emolument. To propose essays to encourage and direct private study, by instituting examinations on the lectures, and on prescribed books, and in general to stimulate emulation, would also be at present impracticable, from the small number and great inequality among the students. Yet, without such a discipline, oral instruction is deprived of its peculiar and most important utility.

In regard to the mode of remedying the evil, as the plan of placing the various classes on an equality, by withdrawing the prohibiting privileges of each, is probably impossible—I would humbly suggest that at least the marked, and almost singular exclusion from all protection should be removed, by the admission of this chair to the privileges of the other literary classes, attendance on which is exacted from those proceeding to the degree of A.M. This would secure only the annual attendance of (I believe) about ten or a dozen students. On this subject I beg to refer the commission to the memorial presented by me to the Senatus, and which of course is among the documents transmitted to them by that body. It was only subsequently to that memorial that I discovered, that the Professor of Universal History was a member (though unprivileged member) of the Faculty of Arts. The Faculty of Advocates might perhaps not be averse from protecting a chair of which they are the patrons, by rendering imperative on their candidates attendance on this and on the other classes of their appointment; and if the Society of Writers to the Signet would include the lectures on history among the courses favoured by their regulations, a more detailed deduction of the progress of jurisprudence would be allowed, than is competent in the present circumstances of the chair. By these means this class would be brought more upon a level with the other classes of the University; and I am confident, that when released from the fetters by which it is now confined, it might be rendered one of the most efficient and useful.

(Signed) W. Hamilton.

Order LII.—Are there any controversies, pleas, or disputes, now subsisting in the University of Edinburgh, as to the rules for granting degrees, or as to the *curriculum* or course of study necessary for Students graduating, at the said University? and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.)—Unfortunately an interference on the part of the town-council, as Patrons of the University, with regard to the *curriculum* required of candidates for the degree of M.D. has given rise to a difference

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between the Honourable Patrons and the Senatus, which has terminated in an action of declarator, raised by the magistrates and town-council against the Principal and Professors.

The regulation of this subject the Senatus humbly conceives, as a matter purely academical, to belong to them exclusively, as it has been exercised by them without challenge since the foundation of the medical school.

The history of this controversy, with the relative documents, has been already transmitted to the Royal Commissioners, under the title of 1st and 2nd Set of Papers.

The Professor of Midwifery, since he received a new commission from the Patrons of the University in August, 1824, has demanded that attendance on his lectures be made imperative on all candidates for graduation in the year 1826, and subsequent years. The Senatus agreed to make such attendance imperative upon all candidates, except upon those who had commenced their studies for the medical degree prior to the publication of the new edition of the Statuta Solennia in 1825, the first of which class of students will become candidates for graduation in 1828. The grounds of this dispute are precisely the same as those of the dispute which led to the law-suit with the Honourable Patrons.

(2.)—Narrative of the Origin and Steps of the Controversy, to the Period of the Commencement of the Action of Declarator raised by the Patrons for the purpose of enforcing their Claims.

In 1815, Dr. Hamilton, Professor of Midwifery, presented an application to the Senatus Academicus, praying that his class might be added to the course of study required of candidates for medical degrees. The Medical Faculty at that time gave an opinion, verbally, unfavourable to the petition, and no farther steps were taken in regard to it.

In January, 1824, the Senatus Academicus received a communication from the magistrates, Patrons of the University, transmitting a memorial which Dr. Hamilton had addressed to them, in which he prays that a new commission might be granted him, making him Professor of Medicine as well as Midwifery, and that attendance on his class might be rendered imperative on candidates for medical degrees.

On this occasion, the Medical Faculty (one half of which had been changed since 1815) reported to the Senatus, that there were many mis-statements of facts in the memorial, but that they were willing to give the fullest consideration to the claims of the midwifery class to be included in an improved and extended course of study for medical graduates, which they had for some time had in contemplation. On this being reported to the magistrates by the Senatus, the magistrates delayed any farther proceedings in regard to Dr. Hamilton's memorial, until they should receive the report of the Medical Faculty and of the Senatus, but expressed and transmitted to the Senatus an opinion decidedly favourable to the prayer of Dr. Hamilton's memorial. The Senatus replied, that it would afford them pleasure, if the opinion at which they should arrive in regard to the admission of the midwifery class into the medical *curriculum*, should coincide with that of their Patrons, and that they would always pay the most respectful attention to any suggestions of their Patrons on such subjects, but that *they conceived the regulation of the studies of candidates for degrees to be their own exclusive right.*

The magistrates then addressed a message to the Senatus Academicus, *claiming for themselves the power of regulating the studies to be required of candidates for degrees in the University.*

Still, however, it was hoped for a time, that there would be no necessity for the agitation of this general question on the present occasion.

On the 18th June, 1824, the Medical Faculty reported again to the Senatus, that their opinion was favourable to the introduction of the class of midwifery, under certain regulations, into the *curriculum* of medical graduates, in the next edition of the *Statuta Solennia*, along with *some other*, and, as they thought, *more important alterations;* particularly *an extension of the term of study from three to four years.*

The Senatus accordingly informed the magistrates, that the Medical Faculty, *as a part of an extensive system of changes*, meant to propose that attendance on the midwifery class should, *on certain conditions*, be required of such students as might hereafter become candidates for graduation.

Afterwards the magistrates gave Dr. Hamilton a new commission, in the same terms as those originally granted in 1726 to the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine, that is, making him Professor of Medicine, and empowering him to examine candidates for medical degrees.

The proposals of the Medical Faculty for extension of the medical *curriculum*, including the addition of the midwifery class, were laid before the Senatus in July, 1824, and various meetings to consider them were held in October following.

In consequence of the inadvertence of some of the members of the Medical Faculty, it was in the first instance proposed, that the new regulations, if agreed to in October, 1824, should come into operation at the graduation of 1826; but at one of the meetings held during that month, it was represented by members of other Faculties, that it was inexpedient, and contrary to the usage of the University, to give to any such regulations, as should impose additional attendance on lectures, a retrospective operation; that is, to affect candidates, who had commenced their studies for degrees prior to their enactment; and this principle was accordingly agreed to by the Senatus.

After several meetings in October, 1824, it was found impossible, in consequence of the difference of opinion that existed in regard to several articles in the new regulations, and of the absence of several members from town, to have these regulations adjusted to the satisfaction of the Senatus, before the commencement of the ensuing session, 1824-5.

It was then represented to the Senatus, to be necessary, that the medical students who were about to commence or renew their studies, should be informed what course of study would be required of them, as it was known to some of the Professors, that some students had left the University, and that others were disinclined to come to it, owing to the uncertainty as to the regulations that would be enforced.

Under these circumstances, it was agreed to issue a notice, informing the medical students then in attendance, or about to commence it, that the existing regulations, only, would be enforced in regard to them.

On the 8th of November, the notice agreed to, as above-mentioned, being yet unpublished, Dr. Hamilton applied to the Senatus to have it altered, to the effect of making attendance on his class immediately imperative; but this application was refused, for the reasons already mentioned, and on the ground, that the addition of his class to the *curriculum* had been stated to be in contemplation, only *as a part of a more general extension*, both of the term and course of study, as to which the Senatus had not yet finally determined.

The discussions in regard to the proposed new regulations were resumed in the Senatus on the 20th

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of November, and continued by several adjournments till the 18th of December, 1824, when the whole of the regulations or *Statuta Solennia* published in 1825 were adjusted.

On the 27th December, 1824, the Senatus received a communication from the magistrates, requiring them to recall the notice of the 25th of October, and to notify to the students of medicine, that attendance on the class of midwifery would be required of all the candidates for graduation in 1826. To this the Senatus, on the 10th of January, 1825, returned an answer, declining, for the reasons therein stated, to rescind their previous notice.

The demand for the recall of the notice of the 25th of October was several times repeated by the magistrates, and a long course of discussion ensued.

The idea of a Royal visitation having occurred, as the most fitting expedient towards obtaining an adjustment of the controversy, the Senatus proposed to the magistrates to make a joint application to the Crown for such a visitation. No notice being taken of this proposal, the Senatus next suggested an amicable conference of committees of the two bodies, for the adjustment of the points in dispute. This being declined, they prepared a fuller statement of the grounds on which they had acted, in issuing the notice of which the magistrates complained; and having been informed in a reply by the magistrates, after a short intermediate correspondence, of their intention to hold a visitation in the University, for the purpose of enforcing immediate attendance on the midwifery class on candidates for graduation, they addressed a respectful remonstrance to the magistrates. But all these measures were ineffectual in dissuading the magistrates from insisting on the recall of a notice, which the Senatus had thought it their duty to issue, and by which they considered themselves bound in honour to abide.

On the 1st November, 1825, the Senatus presented a humble petition to his Majesty, praying for a Royal visitation, "For ascertaining and declaring the rights, powers, privileges, and immunities of the Senatus Academicus, in whatever relates to the interior discipline of the college, and more especially in the regulation of the scientific and literary studies of candidates for those academic honours and degrees which the Senatus Academicus are solely authorized, by the constitution of the University, to dispense and confer."

This petition having been subsequently referred to the Lord-Advocate by the Secretary of State, a full statement of the grounds on which the Senatus had proceeded, and of their reasons for resisting the claim of the magistrates, was prepared and submitted to his Lordship.

On the 10th November, 1821, the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council, held a visitation in the college, and read an act of the council, enacting and declaring, "That from and after this date, attendance must be regularly given for one course on the class taught by the said Dr. Hamilton, Professor of Midwifery and of the Diseases of Women and Children, or on a class in which midwifery is taught at some other University, at which the highest medical honours are conferred, by all medical students, candidates for medical degrees, and who are to be examined by the medical Professors, in virtue of the privilege to examine and graduate students bestowed on them by the terms of their commissions from the said Lord Provost, magistrates, and council; and that from and after this date, no medical degrees shall be conferred, except in terms of this resolution."

On this occasion it was again stated, that the Senatus Academicus "claims for itself the privilege and power of enacting the regulations and course of discipline to be observed by the students, in order to entitle them to the literary or scientific degrees and honours which it is the office and duty of the Senatus Academicus to confer; and that it would be an unsound, if not an unwarrantable exercise of its discretion, to enforce the new regulations enacted on the 18th December, 1824, against any of their students, candidates for the degree of M.D., who have been matriculated, and have entered upon their courses of medical study prior to the publication of those regulations in January, 1825."

An action of declarator was then brought before the Court of Session at the instance of the Patrons against the Senatus Academicus, the object of which action is to have it found and declared, that the exclusive right of making laws and regulations for the discipline and course of study to be pursued in the University of Edinburgh, and the qualifications requisite for obtaining degrees is vested in the magistrates and town-council of this city.

Controversy with the Town-Council.

Documents respecting this Controversy, presented by the Senatus Academicus, and lying on the Table of the Commission, but not ordered to be printed:—viz.:

1. Documents respecting this Controversy between the Patrons and the Senatus Academicus of the University.
2. Petition of the Senatus Academicus, praying that his Majesty would be pleased to order a Visitation of the University.
3. Case presented to the Lord Advocate in support of the prayer of that petition.
4. Papers relative to the Proposal of the Senatus Academicus to submit their Controversies with the Patrons to the arbitration of the Royal Commission.
5. Letter from the Very Reverend Dr. Baird, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, enclosing communication from the Town-Council in answer to the late renewed Proposal of the Senatus Academicus for the submission of the existing Controversies between these Bodies to the Commission. Presented to the Commission, 7th October, 1826.
6. Printed Copy Summons of Declarator at the instance of the Lord-Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh *v.* the Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh.
7. Printed Copy of Defences made by the defenders to said action.

Documents respecting this Controversy presented by the Town-Council, and lying on the Table of the Commission.

(1.) Act of Council, containing new Commission in favour of Dr. Hamilton, 21st July, 1824.
(2.) Commission in favour of Dr. James Hamilton, Jun., as Professor of Midwifery, 21st July, 1824.
(3.) Act of Visitation of the College by the Town-Council, 10th November, 1825.
(4.) Act of Council, directing to prepare summons of Declarator against the Principal and Professors, 16th November, 1825.

Order LIII.—Is there any Authority or corporate Body, Office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting new Faculties or Professorships in the University of Edinburgh? and if so, what are the rights and Academical privileges and immunities belonging to the same so instituted?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

New Professorships in the College of Edinburgh can be founded only by the authority of the Patrons, or of the Crown. Against the exercise of this power by the Crown, however, a protest is regularly taken by the Patrons, that it shall not hurt or prejudge their rights. The rights and privileges of new Professors are the same with those of other Professors.

The Senatus Academicus acknowledge no authority, but their own, for instituting new Faculties, and for fixing the privileges and immunities belonging to them

The Academical rights and privileges, belonging to the different Faculties in this University, are of little importance. Faculties with us are not separate corporations, but only associations of individual Professors, who are employed in teaching the same classes of subjects, who recommend to the Senatus the candidates for degrees in their own Faculty, examine into the qualifications of the candidates, and suggest regulations to the Senatus concerning the mode of teaching the branches belonging to the Faculty; but none of whose proposals or regulations can be carried into effect, without the authority of the Senatus.

Order LIV.—Are the Professors of such new classes admitted Members of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Faculties in the College, with the subjects and department of which such classes are connected?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The Professors of such new classes are admitted members of the Senatus Academicus: but in this University have not, in practice, been considered as necessarily of the faculties of theology, law, or medicine, though their subjects are connected with these departments.

Order LV.—Do the Students, or any of them, live within the buildings or the precincts of the College of Edinburgh, or in any manner under the inspection and observation of the Professors?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

None of the students live within the buildings or precincts of the College; nor are they under the observation and inspection of the Professors by any University statute or regulation, farther than while within the class rooms and public area.

Order LVI.—Is there any Academical Dress prescribed in the College of Edinburgh?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

There is no academical dress now used in the College, except the Professor's gown, while engaged in the academical duty.

Order LVII.—Were any buildings in the College of Edinburgh, at any time appropriated for the residence of students, and any funds destined or employed in the repair and maintenance thereof? and, if such buildings are not so occupied, when did such change take place,—under what authority,—and how are the funds now employed which were destined or formerly employed in the repair or maintenance of such buildings?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

An answer will be sent to this query by the honourable Patrons, who alone possess the requisite information; and to whom, the Senatus understand, this query has been sent by the Royal Commission.

Return by the Town-Council.

It appears originally that part of the building was appropriated for the residence of students, and that sums were destined and employed in the repair and maintenance thereof, and also not unfrequently for the building of chambers. About the year 1717, however, it would appear that few students would reside within the College; for by Act of Council, of this date, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, a committee was appointed to redress the evil of few students inhabiting, and the rent being thereby diminished. That, of this date, another committee was appointed for the same purpose; and, of this other date, a report is entered on the council-record, by which it would appear, that there was not one student then occupying chambers. Copies of the two last acts are also sent.

In the building of the College, now about to be completed, no accommodation is set apart for Students; but the funds which were destined to and employed in the repair and maintenance of such buildings, will fall to be employed, as they have been for many years, in the general repair and maintenance of the fabric, though they will go but a very short way in doing so.

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On the Table of the Commission and not Printed.

(1.) Act of Council for regulating Rent of Chambers and Fees of Students, 14th March, 1595.

(2.) Act of Council in regard to Students' Chambers, 13th December, 1717.

(3.) Act of Council in regard to Students' Chambers, 14th November, 1733.

(4.) Act of Council in regard to Students' Chambers, and Rental of Chambers, 19th December, 1733.

ORDER LVIII.—Do any of the Professors of the College of Edinburgh reside in any houses, or buildings, within the precincts of the said College, and by what authority were the buildings so occupied and appropriated? from what funds are the same repaired and maintained? by what authority were such funds appropriated to that object, and by whom is the expenditure of the same regulated and applied?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

No Professor of the College, as such, resides in any house or building within the precincts of the College.

The Reverend Dr. Brunton, Professor of Oriental Languages, occupies a house in the College, not in consequence of his character or office as a Professor, but in consequence of his character and office as Joint-Librarian. It is proper, however, here to add, that the right of the Librarian to the house in question is challenged by the Principal.

Return by the Town-Council.

By Act of Council, 6th December, 1689, a copy of which is sent herewith, it would appear to have been the intention of the Patrons, that each of the Professors should have a chamber. Latterly, the Principal and the following Professors, viz. Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, Humanity, and Mathematics, and the Librarian, had houses in the College buildings.

* * * * *

Mr. Playfair's plan contains chambers for the Principal and a house for the Librarian. This last office is at present filled up by the appointment of Joint Librarians, both Professors, one of whom occupies the house destined for the Librarian.

The chambers, houses, and whole fabric of the College, appear, from the accounts herewith produced, to have been hitherto repaired and maintained by the appropriation of the interest of the sum of 10,986*l.* Scots, set apart (of the sums mortified generally for the use of the College) for this express purpose, so far as this would go. The lord-provost, magistrates, and Council regulate and apply the expenditure.

On the Table of the Commission and not Printed.

(1.) Act of Council regarding Chambers for the Regents of the College, 6th December, 1689.

(2.) Representation as to official houses by the Principal and the Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, 12th October, 1826.

ORDER LVIII*.—To report for what Property the Incorporation of Surgeons pay a feu-duty of 11*s.* odd to the College, as stated in the College Accounts.

Return by the Town-Council.

There is herewith produced the copy of an act of council, of date 21st May, 1656, which fully explains this.

The house in the High School yards, which had been purchased out of Sommerville's mortification for the use of the Professor of Divinity (Curriehill's house) having become ruinous, the same was sold, "with the consent of the masteris and members of the college," to the Incorporation of Surgeons, for 3000 merks Scots, and the act of council above mentioned authorizes the signature of the disposition in their favour, "and ordains Johnne Lauder, thesaurer of the college, to be chairged with the foirsaid soume of three thousand merkis to be imployed in manner above written," (*i. e.* in building a more convenient house within the precincts of the college,) "and with the yeirly dewtie of ten merkis be yeir payable furth theirof in name of fewfarme."

Ten merks Scots is exactly 11*s.* $1\frac{1}{3}$*d.*, the feu-duty appearing in the college accounts as paid by the Incorporation of Surgeons.

The twentie-ane day of May, 1656.

21 May, 1656. Forsameikle as that tenement of land or lodging, lyand within the brugh of Edinburgh in the hie schooll yaird of the same, with housses, biggingis, yairds, and pertinents theirof, acquyred be the counsell of Edinburgh for the tyme, for the use of the colledge, ffra Mr. Samuell Johnstoun of Sheynes, who obteind the same adjudged to him from the aires and successouris of the deceist Sir James Skein of Curriehill, is now become altogether ruinous and defaced, so that it cannot be repaired and re-edified without great chairges and expenses, and that a more convenient hous may be built for the use of the said colledge, within the precinct of the colledge itselff, with als little chairges and expenssis as the reparatioun of the said hous would amount to: in relatioun quhairunto, wpon the 25 of No^{r}. 1655, it wes thoght fitting be the committee of the counsell and masters and members of the colledge, that for the weill of the colledge the said lodging and yaird sould be sold, with all convenient speid, and the pryce thairof to be imployed for building of ane wthir dwelling hous within the said colledge, for the use of the Professor of Divinitie within the same: and wpon the fyften of Januar last, the committee of the counsell, with the masteris and memberis of the same, be their act, thoght fitting, ffor the weill of the said colledge, that the provost, baillies, and counsell, sould be setteris of a pryce

wpon the foirsaid lodging and yaird, if any merchand wer found thairto, the thesaurer of the colledge being made acquaint thairwith: and now sieing Thomas Kincaid, deaken of the chirurgians, and remanent masteris, brethren, and ffriemen of the said incorporatioun, hes settled and agried with the provest, baillies, and counsell, anent the buying of the lodging and yaird for the use of the calling, and hes payit to Johnne Lawder, thesaurer of the said colledge, towards the building of ane new hous for the use of ane Professor of Divinitie thairin, the soume of thrie thowsand merkis Scotts money; the counsell agries to the dispositioun presented to them this day, in the haill heads, articles, and clauses thairof, and ordaines the provest, baillies, dean of gild, thesaurer and thair clerk, in name of the rest of the counsell, to subscryve the same for thair part, with the masters and memberis of the colledge, and utheris consenteris thairto, quhairanent thir presentis sall be a warrand; and ordaines Johnne Lawder, thesaurer of the colledge, to be chairged with the foirsaid soume of thrie thowsand merkis, to be imployed in maner abonewritten, and with the yeirlie dewtie of ten merkis be yeir, payable furth thairof in name of few-farme, in his thesaurer accomptis thairof, and dischairged thairwith when imployed, as said is.

Order LIX.—Were any Funds, at any time, and by what authority, mortified, or in practice employed in the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the Fabric and Buildings of the College of Edinburgh?

Return by the Senatus Academicus

In the early periods of the University, there were various sums mortified for this purpose. The information and documents relative to this subject are in the hands of the patrons.

The area of the old college was of considerable greater extent than that of the new college. When by the Act of 25th Geo. III., the South Bridge was built, the continuation of the South Bridge to Nicolson Street passed through the house of the Professor of Divinity, and the gardens of the said professor and principal, and the gardens on the south of the college, were partly removed to make South College Street. As an indemnity for depriving the college of this valuable property, no money compensation was allotted to the University, or to the individual professors thus deprived of a part of their property, but the surplus proceeds of the projected improvement were directed to be used in erecting buildings to the University, "and to no other use, interest or purpose whatever." Yet by subsequent Acts of Parliament, as will be seen by the summons in the process of multiplepoinding, served upon the Principal, and herewith transmitted, several Acts of Parliament were obtained, by which other objects, not contemplated in the original Act, were preferred to the University; and the magistrates, the guardians of the University, did not secure to it any adequate compensation for the severe sacrifice they made of its valuable property; and it may be mentioned, that the whole buildings between the college and royal infirmary, so hurtful to both, were erected on ground belonging to the University or its professors.

A comparative ground-plan of the old and new college area is preparing.

On the Table of the Commission, and not printed.

Copy Summons of Multiplepoinding at the instance of the South-bridge Trustees against the Magistrates of Edinburgh, for themselves and also as Patrons of the University, and against the Trustees appointed for rebuilding the same.

Presented by the Senatus Academicus.—(See Order LIX*.)

Return by the Town-Council.

Some mortifications were made by private individuals for the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the fabric; but these were found insufficient for the purpose, and in the year 1718, a sum, amounting to 10,986*l.* Scots, was accumulated (of the mortifications for the use of the college generally) and set apart, that the annual return might be applied to this purpose. The interest of this sum would only amount to about 45*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* sterling, which is altogether insufficient for the purpose.

It is supposed that a sum not less than 500*l.* per annum would be required for repairing, upholding, and maintaining the present building when completed, and that it will soon fall to decay, if some provision is not made for this purpose.

The late Sir James Erskine of Torrie, Baronet, has, by his last will, bequeathed his pictures, bronzes, and marbles, in the house at Torrie, to the college, to be the foundation of a gallery for the encouragement of the fine arts, under the administration of trustees, of which the lord provost is one. A copy of his lordship's report to the council upon this subject, and of the relative papers, are herewith sent, among which is the report of Mr. Playfair, the architect of the college buildings, stating, "That the collection of pictures is of much too great an extent to be placed within the walls of the "new library, and of too great value to be deposited in any apartment that is not lighted from the "roof, and expressly constructed for the purpose of exhibiting it. The bronzes and marbles, although "much inferior to the pictures, both in quantity and quality, might, with great propriety, be distributed "through the same apartment; and this might be erected with peculiar advantage on the ground to "the westward of the college buildings, and holds out an additional inducement, besides the many "that already exist, to purchase the whole of that ground, the acquisition of which I consider to be "highly desirable, and of the most material consequence to the best interests of the college."—(See Order IX.)

Order LIX.*—To produce a state of the affairs of the South-Bridge Trustees, and the discharges taken from the tradesmen to whom payments were made for erecting buildings in the University.

Return by the Town-Council.

There is produced a *printed* report by Claud Russell, esq., accountant, in the process of multiplepoinding, at the instance of the trustees for the South Bridge, dated 12th November, 1817, and containing a full state of the affairs of the South Bridge trustees.

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order LIX*.

In this statement (page 21) under Branch IV., the payments to tradesmen for the buildings in the College, preferred in the multiplepoinding, are stated to be as follows, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
To Braidwood and Bruce	994	4	11¼
George Welsh	115	17	11
John Berrie	231	17	6¼
David Allan	320	3	8
William Scott	237	12	10
John Baxter	122	16	11¾
E. Balfour	34	12	3½
F. Braidwood	157	15	7
Walter Smiton's heirs	161	1	10
The trustees of John Young	3023	11	5
Robert Thomson's heirs	457	9	4
James Crichton's heirs	532	11	7
Alexander Ponton's heirs	152	1	11
	£6541	14	7

And to instruct the payment of the above sums, there are produced, per inventory, thirteen regular discharges from the individuals to whom the payments were made.

Besides the above, Thomas Chalmers, smith, obtained a decree of preference for 1089*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, which has not been paid, in respect Mr. Chalmers is indebted to the trustees in the price of an area in Lothian-street, purchased from them, of nearly the same amount. But, as stated in the conclusion of the accountant's report, page 29, the amount on account of buildings in the University ought to stand thus—

Paid as above	£6541	14	7
To Thomas Chalmers, still due	1089	17	11
	£7631	12	6

ORDER LX.—Are such funds so employed at the present time, and by what authority, and by whom is the expenditure of the same authorized, regulated, and applied? and, if not so employed, to what purposes, and by what authority, have such funds been diverted?

Return by the Town-Council.

The accounts which have been produced in compliance with the previous requisitions, will show, that the whole of this fund has been employed annually, under the authority of the lord provost, magistrates, and council of Edinburgh, who authorize, regulate, and apply the expenditure; and that the funds have not been diverted or employed for other purposes.

ORDER LX.*—A Return of the Number of Lecture-Rooms in the College of Edinburgh; of the Hours daily during which each Room is occupied; and of the Number of Students each Room is calculated to contain.

Return by Mr. Playfair, architect.

Number of Class-rooms.	Each calculated to contain.	Hours when occupied.
1. Latin,	306	From 8 to 3.
2. Greek,	266	From 8 to 3.
3. Mathematics,	144	From 9 to 1.
4. Logic,	266	From 1 to 2.
Clinical Medicine		From 4 to 5.
5. Moral Philosophy	244	From 12 to 1.
Conveyancing		From 2 to 3.
Clinical Surgery,		From 5 to 6.
6. Natural Philosophy,	256	From 11 to 12.
7. Rhetoric,	93	From 12 to 1.
Agriculture,		From 3 to 4.
8. Natural History,	142	From 2 to 3.
9. Divinity,	260	From 11 till ½ past 12.
10. Oriental Languages,	100	From 10 to 11.
Church History,		From 1 to 2.
Universal History,		From 3 to 4.
11. Civil Law	93	From 2 to 4.
Public Law,		No Lecture.
12. Practice of Physic,	318	From 9 to 10.
Scots Law,		From 3 to 4.
13. Materia Medica,	268	From 8 to 9.
14. Chemistry,	551	From 10 to 11.
15. Theory of Physic,	137	From 11 to 12.
16. Anatomy and Surgery,	311	From 1 to 2, and 4 to 5.
17. Midwifery,	150	From 3 to 4.
Medical Jurisprudence,		From 1 to 2.
18. Military Surgery,	120	From 2 to 3.

(Signed) W. H. PLAYFAIR.

College of Edinburgh,
10th July, 1827.

Order LX**.—A Return of the Expense of completing the College Buildings.

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order LX**.

Return by the College Building Commissioners.

General Meeting, City Chambers, 21*st October*, 1828.

PRESENT,

The Right Hon. the Lord Provost,	The Very Rev. Principal Baird,
Mr. Sheriff Duff,	Dr. Duncan,
William Child, Esq., 1st Bailie,	Robert Johnston, Esq.

There was laid before the Meeting, a letter addressed to the Lord Provost, from the Secretary of the University Commissioners, of the following tenor:—

"29, *Queen-Street Edinburgh*, *October* 8, 1828. 8 October, 1828.

"My Lord,—I am directed by the University Commissioners to state, that the Memorial of the "Commissioners for rebuilding the College of Edinburgh, in regard to a grant of public money, was "this day presented at a meeting of their Board, being the first meeting since the receipt of the Me- "morial; and I am to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to give the necessary direc- "tions for preparing and transmitting a statement, containing shortly, and in detail, the objects and "expense of each of the operations respectively contemplated by the College Building Commissioners, "which they consider will be required for finishing the University Buildings. I have the honour to "be, &c.

"*To the Right Honourable* (Signed) "James Aitken, *Sec.*
"*The Lord Provost of Edinburgh.*"

Which his Lordship had transmitted to the Standing Committee of the Commissioners to answer, and his Lordship now laid on the table the following letter from them in answer:—

"*Edinburgh*, 20*th October*, 1828.

"My Lord,—As your Lordship has sent to us the letter of the 8th instant from Mr. Aitken, 20 October, 1828.
"Secretary to the Commissioners for the Visitation of the Universities, which requests a statement, "containing shortly, and in detail, the objects and the expenses of each of the operations respec- "tively contemplated by the College Building Commissioners, which they consider will be required "for finishing the University Buildings, we beg leave to submit the following statement:—

"It will not be necessary on this occasion to enter into a long detail of the several objects con- "templated by the Building Commissioners, because the memorials and statements formerly trans- "mitted to the Lords of the Treasury, and laid before Parliament, explain these matters. What is now "to be offered is a brief abstract of what is still required to be executed.

"The first object is the completion of that part of the buildings already contracted for, and in "progress of execution, being the Library, the Graduation Hall, and the Divinity Hall. The sum "still to be paid to these existing contracts is 1164*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.*; and to meet this expenditure the "Commissioners have in the Bank 3669*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; thus leaving at their disposal 2504*l.* 10*s.* 5¾*d.*

"The second object is the completion of those parts of the building which are not yet contracted "for, but which will require to be done, and which will cost the sum of 18,745*l.* 12*s.*, to account "of which the Commissioners have in hand 2504*l.* 10*s.* 5¾*d.*,—for the particulars of all which, see "Appendix No. 1.

"The third object is the acquisition of the properties lying to the westward of the College, occupied "at present by the Trades' Maiden Hospital as a private Chapel.

"The possession of these properties will materially add to the safety and usefulness of the Museum "of Natural History and Anatomy, by securing an open space, with free air and light; as otherwise, "if it went into the hands of builders or tradesmen, it would be covered with lofty buildings, houses, "and workshops, within sixteen feet of the Buildings, obstructing the light, and exposing the Col- "lege to danger from fire.

"Fourth object. It would be desirable to shift North College Street farther off, by taking a new "line more to the north from the College, so as to prevent or lessen the noise of carriages passing that "way, which is injurious to the lecturing-rooms. The Building Commissioners have already some "property in that line, but several lots of houses would require to be purchased.

"In framing the late Act of Parliament for the improvement of the City of Edinburgh, this object "arrested the attention of all the various public bodies concerned in accomplishing the separate objects "of this measure. A street was projected, connecting South Bridge-street at Adam's-square with "the new South Bridge near Merchant-street, thus leaving an area before the north front of the "College of at least seventy feet clear, for planting, which it was thought, besides proving a great "ornament to the ancient part of the City of Edinburgh, would secure to the College a valuable se- "clusion from noise. Authority was accordingly taken in the Act for accomplishing this object, and "a copy of the clauses accompany this.

"The fifth object refers to a subject on which the Building Committee have not ventured to offer "an opinion, although they are aware of its great importance, and as such have had it under their "consideration; they, however, submit the matter to the Royal Visitors as a subject for them to con- "sider and earnestly beg to call their attention to it.

"The subject now alluded to, is to obtain a fund, and make due provision for upholding this "national structure, which has been erected at a great expense, and will require money annually to "keep it in repair.

"If a Parliamentary grant were made for this purpose, it would require to be put under a Com- "mission of Management, subject to the control of Government.

"These are the chief points which have been contemplated by the Building Commissioners, as "necessary for the completion and preservation of the College of Edinburgh; and the Standing "Committee request your Lordship to communicate this statement to the Royal Visitation Com- "missioners.

"We have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) "J. Clerk Rattray,
"Ro. Johnston,
"*The Right Hon. the Lord Provost.*" "Andw. Duncan."

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Which having been considered by the Commissioners, they approve of the same, and direct their Clerk to transmit an extract of this Minute to the Secretary of the Royal Commissioners, for their information, with the documents accompanying it.

Extracted from the Minutes of the College Commissioners.

(Signed) CARLYLE BELL, *Clk.*

(I.) Statement regarding Expenditure upon the College Buildings, pointing out the Expense of the various particulars still required to be done, but not yet contracted for.

1. Work still to be contracted for, in order to complete the Library and Graduation Hall Department:—

To Furniture	£1150	3	4
Painting	1500	0	0
Doors of the book-cases in the Upper Library, including trellis work	1100	0	0
Heating apparatus	300	0	0
Railing for the gallery of the Upper Library	200	0	0
Railing of the great staircase	125	0	0
Brass finishings for doors	100	0	0
Railing of the Graduation Hall	40	0	0
	£4515	3	4

2. Work still to be contracted for, in order to complete the other parts of the building:—

To Steps round the Court, and lowering of ditto	£3286	0	0
Dome	4758	8	8
Clock and clock bell	300	0	0
Anatomical department	500	0	0
Supply of water	60	0	0
Fitting up Divinity Library	500	0	0
Iron gates and railing round the exterior of th building	600	0	0
Gratings of small sunk areas	50	0	0
Lamps	50	0	0
Gas fittings	300	0	0
Fitting up necessaries for the students	500	0	0
	£10,904	8	8

3. Expenses not under contracts:—

To the claim of the Royal Society	£225	0	0
Expenses of management	1560	0	0
Allowance of 10 per cent. on estimate	1541	0	0
	£3326	0	0

Abstract made up in connexion with the foregoing statement:—

To existing contracts	£1164	12	11½
Contracts still to be entered into for Library Department	4515	3	4
Contracts still to be entered into for the other parts of the building	10,904	8	8
Expenses not under Contract	3326	0	0
	£19,910	4	11½
To money in hand	3,669	3	3
Money required	£16,241	1	8½

(Signed) W. H. PLAYFAIR.

(II.)—Clauses of Edinburgh Improvement Act, above referred to.

And whereas the removing of certain buildings adjacent or contiguous to the College of Edinburgh, and the opening up of a street from Adam-square in the said city, on the north of the College, to Brown-square, would tend materially to improve the said College, not only by obtaining better ventilation and light, and greater security from accidents by fire, but by removing the noise occasioned by wheel carriages, and it would otherwise be of great public importance to widen the said street as aforementioned; be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners under this Act, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to contract and agree with the Commissioners appointed to superintend the building and improvement of the said College, for removing the buildings adjacent or contiguous thereto, and for opening a street from Adam-square on the north side of the said College to Brown-square: Provided always, That no part of the moneys to be assessed and raised under this Act shall be applied to this purpose; and it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners under this Act, and they are hereby authorized and required to continue the said street from Brown-square till it join the communication from the Lawn Market to the south, hereby authorized to be made, in such manner, and according to such plan or plans as shall be fixed and determined upon by the said Commissioners; and for these purposes, it shall and may be lawful for the said respective Commissioners to treat, contract, and agree with the several owners, occupiers, liferenters, lessees, and all others interested, whose names are specified in the schedules hereunto annexed, for the purchase of

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such lands, areas, houses, and other heritages as may be required by the said Commissioners for the several last-mentioned purposes, within five years after the passing of this Act; and in the event of the parties not coming to an agreement regarding such purchases, the matter shall be settled and determined by a jury, in like manner as is hereinbefore provided for in the case of other property to be purchased and taken under the authority of this Act.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to remove the Trades' Maiden Hospital, or to take possession of any part of the areas therewith occupied, without providing another building of equal accommodation with the present, for the purposes of the charity under the charge of the Governors of the said hospital, with areas annexed thereto, of at least equal value and measurement with those annexed to the present hospital, or without impresting in the hands of the Governors thereof, such a sum of money as shall be sufficient to purchase such an area in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, and to erect a building proper for the purposes of the said charity, containing accommodation at least equal to that contained in the present building; and in case of difference of opinion, either as to the situation of the intended buildings, or the dimensions and accommodations of the building itself, or areas to be occupied therewith, or as to the amount of the money to be imprested as above provided for, the same shall be determined by two of the said College Commissioners, the Deacon Convener of the Incorporated Trades, and the first Trades' Councillor of the said City of Edinburgh, all for the time being; and in case of variance between the said referees, then by an oversman to be named by them.

ORDER LXI.—Is there any Museum, or are there any instruments, or apparatus for philosophical experiments, or collections of specimens, or of preparations belonging to the College of Edinburgh, or any of the classes thereof? From what fund have the same been purchased and kept in repair, and under whose management are the same and the said funds?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(I.) The University contains the following collections, all of which are used in the classes to which they belong:—

1. Museum of Natural History.
2. Collections of Instruments and Apparatus for Philosophical Experiments.
3. Anatomical Museum.
4. Chemical Apparatus.
5. Collection of Materia Medica.
6. An Herbarium.
7. A Collection connected with Midwifery.
8. Surgical Instruments referred to by the Professor of Military Surgery.
9. The Torrie Collection of Pictures, Marbles, and Bronzes.

(II.) COLLECTIONS belonging to UNIVERSITY.

(1.) History of the Museum, from the Year 1804 to 1826.

1804—1826.

On my appointment to the chair of natural history in this university, in the year 1804, the museum was so inconsiderable, that the whole of the articles were contained in a few cases. The specimens were of birds, serpents, minerals, and dresses and weapons of savage nations. The birds were in so decayed a state, that I was forced very soon to throw them out, and thus the original collection was reduced to a few glasses of serpents, a small collection of minerals, and the arms and dresses already mentioned*. I placed my own collection in the museum, and continued collecting in all ways as far as my influence, and the funds in my possession, would admit of, from 1804 to 1819. I even found the accommodation too small, and therefore applied to the Town Council for further accommodation. This was granted to me, and a very spacious and handsome museum was fitted up for the reception of the articles of natural history. During this period the museum was also materially enriched by the addition of a collection of minerals and books (the latter of which have since been placed in the college library), left to the university by the late Dr. Thompson of Palermo, and by the collection of minerals of the late celebrated Dr. Hutton of Edinburgh. In the year 1807, on my suggestion, an application was made to the King for his Majesty's permission to have circulated from the different public offices, printed instructions for collecting objects of natural history for the museum. This request was graciously granted, and these instructions were speedily widely circulated, and have proved most beneficial to the museum. The collections towards the close of this period had increased so much, that I was forced, as before the fitting up of the *second museum* by the Town Council, to pack up the articles of natural history, and stow them away in cellars and garrets, every case being literally crammed with specimens. It was now necessary to look out for another museum, and fortunately the buildings in the new college, intended for the natural history department, were in progress. I stated to the Commissioners for the College Buildings my wants, and the certainty of the destruction of many of the specimens, if kept much longer packed up in the manner already mentioned. The Commissioners being convinced of the urgency of my demands, gave orders for the speedy finishing of the splendid halls and galleries of the *new museum*. During the fitting up of this museum, an interesting and valuable collection of objects of natural history, the property of Mons. Dufresne, assistant in the Garden of Plants in Paris, was offered for sale. This collection was carefully examined by agents, sent by the college to Paris, and being found fully worth the sum demanded for it, was purchased by the professors, for the museum. About the same time a good many valuable articles of natural history were purchased by order of the professors, at the sale of the cabinet of the late Mr. Bullock. These collections and those contained in the first and second museums, were brought together and arranged in the museum in the new college, in the year 1820. Since that time the museum has increased more than at any former period, so that the collection is nearly double what it was in 1820. About a year ago, I again stated to the Commissioners for College Buildings, that further accommodation for objects of natural history was wanted, the cases in the new museum being completely filled. The Commissioners, with their usual liberality and activity, after considering my proposal, ordered a suite of rooms, five in num-

* The Collection of Natural History of my predecessor, Dr. Walker, which contained many interesting objects of Natural History, was removed from the College by Dr. Walker's trustees.

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1804—1826.

ber, to be immediately fitted up. This beautiful series of rooms, at the time this Report is writing, is nearly filled up with beautiful and interesting objects of natural history. The museum is rapidly increasing, and will, ere many years pass, equal in extent and splendour some of the most distinguished museums in other parts of the world. In order, however, to enable me to realize these hopes, another series of rooms must be provided. The Commissioners for College Buildings, to whom I have again applied, are now considering of the propriety of erecting another gallery of natural history, on the ground to the westward of the present museum.

History of the Funds of the Museum from the Year 1804 to 1826.

At the period of my appointment to the chair of natural history, that is, in 1804, there was no regular allowance for the maintenance and increase of the museum, and the only resources I had to look to, were occasional assistance from the Town-Council and my own private funds. From the year 1804 to the year 1812, the expenses of the museum for collecting, securing, and preserving objects of natural history, for servants, and other necessary expenses, were paid partly by the Town-Council and partly by the Professor of Natural History. I kept no regular or satisfactory records of the sums I paid out of my own funds; but those furnished by the Town-Council are recorded in the accompanying document. The increasing expenditure of the museum, and the want of regular funds, induced me, in the year 1812, to lay a statement on this subject before the Honourable the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer for Scotland.

The result of this application was a gracious order from his Majesty, that 100*l.* should be paid annually to the Professor of Natural History for the use of the museum. From the year 1812 to the year 1820, when the museum was for the first time opened to the public, the museum funds were,—the annual Royal Grant of 100*l.*, occasional allowances from the Town-Council, and my own funds. In the year 1820, the debt on the museum having accumulated considerably, and being further increased by the annual payment of the interest of 3000*l.*, borrowed by the professors from the banks, for the payment of the Dufresne and Bullock Collections, it was found necessary to make some arrangements to meet these difficulties. At a meeting held in the museum, attended by representatives from the Court of Exchequer, the Court of Session, the University, and the Town-Council, I was ordered to open the museum to the public, and to see that each visitor paid 2*s.* 6*d.* of admission money. This sum was fixed by the meeting, after having reports from keepers of museums practically acquainted with the subject, and who were unanimously of opinion, that in the circumstances of the case, the sum above mentioned was that most likely to produce the most profitable return. From the year 1820 to the present month of 1826, the museum has been supported by the money collected from visitors, the Royal annual grant of 100*l.*, and advances by the Professor of Natural History; the Town-Council, from the period of opening of the museum to the public, having considered it unnecessary to grant any further pecuniary aid to the museum establishment.

From the statement now given, it appears that the museum is mainly supported by the contributions of visitors,—a fund which, in the nature of things, must yearly decrease.

Although this fund has been productive, still it is not sufficient, even in its present state and when aided by the Royal annual grant, to keep the establishment free of debt. This being the case, it is evident that some certain and permanent income must be provided, in order to secure the museum already formed, and to afford the means of preserving and of purchasing such specimens as are absolutely required, in order to keep the museum up with the progress of natural science.

(2.) Natural Philosophy.

This class now possesses an ample museum, or an extensive, choice, and elegant collection, and illustrative apparatus, formed chiefly by the present professor, of which the Town-Council has furnished yet only a small part of the expense. Nor have the College Commission definitively granted sufficient space and accommodation.

(3.) Anatomical Museum.

There is a museum of anatomical preparations belonging to the university, the greater part of which was bequeathed by Dr. Monro, *secundus*, to the university, and the following are the terms of his bequest:—

"I, Alexander Monro senior, Physician, and Professor of Medicine, Anatomy, and Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, hereby give and bequeath to the said University for ever, my whole collection of Anatomical Preparations, with all the vessels and cabinets in which they are at present contained, in the several rooms connected with the anatomical theatre; to be used by myself and eldest son, my colleague, during our lives, and after our decease by our future successors in office, for the purpose of demonstrating and explaining to the students of this university, the structure, physiology, and diseases of the human body."

Several important additions have been made to the museum. During 20 years after the above donation, the museum was supported entirely at the expense of the professor, with the exception of 12 gallons of whisky, which were annually given by the city. About two years ago, the patrons granted a supply of bottles for the use of this museum, and they have continued to do so, so that the museum in a short time will be put into a complete state of repair.

A negotiation has just been concluded with the patrons of the university, in regard to the museum, by which they have agreed to defray the expense of putting it into a complete state of repair, and of making out and printing a catalogue, and also to put at the disposal of the professor 100*l.* annually for its support. At the same time it was agreed by a joint resolution of the Senatus Academicus and the patrons of the university, that 1*l.* 1*s.* be required from each candidate for graduation, for the support of the Anatomical Museum, it being at the same time understood, that if he pays this money at his first matriculation at the university, he shall be entitled to a free entrance to the museum during the whole course of his studies;—that no other student shall be compelled to contribute to the museum, but that tickets of admission shall be issued to all who wish for them at 7*s.* for the season, and that none but students of Dr. Monro's class shall be admitted to the museum without such tickets. It has also been stipulated, that the museum shall be open three days in the week, for two hours each day, during the whole session of college, and that the professor's private collection shall be exhibited along with it, and that it is to be inspected twice a-year by a joint committee of the Patrons and Senatus Acade-

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micus. These arrangements are to subsist for six years, and may then be renewed or discontinued, as experience may shew their advantages or disadvantages.

(4.) Chemistry.

All the apparatus, preparations, and minerals, are provided at the expense of the Professor, and are his private property.

(5.) Materia Medica.

The Professor of Materia Medica has a considerable collection of pharmaceutical apparatus, a very valuable and extensive collection of Materia Medica and Alimentaria, collected entirely by himself. He is indebted to the liberality of the Commissioners for completing the college buildings, for the standing furniture of a good laboratory, glass-cases, and presses, tables, and drawers for a suitable museum.

The only fund for defraying the expense of purchasing and renewing apparatus, glass bowls, tin boxes, materials, and specimens, is the fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. from each student above the 2*s*. drawn by his predecessor, who had none of these expenses, and it is under the management of the professor alone.

(6.) Botany.

A Herbarium scarcely exists at this university. A considerable quantity of dried plants have been collected, but they are generally without arrangement, and of little value. Efforts have been for some time making to supply this defect; and a room has been fitted up for the purpose. The library fund is the only one out of which the expense can be defrayed.

(7.) Midwifery.

There is a museum or collection of preparations and apparatus attached to, and used in teaching the Midwifery class, which has been collected at the sole expense of the professor, and is his private property.

(8.) Military Surgery.

There is a small collection of surgical apparatus, instruments, models of machines for transporting sick and wounded, &c., provided for the instruction of the students of Military Surgery, and this at the sole expense of the professor. No collection of morbid preparations has yet been formed, the professor, as a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, having access, along with his pupils, to a very valuable collection illustrative of his department in the museum belonging to that body; and, by a recent arrangement, he will also have access to the valuable collection of anatomical preparations in the university.

(9.) Torrie Collection of Pictures, Bronzes, and Marbles.

It has been intimated, 10th September, 1825, to the Senatus Academicus, by desire of Sir John D. Erskine of Torrie, that by the last will and testament of his brother Sir James, that at his (Sir John's) death, he makes over to the College of Edinburgh, to be entailed upon it, all his pictures, bronzes, and marbles in the house of Torrie, which he bequeaths for the purpose of laying a foundation for a gallery for the encouragement of the Fine Arts; and for the better security of this, he nominates and appoints his next heir of entail, and the succeeding heirs of entail to the estate of Torrie, the Chancellor of the college, the Sheriff of the county, and the Provost of Edinburgh, to be the trustees.

Order LXI*.—A Return of all the Sums, the Patrons of the University have given for the Instruments or other Philosophical Apparatus of the respective Classes in the said University, and the Dates at which such Sums were given during the last fifty years.

Return by the Town Council.

In compliance with the above requisition, the Lord Provost begs herewith to transmit—

A return by the City's Accountant of all the sums the Patrons of the University of Edinburgh have given for the instruments or other philosophical apparatus of the respective classes in said University, and of the dates at which such sums were given during the last fifty years, as detailed in the College revenue accounts, from Martinmas 1775 to 3rd October 1825, wherein the amount for the Natural Philosophy class is at that date 824*l*. 5*s*. 11*d*., and for the Mathematical class 233*l*. 1*s*. $1\frac{8}{12}d$. But the Honourable Commissioners are requested to notice, that the former has, since that date, been augmented by 200*l*., authorized to be paid Professor Leslie, per act of Council 11th of October, 1826, No. 39 of the return to the next requisition.

Return of all the sums the Patrons of the University of Edinburgh, have given for the instruments or other philosophical apparatus of the respective classes in said University, and of the dates at which such sums were given, during the last fifty years, as detailed in the College revenue accounts, from Martinmas, 1775, to 3rd October, 1825.

I. Natural Philosophy Class.

Periods embraced by the Accounts.	Description of the Payments,	Sums.
4. From Marts. 1778 to Marts. 1799	To John Miller, for an air-pump, furnished to the Natural Philosophy Class, July 1778	£26 5 0
	"N. B.—Professor Robison, in attesting this account, obliges himself to deliver up the air-pump when demanded."	
8. From Marts. 1782 to Marts. 1783	To John Miller, in part for mathematical instruments made by him for the Natural Philosophy Class, per attestation of Professor Robison, and his receipt, 11th December, 1782 . .	30 0 0
	Carried forward . .	£56 5 0

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		Brought forward . .			£56	5 0
14.	From Marts. 1788 to Marts. 1789	To John Miller, for mathematical instruments made by him for Natural Philosophy Class, per act of Council and receipt, £81 3 10 Whereof paid and charged in account to Martinmas 1783, as above, . . . 30 0 0			51	3 10
15.	From Marts. 1789 to Marts. 1790	To Mr. John Robison, Professor of Natural Philosophy, for an apparatus to his class, per act of Council and receipt, .			294	1 2
18.	From Marts. 1792 to Marts. 1793	To Mr. John Robison, Professor of Natural Philosophy, for a heliostate to his class, 19th June, 1792, . . £7 7 0 To ditto for an instrument for experiments on refracted rays, 3 3 0 Sum paid, 23rd November, 1793, stated .			10	10 2
32.	From Marts. 1805 to Marts. 1806	To Mr. John Playfair, Professor of Natural Philosophy, for repairing and purchasing instruments per act of Council, 23rd April, 1806,			50	0 0
34.	From Marts. 1807 to Marts. 1808	To Mr. Playfair, for model of steam engine, per act of Council,			50	0 0
42.	From Marts. 1814 to Marts. 1815	To Mr. James Innis, for furnishing an air-gun, &c., September 1813,			28	7 0
43.	From Marts. 1815 to Marts. 1816	To Edward Troughton, for a transit instrument, per act of Council, 8th September, 1813, ...			43	0 0
47.	From Marts. 1819 to Marts. 1820	To James Jardine, sum advanced by him on account of furnishings to the Natural Philosophy Class, on 21st August, 1819, paid 9th March, 1820, in part of the 90*l.* voted to Professor Playfair on 2nd September, 1807, per account attested and discharged, £40 0 0 To John Leslie, ditto to ditto, from 31st January to 10th May, paid 10th June, 1820, per act of Council, 19th January, 1820, and ditto . . 100 18 9			140	18 9
53.	From Oct. 4, 1824 to Oct. 3, 1825	To Professor Leslie to account of the sum expended by him on apparatus for the Natural Philosophy Class, paid 14th April, 1825, per act of Council,			100	0 0
		Total for Natural Philosophy Class . .			£824	5 11

II. Mathematical Class.

Periods embraced by the Accounts.	Description of the Payments.	SUMS. For Petty Furnishings and Repairs.			For Instruments and Apparatus.			Total.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
32. From Marts. 1805 to Marts. 1806	To John Leslie, for purchasing mathematical instruments, per act of Council 20th November, 1805	..			100	0	0	100	0	0
33. From Marts. 1806 to Marts. 1807	To Mathew Sheriff, for a drawing-board, furnished in 1805, paid 13th February, 1807	3	12	1						
	To ditto, for a repairing a drawing-board, 22nd November, 1806, paid 8th Oct. 1807	0	2	0	..			3	18	7
	To ditto, for hanging up ditto, 31st Jan. 1807, paid ditto	0	4	6						
37. From Marts. 1809 to Marts. 1810	To Mathew Sheriff, for repairing drawing-board, 7th November, 1807, paid 10th April, 1810	0	18	6	..			0	18	6
38. From Marts. 1810 to Marts. 1811	To James Brown, wright, for repairing drawing-board, 6th November, 1809, paid 21st August, 1811 . £1 1 4 To ditto, for ditto, 1st November, 1810, paid ditto . . 0 5 6	1	6	10	..			1	6	10
40. From Marts. 1812 to Marts. 1813	To James Brown, wright, for staining drawing-board, 4th November, 1811, paid 26th June, 1813	0	6	0	..			0	6	0
	Carried forward	6	9	11	100	0	0	106	8	11

Periods embraced by the Accounts.	Description of the Payments.	SUMS. For Petty Furnishings and Repairs.	For Instruments and Apparatus.	Total.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward	6 9 11	100 0 0	106 8 11
42. From Marts. 1814 to Marts. 1815	To James Brown, wright, for repairing and re-staining drawing-board, 4th January, 1813 . . . £0 14 0 To ditto, for ditto, 28th Dec. 1813 . . . . . 0 8 6 Paid 25th March, 1815	1 2 6	..	1 2 6
	To sundries for apparatus wanted to Professor Leslie's Class-room, for which £100 was granted, per act of Council 21st December, 1814, paid 1st Sept. 1815, to account thereof	..	69 4 10	69 4 10
45. From Marts. 1817 to Marts. 1818	To Professor Leslie, farther to account of instruments, &c. to his Class, per act of Council 3rd June, 1818, paid 23rd June, 1818	..	40 0 0	40 0 0
46. From Marts. 1818 to Marts. 1819	To David White, wright, for repairing drawing-board, 18th October, 1817, paid 2nd June, 1819 . . £1 13 9 To ditto, for staining ditto, 14th November, 1818, paid 7th July, 1819 . . . . . 0 3 6	1 17 3	..	1 17 3
47. From Marts. 1819 to Marts. 1820	To ditto, for repairing ditto, 5th and 19th of December, 1818, paid 7th Sept. 1820 . . . . . 0 11 9½ To ditto, for new drawing-board, 2nd January, 1819, paid do. 3 18 11 To ditto, for altering old drawing-board, 30th Jan. 1819, paid ditto . . . . . 0 8 3 To David Paton, wright, for repairing and hanging up large drawing board, 6th November and 11th December, 1819, paid 11th October, 1820 . 3 14 1	8 13 0½	..	8 13 0½
48. From Marts. 1820 to Marts. 1821	To George Chalmers, plumber, for lead for drawing-board, paid 7th June, 1821	1 2 9	..	1 2 9
50. From Jan. 2, to Sep. 30, 1822	To Professor Wallace, expense of repairing a Theodolite, 2nd June, 1821, paid 25th May, 1822	4 6 6	..	4 6 6
51. From Sep. 30, 1823 to Sep. 29, 1823	To David Paton, wright, for staining drawing-board, 10th November, 1821, paid 27th February, 1823	0 4 4	..	0 4 4
	Total for Mathematical Class	23 16 3½	209 4 10	233 1 1½

Order LXI,**—A Return of all the Petitions, or Applications, for Instruments, or Philosophical Apparatus, from any of the Professors to the Town-Council, and of the Deliverance thereon, during the same Period.

Return by the Town Council.

In compliance with this Requisition, the Lord Provost begs to transmit herewith the following papers:— 28 October, 1826.

1. Copy act of Council dated 16th April, 1777, regarding purchasing apparatus for the Natural Philosophy class.

2. Copy act of Council dated 30th April, 1777, agreeing to give Professor Robison 300*l*, to purchase Philosophical Apparatus for the Natural Philosophy class.

3. Act of Council dated 19th September, 1779, authorizing the Chamberlain to pay John Miller's account for an Air Pump for the use of the Natural Philosophy class.

4. Copy act of Council dated 11th December, 1782, authorizing the Chamberlain to pay John Miller 30*l*. for Instruments, for the Natural Philosophy class.

5. Copy act of Council dated 5th August, 1789, authorizing the payment to Professor Robison of 184*l*. 3*s*. 11*d*., and to John Miller 51*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*. for Instruments for Natural Philosophy class.

6. Copy act of Council dated 16th December, 1789, authorizing a sum of 109*l*. 11*s*. 11*d*. to be paid to Professor Robison, as interest on sum expended by him for Apparatus for Natural Philosophy class, and containing certain instructions regarding the perservation of the Apparatus.

7. Copy act of Council dated 13th January, 1790, authorizing payment of certain other sums to Professor Robison, in addition to the sums in the last-mentioned act.

8. Copy act of Council dated 13th November, 1793, authorizing payment of an account for 10*l*. 10*s*. to Mr. John Miller, being for Philosophical Apparatus.

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28 October, 1826.

9. Copy act of Council dated 16th October, authorizing the Chamberlain to pay Professor Robison 50*l.* to purchase Instruments.

10 Copy act of Council dated 20th November, 1805, authorizing the payment of 100*l.* to Professor Leslie, for furnishings to the Mathematical class.

11. Copy act of Council dated 23rd April, 1806, authorizing payment of 50*l.*, mentioned in the act No. 9, to be paid to Professor Playfair.

12. Copy act of Council dated 2nd September, 1807, authorizing the payment to Professor Playfair of 90*l.*, to purchase Apparatus for Natural Philosophy class.

13. Copy act of Council dated 9th Sepetember, 1812, refusing application of Professor Leslie for 100*l.*

14. Copy act of Council dated 8th September, 1813, authorizing payment of 43*l.* for Philosophical Instruments for Natural Philosophy class.

15. Copy act of Council dated 20th April, 1814, again refusing Professor Leslie's demand for 100*l.*

16. Copy Representation by Bailie Scott regarding Mathematical class, dated 2nd December, 1814.

17. Copy Letter Professor Leslie to Bailie Scott, dated 2nd December, 1814.

18. Copy act of Council dated 4th December, 1816, refusing to lay out any money on Apparatus for Natural Philosophy class.

19. Copy act of Council dated 7th December, 1814, authorizing payment to Mr. John Innes of 28*l.* 7*s.* for Philosophical Apparatus.

20. Copy act of Council dated 21st December, 1814, authorizing payment of 100*l.* for Apparatus for Mathematical class.

21. Copy act of Council dated 3rd June, 1818, authorizing payment to Professor Leslie of 40*l.*

22. Copy Letter from Professor Leslie to the Lord Provost, dated 6th December, 1819.

23. Copy Minute of Council dated 19th January, 1820, granting 100*l.* for Apparatus for Professor Leslie's class.

24. Copy act of Council dated 1st March, 1820, authorizing payment of 40*l.* for Apparatus to Philosophical class.

25. Copy Letter to Professor Wallace, dated 10th May, 1821.

26. Copy Letter from Professor Leslie to the Lord Provost, dated 12th April, 1824.

27. Copy Letter from Professor Leslie to Bailie Allan, dated 15th June, 1824.

28. Copy Letter from Professor Leslie to Bailie Allan, dated 18th June, 1824.

29. Copy Letter from Professor Leslie to the Lord Provost, dated 12th July, 1824.

30. Copy Minute of Council dated 16th July, 1824, regarding Natural Philosophy class Apparatus.

31. Copy Letter from Professor Leslie to the Lord Provost, dated 25th March, 1825.

32. Copy Letter from Professor Leslie to the Lord Provost, dated 24th December, 1825.

33. Minute of Council dated 4th January, 1826, regarding the Natural Philosophy class Apparatus.

34. Minute of Council dated 11th April, 1826, granting 100*l.* to Professor Leslie for Apparatus.

35. Copy Letter from Professor Leslie to the Lord Provost, dated 19th July, 1826.

36. Copy Minute of Council dated 30th August, 1826, authorizing payment to the College Committee of 200*l.*, to purchase Apparatus for Natural Philosophical class.

37. Copy Letter from Mr. Beatson, keeper of the Council Records, to Professor Leslie, dated 31st August, 1826.

38. Copy Letter from Professor Leslie to the College Committee, dated 5th September, 1829.

39. Extract from the Council Records, containing a Report by the College Committee on the Natural Philosophy Class Apparatus, and the Decision of the Council thereon, authorizing the Chamberlain to pay Professor Leslie 200*l.* sterling, dated 11th October, 1826.

(Signed) CARLILE BELL, *Conj*^{t}. *Clk.*

Edinburgh, 28th October, 1826.

ORDER LXI***.—Return by the Senatus Academicus *continued.*

Report of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Anatomical Museum belonging to the University of Edinburgh, by Dr. Alexander Monro. (See p. 168.)

In answer to the query relative to the expenditure and revenue of the Anatomical Museum, I beg leave to state, for the information of the Honourable Members of the Royal Commission, that that museum has been supported in part from the funds of the city, but chiefly from my own.

I have requested the favour of Mr. Bonar, who is at present college bailie, to obtain for me an extract from the Records of the city, as to the amount of the sums of money which have been expended upon the Anatomical Museum, for the purchase of spirits, &c., but I have not yet received the return.

I regret much that it is not in my power to give a distinct statement of the money I have expended on the Anatomical Museum belonging to the University, from having kept no account of it.

I may remark that it was considerable, as for the long period of twenty years the Museum, consisting of several thousand specimens, was supported chiefly at my expense.

With regard to the history of the salary of the conservator of the Anatomical Museum of the University, it may be remarked that Messrs. Crotchart, Innes, and Fyfe, who were assistants of my father, and successively filled that office, were appointed upper janitors to the college by the Patrons of the University.

In the year 1801, Mr. Fyfe received from the funds of the city the sum of 15 guineas; and, in 1807, his salary was augmented 30*l.* per annum, from the same source, in addition to his salary as upper janitor.

I have not been able to ascertain the amount of the salary of the upper janitor, as it was derived from a small fee drawn from each student.

In the year 1812, the office of upper janitor was abolished by a joint resolution of the Honourable Patrons and Senatus Academicus; and in its stead Mr. Fyfe received 115*l.* annually from the matriculation fund, or in all 145*l.*, independently of a free house in the college.

In Mr. Innes's letter of resignation, which is recorded in Mr. Fyfe's commission, dated January, 1777, it is stated, as the cause of his resigning the office of janitor, "that a bad state of health prevents me from properly discharging my office of upper janitor to the University, and dissector to the Professor of Anatomy;" thus the one situation was considered as conjoined with the other; and it may be added, that Mr. Innes urges, as the ground of Mr. Fyfe's nomination to the upper janitorship, in conjunction with himself, that he, Mr. Fyfe, would undertake the burden of the dissectorship.

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order LXI***.

The same view of the subject is taken by the Senatus Academicus; for in a Report drawn up by them, dated the 18th November, 1812, and approved of by the council, it is stated, that Mr. Innes and Mr. Fyfe, who have been pro-sectors to the Professor of Anatomy, seem to have received the office (viz. of janitor) as a mere sinecure.

Mr. Mackenzie, my present assistant, was appointed by the Honourable Patrons successor to Mr. Fyfe, as conservator to the Anatomical Museum in the summer of 1824, but with a salary of only 30*l.* a-year, and he has no house in the college.

He has lately informed me, that from the period of his election up to Lammas last, he has received 69*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* as salary, independently of 50 guineas as a gratuity for his exertions in repairing and adding to the preparations in the Anatomical Museum.

Within these few weeks, a negotiation respecting the Anatomical Museum belonging to the University has been concluded, by which the Patrons of the University agreed to defray the expense of putting it into a complete state of repair, of making out and printing a catalogue, and also to put at my disposal 100*l.* annually for its support. At the same time it was agreed, by a joint resolution of the Senatus Academicus and the Patrons of the University, that 1*l.* 1*s.* be required from each candidate for graduation, for the support of the Anatomical Museum,—it being at the same time understood, that if he pay this money at his first matriculation at the University, he shall be entitled to a free entrance to the Museum during the whole course of his studies; that no other student shall be compelled to contribute to the Museum, but that tickets of admission shall be issued to all who wish for them at 7*s.* for the season, and that none but students of Dr. Monro's class shall be admitted to the Museum without such tickets. It has also been stipulated that the Museum shall be open three days in the week, for two hours each day, during the whole session of college, and that my private collection shall be exhibited along with it, and that it is to be inspected twice a-year by a joint committee of the Patrons and Senatus Academicus.

These arrangements are to subsist for six years, and may then be renewed or discontinued, as experience may show their advantages or disadvantages.

Before concluding, I trust that I may be permitted to add, that I consider the sum granted for the support of the Anatomical Museum to be inadequate for the purpose. It appears to me that only about 80*l.* will be got annually from the students, to which is to be added the 100*l.* from the funds of the city; which 180*l.* is to defray the salary of a conservator, that of an experienced assistant, a door-keeper, and for the purchase of spirits, bottles, &c.

With regard to the conservator's salary, it may be observed, thut it will absorb the greater part of the sum. From what has been already stated in this paper, it appears that Mr. Fyfe had 145*l.* a-year, besides a house, and when the Museum was by no means so extensive, and was not kept in the same high order as it must be when exhibited to the public, and when the conservator was not obliged to give up a considerable share of his time to the students, and other visitants to the Museum, for the purpose of explaining the nature of its contents. Besides, the conservator must be a person who has received a complete medical education, and who, if not suitably rewarded, will betake himself to the more lucrative branch—the practice of surgery.

I may state also, that it is the wish of my colleagues to extend the Museum very considerably, which would add much to its utility to the students, and which is now absolutely necessary, when such great exertions are making to form extensive musea in other seminaries of medical education.

My colleagues are also very desirous that a distinguished artist should be employed to make drawings of the more remarkable specimens of organic structure, the peculiar characteristic features of which cannot be preserved by any other means.

In short, I should fondly hope that the members of the Royal Commission may deem it expedient to recommend, that an additional sum should be granted for the support and extension of the Anatomical Museum belonging to the University.

Proceedings of Town Council as to Anatomical Museum.

Edinburgh, 25*th June*, 1824.

25 June 1824.

The College Committee beg leave to report, that they proceeded to the consideration of what regulations should be laid down for the new conservator; but that the subject of the collection is one of so much importance in itself, and the framing of proper regulations for its preservation and increase is attended with so many difficulties, from the peculiar circumstances in which it is at present placed, that the Committee think it right to report to the magistrates and council fully the opinions they have formed with regard to it.

It appears to them that it would be of immense importance to the interests of the University, as well as of medical science.—

1st, That there should belong to the University, a large and varied collection of preparations, illustrative of the sound and deceased structure of the different parts of the human body;

2nd, That such collection should not be restricted to the use of particular professors, and of the students attending their classes, but, so far as is consistent with the safety of the preparations, that they should be for the use of all the medical and surgical professors of the University, who might wish to employ them for the benefit of themselves and of their students;—and,

3rd, That at stated times, and under proper regulations, the collection should be open to the medical profession in general.

Were there an Anatomical and Pathological Museum in the University, placed under such regulations, the Committee have no doubt but it would meet with support, not only from the medical professors, but also from the members of the medical profession in general, who would be inclined to take an interest in it, if they found that it was to be made extensively useful for the advancement of medical science. A great object would be gained, too, by the collection being open to the profession, as this would be a security for its being kept in good order, and for the different articles being properly preserved.

The object pointed out seems so extremely desirable, that it is well worthy of consideration, whether it can be at present attained, or whether the difficulties which come in the way are insurmountable.

The first difficulty that occurs to the Committee, is the expense that must necessarily be incurred in the increase of the present Museum, or in the formation of a new one. Although, in the opinion of the Committee, funds amply sufficient for the proper preservation of the public Museum be at present afforded from the funds of the city, yet it is evident that a considerably larger sum will be annually

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required for the purchase of bottles, &c. &c., if it be intended to increase the size of the collection. But for the attainment of an object of so much importance to the public, to the University, and to the medical profession, the Committee cannot doubt that funds amply sufficient might be obtained.

The principal difficulty in making proper arrangements for the formation of a museum for the purposes above stated, seems to the Committee to arise from the circumstance, of there being already within the walls of the college *three distinct collections*, all of them placed under restrictions, and each of them under peculiar regulations. There is—1st, The collection of the present Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, which being his own private property, can be used only by himself, and for such purposes as he pleases, and can be at any time removed from the University altogether;—2ndly, There is the collection gifted to the University by the late Dr. Munro. The council are probably aware that the present Dr. Munro was appointed, in the year 1798, Conjunct-Professor of Anatomy and Surgery with his father, and that in the year 1800, the late Dr. Munro made over to the University a large collection of anatomical and pathological preparations, which had been formed by his father, Dr. Munro *primus* and himself, and at their own expense; the terms of the deed of gift are as follows:—(see p. 168.)

* * * * * * * * * *

Previously to this time there does not appear, so far as the Committee can learn, to have been any considerable collection of such preparations belonging to the University; and since the deed of gift, the collection has been preserved at the expense of the town. This collection is so restricted in its use, by the terms of the deed of gift, that it appears to the Committee that it can be employed only by the Professor of Anatomy for the purpose of demonstration to the students of his own class, unless with his special consent; nor, without that, can it be thrown open to the members of the medical profession. And, 3rdly, There is a small collection of pathological preparations which have been sent to the University, principally by the medical officers of the Royal Infirmary. Hitherto the Committee have not been able to ascertain in whom the property of this collection is vested, nor under what particular regulations it is placed. This was considered, by the Committee appointed to examine into the state of the museum, to be an object of importance to be ascertained. From a conversation which passed betwixt Dr. Munro and some of the members of that Committee, they were led to think, that the property of this collection was vested in the members of what is termed the Medical Faculty, and that of course it might be employed or disposed of by them in any way they pleased. But in answer to a letter on the subject, sent to Dr. Munro by order of the council, that gentleman states, that this collection forms *a part* of the *public collection*, and is placed there under the following regulations, by the managers of the Royal Infirmary:—"That the preparations shall be kept apart from the other preparations of the museum, in conformity to the regulations concerted with the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, for the purpose of securing their preservation and their application to public utility;" and the expense attending it is stated to have been hitherto defrayed by Dr. Munro. Unfortunately, Dr. Munro's letter did not contain a copy of the regulations concerted betwixt him and the managers of the Royal Infirmary, so that this statement appears to the Committee a very unsatisfactory answer to the question contained in the letter of the council, viz. "Under what regulation is the collection placed?" The Committee have reason to think that the preparations belonging to this collection may be employed by all the medical and surgical professors, but they do not know whether there exists any regulation by which they are made accessible to the members of the medical profession in general; nor do they know at whose expense they are in future to be preserved, or an increase is to be made to them, as it is not probable that Dr. Munro will continue to defray the expense from his own private funds; nor is it to be expected, provided the articles are not intended to become his own private property.

It does not appear to the Committee that any money should be appropriated by the council to the purposes of this third collection, until it shall have been ascertained in whom the property is vested, and to what purposes the collection is to be applied; nor indeed do they think that money should be voted for it, unless it shall have been previously satisfactorily arranged that it shall be the unalienable property of the University, and that it shall be declared to be for the use of all the Professors of Medicine and Surgery, and, under proper regulations, for the inspection of the members of the medical profession.

The Committee think it advisable, previously to the regulations being formed for the duty of Conservator of the Public Anatomical Museum, that the council should ascertain, whether there be any objection, on the part of the present Professor of Anatomy, to the collection, given to the University by the late Dr. Munro, being made more extensively useful than it has hitherto been, by his permitting it to be used by his colleagues, and to be laid open to the profession, due care being taken that nothing shall be allowed to interfere with his own free use of it. They think it right too, that it should be ascertained from the managers of the Royal Infirmary, in whom they wish the property to be vested of such preparations as are sent to the University by their orders; what the regulations are which have been concerted betwixt them and the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, for securing their preservation and their application to public utility; and whether there be any objection on their part to the collection being placed upon the liberal footing above stated.

If leave should be granted for the two collections, at present existing, being applied to the purpose above proposed, there would be little difficulty in making proper regulations for the preservation and increase of the museum; as by the leave of the managers of the Royal Infirmary, the two collections might be thrown into one, and all additional preparations procured would be added to it; care only being necessary to prevent confusion from a mixture of the preparations, belonging to this public collection, with those belonging to the private one of Dr. Munro. If Dr. Munro should object to the collection that belonged to his father, being made use of in this way, then the Committee propose that care should be taken that all the articles, at present belonging to it, should be kept in the best possible state of preservation, by means of the funds provided for the purpose; but that no new preparations should be added to it during the lifetime of the present professor, to prevent their being brought under the restrictive clauses contained in the deed of gift; and the council should be careful, when a new Professor of Anatomy is appointed, that it should be arranged with him that the collection should be put upon a proper footing, in order to its being made more extensively useful than hitherto. If the collections formed of preparations from the Royal Infirmary by order of the managers, is to be placed by that body under restrictions such as to prevent its being made generally useful, then the Committee conceive it should be ordered to be kept distinct and separate from the other collection, and the council should decline interfering with it at all, or furnishing funds for its preservation and increase, as under such circumstances it ought to be considered as a private collection.

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In the event of leave being refused by Dr. Munro and the managers, for the collections under their control being placed under such regulations, it should be the duty of the conservator to keep the collection of the late Dr. Munro in the best possible state of preservation, and to prepare and preserve such articles as may be sent by the members of the medical profession, unconnected with the Royal Infirmary, to the University, but to keep them quite separate from any other collection, and for the use of all the medical and surgical professors, and for the inspection of the members of the medical profession.

Unless the pathological collection of the University be put upon a very different footing from what it is at present, the Committee do not think it can ever receive the cordial support of the members of the medical profession in general; for they must be well aware that at present, when preparations are sent to it and placed there, they are put out of their own reach and that of the profession, and can be seen only by special favour of the Professor of Anatomy. To this cause, and to the jealousy excited by its being generally known that the present Professor of Anatomy is interested in forming a private collection of his own, the Committee attribute the circumstance, of no preparation having been added to the University collection for a long series of years by the members of the Royal College of Surgeons (even before the formation of a museum of their own), from whom, as appears by the catalogue, many valuable morbid preparations were sent to the original collection during the lifetime of the late Dr. Munro, previously to the formation of the private collection of the present doctor. If, on the contrary, the University collection were under liberal regulations, the Committee have no doubt but it would be cordially supported by the members of the College of Surgeons, both as individuals and as a body, and that mutual advantage might result to the Museum of the University, and to that of the Royal College of Surgeons, from a liberal arrangement which might be made betwixt the two bodies, for an exchange of duplicate preparations, &c., such as, the Committee understand has already taken place betwixt the College of Surgeons and the Medical Department of the Army, through the liberality of the members of the Army Medical Board.

If an anatomical and pathological collection were established in the University, upon such a plan as has been above proposed, the Committee see no objection to its being placed under the immediate charge of the medical and surgical professors, the council reserving to themselves the right of visiting it from time to time, for the purpose of ascertaining the state in which it is kept, and the progress that it is making; it being completely understood, however, that it should be an unalterable and fundamental regulation, that the collection should be for the use of all the medical and surgical professors, and for the inspection of the members of the medical profession, at such times and under such regulations as should be agreed upon by the council and these professors.

The council will perceive by this Report, which the Committee regret has extended to such a length, that there are three points which are reckoned of importance by them—

1st,—That there should belong to the University a large anatomical and pathological museum;

2nd,—That it should be for the use of all the medical and surgical professors of the University, and their students; and,

3rd,—That it should be open to the inspection of the members of the medical profession.

The council will perceive also, that before any measures can be taken for attaining the proposed object, it is essentially necessary that they should know how far the present Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and the managers of the Royal Infirmary are disposed to assist in forwarding it, by giving their consent to the collections under their control being made extensively useful for the advancement of medical science; how far it meets with the approbation of the medical and surgical professors of the University; and whether they would be disposed to take it under their charge, according to the plan proposed in this Report.

The Committee beg leave to propose, therefore, if this Report be approved of by the council,—

1st,—That a copy of it should be sent to Dr. Monro, with a request from them, that he will state whether he has any objection to the collection that belonged to his father being placed under the regulations proposed;

2nd,—That a letter should be sent to the managers of the Royal Infirmary, inclosing a copy of the report, and requesting that that body will be good enough to inform the council, in whom it is meant that the property of the preparations sent to the University by their orders should be vested; that they will favour the council with a copy of the regulations concerted with the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery with regard to them; and that they will state, whether there be any objection, on their part, to the preparations forming part of a large museum, under the regulations proposed; and,

3rd,—That a copy should be sent to the medical and surgical professors, with a request that they will favour the council with their opinion as to the expediency of the measure, and whether they will be disposed to take the charge of the collection, under the proposed regulations.

(Signed) W. Allan, *P.*

Report by the Medical Professors of the University of Edinburgh, on the communication relative to the Anatomical Museum made to them by the Honourable Patrons.—1*st July*, 1824.

1 July, 1824.

The Medical professors are quite of the same opinion as the Honourable Patrons, as to the importance of the subject of this communication, and beg to return their best thanks to the Honourable Patrons for the trouble they have taken, and the interest they have expressed on this subject.

The professors are of opinion—

1st. That the possession of a very large museum of anatomical and pathological preparations is very desirable for the University;

2nd. That the collection ought to be made as useful to all the medical professors, as the convenience of the Professor of Anatomy, (under whose more immediate charge it must be placed), and the safety of the preparations themselves will permit;

3rd. That the collection should be accessible to professional men not connected with the University, under proper restrictions.

The Senatus Academicus have already proposed to charge the medical professors with the superintendence of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum, gifted by the late Dr. Monro to the University, and of all additions that may be made to the University collection; and they are willing to undertake that charge, under the new regulations which are proposed—it being at the same time distinctly understood, that the Honourable Patrons are to possess "the right of visiting it from time to time, for the purpose of ascertaining the state in which it is kept, and the progress it is making."

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The professors have the satisfaction to state, that Dr. Munro is not only willing to permit the collection, gifted by his father to the University (and to the exclusive use of which he is entitled) to be brought under the proposed arrangement; but also his own extensive private collection, provided that certain conditions, of which a copy is annexed, are agreed to.

The professors have carefully considered these conditions, and are of opinion, that they are reasonable and proper; and that if the preparations are regularly arranged, and well exposed to view, and catalogued, so that they may be referred to in the different lectures, and if the students are admitted to examine them on stated days of the week, all advantages will be derived from the Museum which is consistent with the safety and good order of the preparations.

The Medical professors cannot presume to pledge the concurrence of the Senatus Academicus in the proposed extended use of the Anatomical Museum, but will use their best endeavours to obtain the consent of the other members of the University to a measure which appears to them so desirable.

The professors are happy to be able to state, that the present moment is peculiarly favourable for carrying the proposed plan into execution, as alterations have been already commenced in the rooms connected with the Anatomical Theatre, by which the Museum will be both better arranged, and more satisfactorily exposed to view than at present.

As the proposed arrangement and enlargement of the Museum cannot be accomplished without much trouble to the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and the Conservator, additional assistance and considerable expense of materials, and as the University has really at present no funds which are applicable to the purpose, the professors trust that the Honourable Patrons will be induced to provide the necessary funds as stated by Dr. Monro.

The medical professors have only further to suggest, that as it may be difficult to foresee all the consequences that may follow, or inconveniences that may arise, from throwing open to the public the Anatomical Museum in the manner proposed, any arrangements which may be made between the Honourable Patrons and the Senatus Academicus at present, should be for a certain period of years only, and may be renewed or discontinued, as experience may shew the advantages or disadvantages of them.

Proceedings of Town Council as to Anatomical Museum.

Edinburgh, 28th April, 1826.

28 April, 1826.

The College Committee, whom the council were pleased on the 19th curt. to desire to draw up a statement of the proposed arrangement betwixt the Patrons and the Medical and Surgical Professors of the University, for the purpose of rendering the Anatomical Museum more generally useful to the medicalprofessors, their pupils, and the medical profession, with their opinion on the several articles of agreement, which arrangement has been suspended since August, 1824, in consequence of other important discussions betwixt the Patrons and the professors, beg leave to lay before the magistrates and council the following statement:—

Towards the termination of the summer 1824, a Report on the subject of the Anatomical Museum, belonging to the University, was made by the College Committee to the council, which Report having been approved of by the council, was transmitted to the medical and surgical professors.

The Report embraced certain proposals for rendering this Museum more generally beneficial to the medical school of the University, which were favourably received by the medical and surgical professors, who expressed their opinions on the subject in the shape of a Report, as made by them to the Senatus Academicus, concurring with the views of the Honourable Patrons; providing, however, that certain conditions suggested by Dr. Monro were agreed to by the council, and that the arrangement met with the sanction of the Senatus Academicus, of which they stated they could not be positively certain, although they promised "to use their best endeavours, and they had every reason to hope with success, to obtain their consent to a measure which appeared to them so desirable."

The College Committee reported, that it appeared to them that it would be of immense importance to the interests of the University, as well as of medical science—

1st,—That there should belong to the University a large and varied collection of preparations, illustrative of the sound and diseased structure of the different parts of the human body;

2nd,—That such collection should not be restricted to the use of particular professors, and of students attending their classes, but, so far as is consistent with the safety of the preparations, that they should be for the use of the medical and surgical professors of the University, who might wish to employ them for the benefit of themselves and of their students;

3rd,—That at stated times, and under proper regulations, the collection should be open to the medical profession in general.

The medical and surgical professors, in their answer, agreed entirely with the first of these proposals —with the second generally, stating that "the collection ought to be made as useful to all the medical and surgical professors, as the convenience of the Professor of Anatomy, (under whose immediate charge it must be placed) and the safety of the preparations themselves will permit"—and fully with the third, that the "collection should be accessible to professional men unconnected with the University, under proper restrictions."

The Medical and Surgical Professors further expressed their willingness to charge themselves with the general superintendence of the Museum.

The conditions suggested by Dr. Monro were—

1st. That 200*l.* shall annually be placed at his disposal for the expenses of the Museum, for which he will render an account;

2nd. That due care be taken, that nothing shall be allowed to interfere with his free use of the Museum;

3rd. That no preparation shall be moved from the press in which it is contained, excepting by himself, and that no drawing shall be taken from any of the specimens, without his special consent;

4th. That as it is the wish of the Medical Professors, that 100 copies of the printed catalogue shall be put at his disposal, for the purpose of being sent to those gentlemen who might probably enrich the Museum by donations, he trusts that the Honourable Patrons may not be disposed to object to this condition. He adds, "Should the Patrons agree to these conditions, I will exhibit my private collection, together with the Museum bequeathed to the University by my father, and describe its contents by the same printed catalogue, designating carefully the private from the public property."

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The Committee have to report to the council, that they regard the completion of the proposed arrangement as of great importance to the University, and are of opinion that it ought to be carried into effect with as little delay as possible. They consider the present as a most favourable time for this purpose, as the Anatomical Museum has undergone a complete repair, and is now about to be transferred to the new rooms allotted for its reception.

The council has afforded to the conservator a liberal supply of bottles, turpentine, spirits, varnish, &c., which were required for the repair of the preparations, and have instructed to confer with Dr. Monro, and the other Medical and Surgical Professors, as to the proper arrangement of the catalogue, which in teaching their respective classes may occasionally be referred to.

The Committee are much pleased to find that the proposals of the Medical and Surgical Professors agree so nearly with those suggested by the council, and are satisfied that it is proper that the convenience of the Professor of Anatomy should be consulted in the regulations which may be adopted according to the plan proposed.

Of the conditions proposed by Dr. Monro, the first is, that 200*l.* shall be placed at his disposal annually for the expenses of the Museum. On this the Committee would remark, that they regard this sum as probably larger than may be required, and they would be guided in forming a judgment with regard to it, by the experience they have had of late years, whilst the repairs of the Museum have been going on, and a much greater expenditure must have taken place than may be contemplated in future years; in the mean time, however, they have no objection to recommend to the council that 100*l.* shall annually be placed at his disposal, for the support of the Museum which is made available to the Medical School, including conservator's salary, &c. &c., and of which Dr. Monro will be required to render an account. Should this sum be insufficient, a considerable fund might be obtained from the medical students, who will receive an evident advantage by their admission to the Museum, by a very moderate addition to the present dues.

Dr. Monro stipulates in the second place, that care shall be taken that nothing shall be allowed to interfere with his free use of the Museum. The College Committee consider that such interference would be unjust, but they are inclined to doubt the propriety of a private collection being kept in the rooms intended for the public one, as in fact they do of the existence of a private Museum, to which the preparations intended for the University Museum may be appropriated, and thus the intentions of the donors may be defeated. That this is not a visionary evil, is proved by the ruinous state of the University Museum previous to the late repair, and the circumstance, that scarcely a preparation had been added to it for nearly 20 years. Dr. Monro now, however, agrees to make his private equally accessible with the public Museum, so as to do away, in some measure, the evil which has arisen from the existence of two Museums instead of one.

The Committee have no objections to his other conditions. They have only further to recommend, that all preparations which in future may be sent to the University, unless specially marked as the private property of Dr. Monro, shall be considered as additions to the public Museum, and that the money granted by the city shall be applied only for the support of the Museum which belongs to the University.

The Committee would suggest that the council should approve of this Report, and transmit it to the Medical and Surgical Professors, with the request that they will take the subject into their early consideration, and draw up for the information and opinion of the council, such regulations as appear to them best suited for carrying the arrangement into effect.

(Signed) John Bonar, Jun^r. *P.*

Order LXI****.—A Copy of the Resolution of the Royal Infirmary, as to Preparations sent therefrom to the College, *Ordered* 11*th October*, 1826.

Return by the Managers of the Royal Infirmary.

Excerpt from Minute of a Meeting of the Managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, held upon the 9th day of November, 1818 years. 11 October, 1826.

Present—

Right Hon. Lord President.	Andrew Wood, Esq.
Gilbert Innes, Esq.	Dr. Rutherford.
John Wauchope, Esq.	Dr. Wood.
Rev. Dr. Davidson.	Dr. Monro.
Samuel Anderson, Esq.	Dr. Hope.

Dr. Rutherford, Preses.

The Managers approved of the regulations respecting the opening of dead bodies, as amended, and ordered the same to be engrossed, as the regulations to be attended to in future; together with the letter from Dr. Monro, dated the 20th August last, respecting the preparing and preserving, for the use of the public, such of the diseased parts as should be sent from the Hospital, as relative to said regulations. And directed notice to be sent to the acting Surgeons of the House, requesting their attendance at the meeting of the Managers to be held on the 16th curt., that these regulations may be communicated to them.

Follow Regulations respecting the opening of Dead Bodies, referred to in the above Minute:—

"The body of no person, who shall die in the Infirmary, shall be opened, without the permission of the friends of the deceased, and also of two of the Managers, granted upon application from one of the Physicians or Surgeons of the Hospital.

"All bodies shall be opened publicly, at one o'clock P. M., unless the friends of the deceased require it to be done privately, or wish a different hour.

"The opening shall be conducted by one of the Junior Surgeons, assisted by one of the Surgeons' Clerks, unless the Physician or Surgeon, under whose care the patient had died, shall undertake that duty; in which case, the Junior Surgeon may assist or not, as he may think fit.

The Junior Surgeons and Surgeons' Clerks, shall take this duty in monthly rotation. Due notice shall be sent to the Junior Surgeon, when permission is granted to open a body.

"The Physician or Surgeon, who has requested the inspection, shall, if absent, specify to the Opera-

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tor in writing, or by his Clerk who attends, what part or parts he wishes to be examined, and these only shall be inspected.

"The person, Physician or Surgeon, who conducts the opening, shall point out to the Students the morbid appearances that are discovered; and shall draw up, with as little delay as possible, a particular account of them; which shall be inserted in the journals of the house, after the history of the case.

"The Clerk of the Physician or Surgeon, whose patient the deceased had been, shall insert, in a book kept for the purpose, a short abstract of the history of the case, together with an account of the appearances discovered upon inspection; which books shall be laid on the Manager's table, at their meetings.

"Any parts that may have been separated from the body, for more particular examination, shall be replaced when the inspection is finished, only—if the peculiarity of their structure or derangement be great or striking, these parts, provided the friends of the deceased do not object, shall be sent to the Anatomical Museum of the University, to be there retained, apart from the other preparations of the Museum, in conformity to regulations concerted with the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, for the purpose of securing their preservation, and their application to public utility. When the inspection of a body takes place subsequent to a surgical operation, the Surgeon who performed the operation may, the friends not objecting, if he see cause, retain the parts connected with the operation.

"If any parts are removed from the bodies of surgical patients, the Surgeon, who is giving clinical lectures at the time, shall have liberty to exhibit them to his class, previous to their being sent to the Museum of the University; but he must be careful that they sustain no injury while in his hands, by being too long kept, or otherwise.

"When an inspection is finished, the body is to be neatly sewed up immediately, and conveyed to the dead-room, there to remain till the time of interment.

"The Clerks are desired to pay particular attention to the above regulations."

Follows Copy Letter from Dr. Alexander Monro, referred to in the foregoing Minute :—

"*Edinburgh, August* 20, 1818.

20 August, 1818.

"Gentlemen,—I hereby make offer to prepare and preserve for the public, the diseased parts which may be sent from the Hospital, to the best of my ability; to keep them in a separate cabinet, and to give access to the Physicians and Surgeons attending the Infirmary, when they wish to examine them.

"I should wish that a Committee of the Managers be annually appointed, for the purpose of examining these preparations; and also to have a notification of the times at which the dissections shall take place; and also occasionally to have access to the book in which the histories of the cases and dissections are inserted, in order that a faithful record may be preserved. I have the honour to be, Your obedient servant, (Signed) "Alex. Monro."

Edinburgh, 23*rd October*, 1826.—That the foregoing is a true excerpt from the minute-book of the Managers of the Royal Infirmary, is attested by me,

(Signed) Alex. Boswell,
Clerk to the Incorporation.

Connected with the subject of Order LXI, *and of the Museum, are the following Petitions and Documents.*

(No. 1.)—Petition of the Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh;

Humbly sheweth,—That the Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh beg leave to submit to the consideration of the Honourable Commissioners, a claim which the members of the Royal Society possess, relative to their right of admission to the Huttonian collection of minerals, which belongs in property to the Royal Society, but is deposited in the Museum of Natural History in the College.

Dr. Joseph Black, the late Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, having become the proprietor of the Huttonian collection of minerals and fossils in 1797, made a donation of that collection to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

By the fundamental charter of the Royal Society, that public body are precluded from making any collection or museum of their own, and it is specially appointed, that all antiquities, pictures, or manuscripts, which the Society may become possessed of, shall be deposited in the library of the Faculty of Advocates, and that all collections of subjects of Natural History, shall be deposited in the museum of the College of Edinburgh, so that both collections shall be open to the members of the Society, and to the public as far as possible. The words of this clause are as follows:—"Et nos ordinamus, ut cunctæ Res Antiquæ, Tabulæ Publicæ, Librique Manuscripti quos acquisiverit dicta Societas, deponantur in Bibliothecâ Facultatis Juridicæ, atque ut universa corpora quæ ad Historiam Naturalem pertinent, quæque eadem Societas acquisiverit, deponantur in Musæo Academiæ Edinensis, ita ut utraque Collectio aperta sit Sociis, et e republicâ sit, quantum fieri potest." In consequence of this, the Huttonian collection was deposited in the museum of the College of Edinburgh; but it was found, in the progress of years, that this arrangement, with regard to their specimens of natural history, was attended with inconvenience, both to the members of the Royal Society and to the Professor of Natural History, in whose custody they were placed. When, therefore, in 1808, a new charter was applied for and granted, care was taken to engross therein a clause, by which all future collections of the Society should remain in its own possession, so as to be more conveniently accessible to the members. As this clause was not intended to have a retrospective effect, it was expressly stated, that all right in the collections deposited in the College museum, prior to the granting this new charter, should be reserved and acknowledged to belong to the University of Edinburgh, under those original conditions of free admission to the members of the Royal Society, which have been already mentioned.

Accordingly, after the granting of the new charter, the rights of the Society, relative to their collections in the College museum, were not only fully acknowledged, but at no time so much as questioned. The Royal Society visited their collections in the College museum, and had a catalogue thereof made out; nor are they aware that free access to their collection was ever denied to any one of the members of the Royal Society, until of late years, when a new arrangement of the College museum was made in the lately-erected buildings appropriated for that purpose. Upon this occasion, the keeper of the museum, actuated by what motive your petitioners are unable to say, as he has not himself expressed it, thought proper to refuse to the members of the Royal Society admission to their own collection; and after a fruitless and unsatisfactory correspondence upon the subject, that refusal has been persisted in. To insist upon any unreasonable or uncourteous use of their privileges, is very far from the intention

of the Royal Society; but the Council conceive, that it would be a blameable dereliction of the charge intrusted to them, to suffer the just rights of the members to be withheld or invaded. They conceive it, therefore, to be their duty to embrace the present opportunity of soliciting the attention of the Royal Commission to the subject, in the hope that the inquiry which they may be pleased to institute, will lead to the amicable adjustment of the rights of both parties.

The petitioners have only to add that the Secretary of the Royal Society will be ready to attend with the various papers and documents, illustrative of the present claim, whenever he may be so required.*

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

(Signed) WALTER SCOTT,
By order of the Council.

(No. 2.)—Petition of Henry Hulme Cheek, Gentleman, of No. 11, Gardner's Crescent, Edinburgh' to His Majesty's Commissioners for visiting the Universities of Scotland;

Humbly sheweth,—That the petitioner is engaged as joint-editor, in the publication of a scientific periodical, entitled "The Edinburgh Journal of Natural and Geographical Science," whose object is the general diffusion of the knowledge of natural history, and of the progress of geographical discovery.

That your petitioner had undertaken the consideration of a question in comparative anatomy, with a view to publication; and having learnt that there was deposited in the museum of this University, a skeleton, the examination of which was almost indispensable to his inquiry, your petitioner, in the early part of the last month, respectfully requested from Professor Jameson, the keeper of the museum, permission to have access to the collection, at the leisure of his assistant, for the express purpose of studying the particular specimen which your petitioner mentioned to him.

Aware, at the same time, that he was not a perpetual pupil in the class of Natural History, and anxious to prevent any obstruction to his wishes which such an excuse might afford, and which he had reason to anticipate from general report as well as from previous personal experience, your petitioner, after the professor had politely given assent to his request, hoped to secure the promised favour by providing himself with a ticket to the ensuing winter's course, though it was not in his power to derive any advantage from it, except as a passport to the museum.

It will be necessary that your petitioner should state, that the principal portions of the collection of objects of natural history are lodged in two separate suites of apartments within the College,—one being arranged for public exhibition; the other, which is principally composed of the skeletons of animals, not being in a state for general display, but of exceeding importance to the professed student of Natural History. (That this museum is sufficiently arranged for the use of scientific men, is evidenced by the fact, that Dr. Adams, a gentleman to whom the Professor has chosen to grant leave of entrance, is in the habit of visiting the collection at his pleasure.) When your petitioner received his museum ticket from the Professor, he inquired whether he could thereby obtain admission to the museum of skeletons: the Professor answered in the negative. Your petitioner then remarked to him, how essential a knowledge of the bones is to the student of Zoology, and asked him, whether it was not possible to obtain a general admission to that part of the museum. The Professor replied, "*The Royal Commissioners have not yet authorized me to throw it open to the public.*"

A few days after the above interview with the Professor, your petitioner went to the assistant-keeper, to see whether he had then leisure to attend your petitioner, whilst he examined the particular skeleton for which permission had been granted to him; and was much surprised to hear the assistant declare, that he was not allowed to show it; for that after your petitioner had left the room (where the assistant was present during the above conversation), the Professor had remarked, that your petitioner must not be admitted to the museum, until the assistant received particular orders—or something to that effect.

Happening to meet the Professor in the College library, a few hours afterwards, your petitioner stated his anxiety to see the skeleton which the Professor had been good enough to say he might examine; when your petitioner was told, he might see it in a month or six weeks, for the Professor was too much engaged at that time. Your petitioner represented that he had a paper already in the press, which had been kept in types for some time, to his pecuniary loss, merely that your petitioner might add certain measurements of the skeleton,—that the nature of a monthly periodical could not possibly admit of such long delay,—and earnestly entreated the Professor to allow him to perfect, by personal examination, the notes which had already been put into his hands. Your petitioner received no other answer than that the Professor "would see about it in a week or so." It being but too evident to your petitioner that his worst fears were now realized, he inquired of the Professor, "whether there were no "other means of obtaining access to that museum, without giving him the trouble to attend;" when the Professor exclaimed, "No, Sir, there is not. *It is my private property.* You might as well go "into my drawing-room."

Since the above period, a verbal message from the Professor has been delivered to your petitioner by his assistant, to the purport, that the Professor is himself about to have the skeleton described, and your petitioner may see it at any time afterwards.

Your petitioner, apologizing for the minute detail into which, for the sake of perspicuity, he has been obliged to enter, and grieved that his desire for the advancement of science in this country should render it necessary for him to expose a page so tainted in her history, seizes the earliest opportunity of laying the facts before His Majesty's Commissioners, prior to the termination of their labours. But so reluctant is your petitioner thus to undertake a duty which he now feels himself called upon to perform, that he would have sunk in oblivion this personal wrong, did not the united voice of an injured public urge him to seek redress. Indeed, had not your petitioner thought it preferable, in making this appeal, to separate his own case from the general grievance, he could have joined to his complaint the names of many men, as well of those eminent in science as of those citizens and students who are prevented from looking upon their own property by the individual who has been appointed as its keeper. But the instance which your petitioner now lays before you, is one where an express scientific object, sanctioned by supposed rights which had been purchased at an exorbitant price, was not sufficient to procure the mere examination of a single specimen; and though the wrong sustained by the public is intolerable, your petitioner cannot but think that this obstruction placed in the way of science by one who occupies her highest seat, and who might be expected to facilitate her progress by every means in his power, is far less endurable; and your petitioner, accordingly, claims the interference of those who wish their country well, and of those who can remove a tyranny so fearful.

* Papers here referred to received, and lie on Commission table.

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Your petitioner does not now allude to the fact, that the museum of the University is made entirely subservient to the class of Natural History, and that it is most unjust that any man of science who may not have been a pupil of the Professor of Natural History, should be denied admission to the collection, under the penalty of half-a-crown for every visit; because your petitioner had already complied with the requisitions, and consequently, in the present instance, the injustice of this imposition is not necessarily a matter of complaint.

Your petitioner, therefore, confines himself to his own particular case; and as, in the course of his scientific pursuits, your petitioner will have constant need of reference to the museum, and as it is of the greatest importance to him that he may be permitted to make such use of the specimens as would be required for their description or representation,

Your petitioner earnestly prays—

That the powers of His Majesty's Commissioners be exerted in behalf of your petitioner, so that he may have unrestricted access, on lawful days, to all those rooms in the University of Edinburgh where any specimens belonging to the museum (whether they be arranged for public exhibition or otherwise) are deposited; and that he may be authorized to make such examinations and drawings of the specimens (either by himself or by his assistants) as will be necessary for the purposes of publication.

And, *secondly*, that your petitioner be informed, whether there be any part of the museum to which, on account of its being the private property of Professor Jameson, he has not, in common with the public, a right of access.

And your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

Committee of the University Commissioners on the Museum of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, January 25, 1830.

25 January, 1830. The Committee direct the clerk to transmit a copy of the petition by Mr. Cheek to Professor Jameson, and to request that he will send to the Committee an answer to the petition in writing—that he will therein state, whether the facts represented in the petition are correct or not; and if they are incorrect, that he will explain the particulars in which they are so—that if it be correctly stated, that Professor Jameson had asserted to Mr. Cheek, that any part of the collection of skeletons referred to is his own private property, he will particularly explain the grounds on which he founds his statement; and that in answering this question, he will particularly advert to the individual skeleton referred to in Mr. Cheek's petition; and further, that Professor Jameson will give any other explanations, relative to the subject of the said petition, which he may think material.

The Committee further request Professor Jameson to state clearly, whether he now considers any part of the specimens in natural history, deposited in the museum or within the walls of the College, to be his own property, as an individual; and if he do consider any part of them to be his own property, he will further state precisely what the articles are, from whom they were obtained and brought into the museum, and where they are now deposited, which he holds to be of this description.

The following is the Answer received from Professor Jameson:—

To the Royal College Commissioners.

28 January, 1830. Gentlemen,—I beg leave to transmit the following answers to the queries, &c., in your minute of the 25th instant, and also to the inflammatory paper of the turbulent student, Cheek.

1. I did not refuse Cheek, the complainer, admission to the museum.

2. I did not say the collection of skeletons was my private property, although I might have done so with propriety.

3. The complainer, who has no right whatever to visit the magazine or private rooms, and no other claims on the public museum than any other student in the University, was told, on *demanding* to inspect the Dugong, that as soon as I was done with my investigations, which would be in a very short time, he would be allowed to examine it. What more could a student expect from his teacher?* This acquiescence, however, on my part, did not suit the pecuniary views of the complainer; he therefore, in place of laying his case before the Senatus Academicus, at once appealed to the public (so called), by means of an inflammatory article or articles in 'The Caledonian Mercury,' and afterwards, as I am told, followed up his attack on the Professor of Natural History, by a shameful article in a magazine with which he is connected.

4. Did not say, "The Royal Commissioners have not authorized me to throw open to the public the magazine department of the museum." In answer to a question put with great insolence of manner, I said, "The Royal Commissioners have not given me, or afforded me the means of opening these rooms to the public."

5. It is not true that Dr. Adam, a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, is allowed to visit the museum at pleasure.

6. The museum ticket, issued to students along with their class tickets, admits them to the public rooms, or the museum so called, not to the magazine rooms.

7. There are no perpetual tickets. Those gentlemen who attend oftener than once, may, if the professor think proper, be allowed to continue the attendance afterwards—*gratis*.

8. The collection in the private or magazine rooms is not principally skeletons—these form only a part of the *mare magnum*—brought together for arrangement—in that part of the college buildings.

9. If the complainer has a right to order the Professor of Natural History to open any package which he learns has arrived in the College, that he may get out the specimens to examine them; or, what is the same thing, if he is allowed to preambulate at pleasure the magazine rooms, when the articles are to be considered, in reference to the museum, as in boxes, all the students will, and very properly, claim the same privilege. Indeed, they are already anticipating something of this kind, from the stir making by the party engaged in putting down, through the Royal Commission, the Professor of Natural History.

* The specimen, indeed, was not in a fit state for the purpose of a student, so that I actually promised more than I could well perform at the time.

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28 January, 1830.

10. The museum of the College of Edinburgh—the most interesting in Great Britain—the result of upwards of twenty years' labour on my part—is now in so low a condition as to pecuniary means, that I (a keeper without a salary) was forced some time ago to part with my only assistant, and take on myself the whole duties of this important and extensive department of the College. The present establishment for the museum is the Professor of Natural History, assisted by a man to keep the door and stove, and a woman to wash and dust the room.* It must therefore be evident, from this statement, that until some pecuniary means are granted, as has been so liberally done in the case of the botanical garden, the arrangements must remain as they are at present.

11. I trust, therefore, the Royal Commissioners will again recommend to the proper quarter or quarters the necessity of something been done for the natural history department of the College. In short, without money, and further room-accommodation, the museum must retrograde, and that too in a way it would be well for a time to conceal from the public.

12. As the Barons of the Exchequer have part of the museum records in their possession, answers to the other queries cannot be given at present.

13. The Royal Commissioners will recollect, that I, on former occasions, expressed, and strongly, a wish that means could be obtained so as to render the museum more accessible by new regulations; which regulations, however, could only be rendered efficient by new apartments, and a parliamentary grant of money—or similar grants from the Crown, professors, and town of Edinburgh—all of whom are proprietors of the museum.

In concluding these notes, I feel it my duty most respectfully to say, that my present duties in the College museum are so engrossing, and even oppressive, that no consideration whatever, in the present state of the establishment, will induce me to increase them, being confident if I did so, I would be undertaking what I could not conscientiously perform.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) Robert Jameson.

College Museum, January 28, 1830.

OMITTED.

The complainer says he could give the names of many men, as well of those eminent in science, as those of students and citizens, who are prevented by the keeper from looking on their own property.

It is not true that any one, however exalted or low, has been, by me or any one else, prevented visiting the museum. It is the first time I have heard of men of science, citizens, and students, having property in the College museum.

(Signed) R. Jameson.

(3.)—Papers relating to the Museum of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, viz.

1. Extract from a letter received by the Commissioners from the Colonial Office in 1827.
2. Memorial to Lord Castlereagh by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and the Principal of Edinburgh College, 20th April, 1807.
3. Lord Castlereagh's reply thereto, 14th May, 1807.
4. Letter from Mr. Barrow, Admiralty, to Rear-Admiral Otway, 5th June, 1819.
5. Abstract, containing the particulars of certain applications to the Treasury respecting the importation of articles for the Museum of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh.

(1.)—Extract from a letter received from the Colonial Office in 1827.

I have now the satisfaction to transmit to you a copy of the memorial presented to the Secretary of State by the Lord Provost and Principal Baird, in 1807, and also a copy of Lord Castlereagh's answer.—*(See these subjoined.)*

I do not find that there are any other documents on the same subject in the Colonial Office; but this appears to me the less material, as I cannot conceive that any doubt can remain on the question, which I understand from you is now raised, after the perusal of these papers.

The request and the answer both specify, that "the objects are to continue in *all future time* the "public property of the University, under the charge of the Regius Professor." It is quite impossible to explain away this stipulation in respect to any article received into the Museum since the date of Lord Castlereagh's letter, and under the orders and facility given, as promised in his Majesty's name, by the then Secretary of State.

(2.)—Memorial to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c. &c. &c., by the Right Honourable Donald Smith, Lord Provost of the city, and the Very Reverend Dr. George Husband Baird, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, *April* 20, 1807.

20 April, 1807.

The memorialists beg leave respectfully to state—

1. That the University of Edinburgh was established by his Majesty James VI. of Scotland, and has been honoured with repeated marks of protection and favour by successive Sovereigns.

2. That its increasing prosperity and reputation have proved it not undeserving of the Royal patronage.

3. That the number of students attending the lectures of the professors, during the present session of college, exceeds that of any former session, and amounts to above 1600.

4. That though the general state of this seminary is so flourishing, yet there are great and discouraging obstacles existing to the complete success with which some departments may be taught.

5. That the class of Natural History (a class founded and endowed by the Crown) is one department to which the memorialists at present presume to call the attention of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

* *Present Museum Establishment.*—1. Keeper, whose duties would require, for their proper performance, at least three assistants—I mean such duties should exist over a properly-provided establishment. 2. Door-keepers. 3. Women for washing and dusting.

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20 April, 1807.

6. That a Museum, containing a collection of objects in different branches of the science of Natural History, is indispensably necessary for enabling a professor to teach it with advantage. But as there are no fixed or appropriate funds belonging to this University for defraying the expense of purchasing such objects, the Museum here is comparatively but very scantily filled.

7. That in these circumstances the memorialists humbly solicit the consideration of the Right Honourable Secretary of State to the following suggestions, viz. That he would be pleased to convey such communications to the servants of Government, or to others in our foreign settlements and dependencies, as may be laid before him by the Professor of Natural History, and as may lead them to collect and transmit such objects as will be fit for the purposes of the Museum, which objects are to continue in all future times the public property of the University, and under the charge of the Regius Professor.

8. That they cannot but entertain a confident hope, that the suggestion they have taken the liberty to make, will be honoured with the early and zealous support of the ministers of the Crown, as the measure it proposes (while it will be attended with no expense to Government) seems absolutely necessary to give full effect to the intention of Royal beneficence, in founding the Regius Professorship of Natural History.

9. That the memorialists make this application to the Right Honourable Secretary of State with a very anxious wish for its success, as the measure it proposes seems to them important, not only to that useful class more immediately concerned, but also to the general benefit of the University—an establishment from which the metropolis and the interests of learning, in this part of the kingdom, are daily deriving the most valuable advantages. (Signed) D. Smith, *Provost.*
Geo. H. Baird, *Principal.*

(3.) *Downing-street, 14th May, 1807.*

14 May, 1807.

Gentlemen,—I have received your representation respecting the state of the Museum of Natural History belonging to your University,—its present incomplete state, and inadequate funds, and suggesting that I should convey, from time to time, such communications to the servants of Government, or to others in our foreign settlements and dependencies, as may be laid before me by the Professor of Natural History, and as may lead them to collect and transmit such objects as will be fit for the purposes of the Museum; which objects are to continue in all future time the public property of the University, under the charge of the Regius Professor.

Having laid this representation before the King, I have received his Majesty's commands to comply with its request; and I beg leave to inform you, that I shall be happy to receive, from time to time, any applications from the Professor of Natural History, and to add my assurance, that it will give me the truest satisfaction, if I shall be enabled to further the views of the University over which you worthily preside, and to promote those particular objects to which you point my attention.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) Castlereagh.

To the Lord Provost of the City, and the Reverend the Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

(4.) *Admiralty Office, 5th June, 1819.*

5 June, 1819.

Sir—The University of Edinburgh having requested that a vessel may be sent to Hâvre, to bring from thence a valuable collection of Natural History, which the University has purchased at Paris, and which is expected to be at the above port about the 25th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to signify their direction to you, to order one of your small vessels to perform this service. I am, Sir, &c. (Signed) John Barrow.

Rear-Admiral Otway, Leith.

(5.) The following Abstract contains the particulars of certain applications to the Treasury, respecting the importation of articles for the Museum of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh:—

February 5, 1819.

5 February, 1819.

Of this date, the College of Edinburgh, in a petition to the Treasury, stated, "That his Majesty's "Government, in 1807, while the Right Honourable Lord Castlereagh was Secretary of State, were "pleased to extend their patronage to the Regius Museum of this University. They consented to trans- "mitting, under their authority, to the officers of the Crown in all the foreign dependencies of the empire, "copies of printed directions for collecting objects of natural history, in order to be deposited in the "Museum; and these papers have been transmitted accordingly from the Secretary of State's office. "The Senatus Academicus are in the hope of soon receiving valuable additions to the University col- "lection, in consequence of this liberal countenance of the Crown."

And the college, on the ground of the want of funds, crave a remission of the duties chargeable on the importation of objects of natural history; and the Treasury, in reply, stated—"That no general "order can be given; but my Lords will have great pleasure, upon the application of the keeper of the "Museum, from time to time, describing the articles arrived, to direct the immediate delivery of such "of them as have been usually so delivered for the English Universities, duty free."

And in reply to a memorial from the college, the Treasury, of this date, made the following regulations in regard to the importation of collections, viz. "That my Lords will not object to articles intended for "the University of Edinburgh, landed in England, being forwarded to the custom-house at Leith under "the regulations proposed by them, viz. That the articles, on arrival at an outport, shall be sent, under "seal of office, to the Custom-house in London, where the seals of office being also affixed, they shall be "forwarded, still unopened, to the Custom-house at Leith; it being, however, distinctly understood, "that the Crown is not to be at any risk or expense in removal of the articles."

On the 8th of May, 1821, the principal of the college wrote to the Treasury, stating, that "I lately "did myself the honour to transmit a memorial to you, for being laid before the Lords of the Treasury, "with a view to obtain their Lordships' consent to issuing a general order to the Board of Customs "here, for delivering to the keeper of the Regius Museum, free of duty, all packages coming addressed "to him from abroad, so that their Lordships might be saved the trouble of a particular application "from the University in respect to every separate package, as at present takes place.

"Since transmitting the said memorial, I have received a copy of an order sent to the Board in 1817 "by their Lordships, in reference to the Regius Botanical Garden: I beg leave to annex a copy of "the said order, and respectfully to suggest, that if they would be pleased to send a similar one in "favour of the Regius Museum, the object of the University would be accomplished." In answer to this application, the Treasury wrote to the Customs, authorizing the delivery of "plants and seeds

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"intended for the Regius Museum in the University of Edinburgh, duty free:" and also to the principal of the college, acquainting him with the above directions; "but that my Lords cannot, "without creating an inconvenient precedent, extend the order to other articles of natural history "or curiosity."

In consequence of the Treasury regulations, the following importations for the University of Edinburgh have been admitted duty free:—

1. 6*th Aug.* 1819.—Treasury order, on petition of the Senatus, that a collection contained in 41 boxes, and purchased at Paris for the Regius Museum, be delivered duty free. (*This appears to be the collection to which Mr. Barrow's letter refers*).

2. 30*th Nov.* 1819.—Treasury order, on application of Principal Baird that a box arrived at Leith, containing minerals from the island of Antigua, addressed to the regius keeper of the Museum in the University of Edinburgh, sent as a donation to the Museum, be delivered duty free.

3. 25*th July*, 1820.—Treasury order, on application of Sir John Marjoribanks, that a box containing a skeleton of a boa constrictor, Chinese pumice stone, specimens of the rocks of Macao, and other articles of natural history, brought from China by Mr. C. Marjoribanks, his son, be delivered duty free.

4. 25*th Nov.* 1820.—Treasury order, on application of Principal Baird, that ten cases, sent from India by the Marquis of Hastings for the Museum of Natural History, Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

5. 2*nd Dec.* 1820.—Treasury order, on application of Mr. Swainson, for Lord Dalhousie, that four cases, containing some dried birds, sent by his Lordship from Halifax, Nova Scotia, as a present to the "National Museum at the University of Edinburgh," be delivered duty free.

6. 20*th Jan.* 1821.—Treasury order, on application from the college, that a box arrived from the East Indies, "the contents of which are objects of natural history, and are intended for the Regius Museum in the University of Edinburgh," be delivered duty free.

7. 22*nd Jan.* 1821.—Treasury order, on a letter from Mr. Planta, that a package, addressed to Lord Castlereagh, containing objects of natural history for the University of Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

8. 5*th May*, 1821.—Treasury order, on petition of the college, that ten packages by a vessel from Calcutta, containing articles of natural history sent by the Marquis of Hastings for the Regius Museum, be delivered duty free.

9. 4*th Sept.* 1821.—On application from Colonel White, stating that he had brought from India two packages, one containing the skeleton of a camel, and the other a collection of plants, "for the purpose of being delivered to Professor Jameson, of Edinburgh, for the use of the Museum of that University." Treasury order, that the same be delivered free.

10. 31*st Oct.* 1821.—Treasury order, on application of Captain Stewart, that nine boxes of insects, fish, and shell-fish,—five jars of shells,—two Chinese shells, and the drawings of plants, by a vessel from China, be delivered duty free—"the same being intended for the Edinburgh Museum, or for the Horticultural Society."

11. 17*th Oct.* 1821.—Treasury order, on application from Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., that a package, containing stuffed snakes and specimens of natural history, consigned to them by a vessel from Bengal, the same being intended for the Edinburgh Museum, be delivered duty free.

12. 21*st Dec.* 1821.—Treasury order, on a similar application from the same parties, that two farther packages by a vessel from Bengal, containing similar specimens for the use of the Museum, be delivered duty free.

13. 25*th July*, 1822.—Treasury order, on application of Mr. Alexander McClinty, that a box, by a vessel from India, "containing curiosities for the Museum of Edinburgh," be delivered duty free.

14. 23*th Oct.* 1822.—Treasury order, on application from the college, that a large case, by a vessel from Calcutta, containing objects of natural history for the Royal Museum, Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

15. 16*th Dec.* 1822.—Treasury order, on application of the college, that a case, by a vessel from India, containing natural curiosities for the Royal Museum of the University of Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

16. 21*st Dec.* 1822.—Treasury order, on application of the college, that two cases, containing natural curiosities and images of Javanese deities, presented by Mr. Colville, Batavia, to the Royal Museum, be delivered duty free.

17. 4*th March*, 1823.—Treasury order, on application of the college, that two kegs and three cases, by a vessel from New South Wales, the same being intended for the Royal Museum of the University of Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

18. 5*th April*, 1823.—Treasury order, on application from Captain Basil Hall, that certain articles, intended for the University of Edinburgh, or the Geological Societies of London and Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

19. 14*th May*, 1823.—Treasury order, on application from the college, that thirteen boxes, containing natural curiosities, presented by the Marquis of Hastings to the Royal Museum of the University of Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

20. 23*rd July*, 1823.—Treasury order, on application of the college, that a case by a vessel from India, containing objects of natural history for the Royal Museum of the University of Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

21. 30*th Aug.* 1823.—Treasury order, on application of the college, that a case, and three stone images, by a vessel from India, intended for the Royal Museum of the University of Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

22. 28*th Jan.* 1824.—Treasury order, on application of the agent for Professor Jameson and Professor Graham, that two bags, containing specimens of natural history for the Museum, Edinburgh, and two boxes, containing seeds for the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, all by a vessel from Valparaiso, be delivered duty free.

23. 12*th Feb.* 1824.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that three cases, by a vessel from New South Wales, containing specimens of natural history, addressed "Museum, Edinbro'," be delivered duty free.

24. 15*th May*, 1824.—Treasury order, on application of agent for Professors Jameson and Graham, that the following articles be delivered duty free for the use of the University and Royal Botanical

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Gardens, Edinburgh, viz.—One case, by a vessel from Sincapore, containing specimens illustrative of natural history; one box, containing ditto, by a vessel from India; one box, containing minerals, per ship Seringapatam; one box of seeds and bulbs, by a vessel from the Cape of Good Hope.

25. *3rd July*, 1824.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that two boxes, by a vessel from Sincapore, containing minerals and a stuffed fish for the Edinburgh Museum, be delivered duty free.

26. *25th Aug.* 1824.—Treasury order, on application of Dr. Graham's agent, that one box, by a vessel from New South Wales, containing specimens illustrative of natural history for the University of Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

27. *6th Sept.* 1824.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that one box, by a vessel from Batavia, containing specimens of natural history for the Museum, Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

28. *21st Oct.* 1824.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that two packages from India, containing a stuffed crocodile, and the skeleton of an elephant's head, for the Edinburgh Museum, be delivered duty free.

29. *4th Nov.* 1824.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that two casks by a vessel from Sincapore and Penang, containing natural curiosities for the Museum, Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

30. *17th Dec.* 1824.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that one case by a vessel from Sincapore, containing natural curiosities for the Edinburgh Museum, be delivered duty free.

31. *1st March*, 1825.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that one box, arrived by the Triton from New South Wales and India, containing specimens illustrative of natural history, addressed to the "Regius Keeper of the Museum of the University of Edinburgh," be delivered duty free.

32. *11th April*, 1825.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that three boxes of curiosities, and one box of shells, by a vessel from New South Wales, for the Edinburgh Museum, be delivered duty free.

33. *23rd April*, 1825.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that one case, by a vessel from the Cape of Good Hope, containing specimens illustrative of natural history, addressed "The Regius Keeper of the Museum of the University of Edinburgh," be delivered duty free.

34. *26th April*, 1825.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that five boxes by a vessel from Calcutta, containing models of native implements, intended for the Museum of the University of Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

35. *11th May*, 1825.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that two cases, by a vessel from Sincapore, and one from New South Wales, containing curiosities, and a case from Bombay containing a sword, for the Museum of the University of Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

36. *26th May*, 1825.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that a case, by a vessel from New South Wales, containing specimens of natural history, intended for the Museum at Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

37. *25th June*, 1825.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that one case, by a vessel from Prince of Wales Island and Penang, containing specimens of natural history, and addressed "To the Museum, Edinburgh," be delivered duty free.

38. *30th June*, 1825.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that two cases, by a vessel from Calais, containing stones, minerals, &c., addressed to, and for the Museum, Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

39. *7th July*, 1825.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that one chest, containing specimens of natural history, by a vessel from Calcutta, and two cases by a vessel from New South Wales, containing ditto, the same being for the use of the Edinburgh Museum, be delivered duty free.

40. *12th July*, 1825.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that one case, addressed "Edinburgh Museum," and one package, addressed "Professor Jameson," by a vessel from New South Wales, containing natural curiosities, intended for the Museum, Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

41. *18th January*, 1826.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that two cases, by a vessel from India, containing specimens illustrative of natural history, intended for the Edinburgh Royal Museum, be delivered duty free.

42. *2nd May*, 1826.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that eight cases, by a vessel from the Mauritius, containing specimens illustrative of natural history, the same being addressed to, and for the Edinburgh Museum, be delivered duty free.

43. *15th June*, 1826.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that one box, by a vessel from India, containing specimens illustrative of natural history, addressed to the "Regius Keeper of the University Museum, Edinburgh," be delivered duty free.

44. *22nd August*, 1826.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that three cases and one tin case, by a vessel from Tampico, containing specimens of natural history, "for the University Museum, Edinburgh," be delivered duty free.

45. *13th Nov.* 1826.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that one case from Stockholm, containing an elk, an elk's bones, and two descriptive books, addressed to and for the University Museum, Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

46. *28th Dec.* 1826.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that six cases, by a vessel from Bombay, containing plaster of Paris casts, addressed to, and for the University Museum, Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

47. *12th Sept.* 1827.—Treasury order, on application of Professor Jameson's agent, that a box, by a vessel from New South Wales, containing specimens illustrative of natural history, addressed to the Regius Keeper, and for the Museum of the University of Edinburgh, be delivered duty free.

Proposed Regulations for the admission of Scientific Persons to the Museum.

On the 18th of August, 1827, Principal Baird, Dr. Hope, Professor Jameson, and Dr. Alison, were requested by the Commissioners to frame, for their consideration, such a set of Regulations for the introduction of Scientific Persons to the Museum of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh,

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as might appear to them the best calculated for that object, with as little degree of restraint as would be consistent with the safety of the various articles deposited in the Museum. The following Report was soon afterwards received:—

REPORT of the College Museum Committee to the Royal Commissioners.

The Principal and Professors, who have been requested by the Royal Commissioners to draw up regulations for the admission of scientific persons to the Museum of Natural History, have agreed on the following Report:—

They consider the great and leading object of the Museum in the University of Edinburgh to be, the instruction of the young men engaged in the study of the different branches of natural history in this University. It was with a view to that object, that the valuable collection of M. Dufresne was purchased by several members of the Senatus Academicus; and with the same view, all the funds that could be appropriated to the Museum, have been annually expended for its extension and support, and have, in fact, been found inadequate to these purposes. If any part of these funds had been diverted to other objects, the rapid increase of the collection, during the last fifteen years, must of necessity have been proportionally checked, and the advantage resulting to the students been proportionally diminished.

In so far as is consistent with the main object of the instruction of students, and the due preservation of the specimens for that purpose, it is certainly highly desirable, for the general improvement of the science, and for the reputation of the University, that this Museum should be made as accessible as possible to the public, and in particular to scientific men, after the manner of those Museums which are less used, or not used at all, for the purpose of academical instruction.

The want of funds, and the want of certain accommodations, have hitherto rendered it impossible, in the judgment of those best acquainted with the Museum, to make it generally available for the latter of these objects, without in a great degree sacrificing the former.

The want of funds has rendered it necessary to exact a fee of admission from visitors; which fee may no doubt often have been demanded of persons eminent in science, although it has been a general rule to make the admission free to individuals holding chairs in any Universities, and to such as are known to have distinguished themselves in any department of natural history.

The want of funds has also rendered it impossible to provide such attendants as are necessary, when articles of such a collection are to be made accessible to various individuals, and to be minutely examined, or drawings made of them.

The rooms which are filled with the collection, and in which it is displayed, are obviously unsuitable for such minute examination of the specimens by scientific men; and there are no separate rooms belonging to the Museum at present, which can be applied to that purpose.

If the difficulties arising from want of attendants and of accommodation could be removed, certain restrictions would still be necessary to guard against injury to the collection from the free admission of strangers, who may be desirous of minutely examining it; but these restrictions would not in that case be such as any gentleman engaged in the cultivation of science would feel as a hardship.

If one or more rooms in the neighbourhood of the Museum were allotted for the purpose, and one or more confidential attendants provided, it would only be farther necessary, that each person permitted to have access to the Museum for the examination of specimens, should subscribe a receipt for each specimen, or set of specimens, removed to such rooms for his use (as is done by the Professors when borrowing books from the Library); and the date of the specimens being replaced should afterwards be inserted in the same book with the receipt, and certified by the signature of the Keeper or Assistant-keeper of the Museum.

It would be right that any person applying for permission to make such use of the Museum, should be required to state, what set of specimens he wishes to examine, and with what object.

The Professor of Natural History is obviously the responsible person, to whom all such applications, for the use of the Museum, should be made; but it appears to the other gentlemen, who subscribe this paper, to be desirable that a small committee of the Senatus Academicus should be permanently associated with him in the duty of judging of such applications. In this opinion Professor Jameson coincides, so as far his own personal feelings or wishes are concerned; but he is doubtful whether he can, consistently with his duty as Keeper of the Museum, or agreeably to the terms of his commissions, delegate or relinquish any part of the power of granting or withholding access to the specimens. This difficulty the Principal and Professors think it necessary to bring under the view of the Royal Commissioners; but they presume it cannot be expected that they should themselves deliver any opinion in regard to it.

(Signed) Geo. H. Baird, *P.*
Thos. Chas. Hope.
Robert Jameson.
W. P. Alison, *M.D.*

On the Table of the Commission, but not printed.

Letter from Dr. Alexander Jameson, Edinburgh, in regard to the access allowed to the Library and Anatomical Museum of the said University.—Presented 2nd April, 1827. 2 April, 1827.

Order LXII.—Is there any Astronomical Observatory belonging to the College of Edinburgh, and any fund applied or destined to the maintenance of the same? and by whom is such fund managed and applied?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

There was an Observatory erected on the Calton Hill, by an agreement fixed by the Town-Council, after consulting the Senatus Academicus, with Mr. Short. In that agreement, it was expressly stated that the Institution was intended for the benefit of the University, and that the Telescopes and other Astronomical Instruments were to be preserved in it, for the use especially of the Professors of certain classes. That the said Observatory and Instruments are now transferred, as far as any part of them remained, to the Astronomical Institution; but in what manner, or to what extent, the original destination of the Observatory and Instruments, or the interests of the University have been forwarded,

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the Senatus Academicus have not, after inquiry, been able to discover. They have appended all the information they have been able to collect relative to this matter.

It appears that the University had endeavoured to induce the Patrons to establish an Observatory in the College early in the last century, and with such success, that in the year 1736 the affair was almost brought to a conclusion; but the troubles brought on the city by the Porteous Riot appear to have induced the magistrates to suspend their good intentions.

In the year 1740, the Earl of Morton having obtained 400*l.* of damages and expenses in a law-suit, he generously gave to the *University of Edinburgh* 100*l.* of this sum towards the building of an Observatory; and in furtherance of this most important addition to the College, a proposal was made to the Town-Council, by Mr. M'Laurin, the Professor of Mathematics, that a Course of Experimental Philosophy should be given, and the profits applied to the Observatory. The council approved of the measure, and appointed some of their number to distribute tickets, receive the names, and oversee the building. The College was opened on the 22nd of June, 1741. Besides the usual course, Dr. Plummer, Professor of Medicine and Chemistry, exhibited chemical experiments, and Mr. M'Laurin explained the principles of astronomy. Several noblemen and gentlemen contributed money; and altogether the fund for erecting the Observatory at that period amounted to about 300*l.*

With this sum at his disposal, Mr. M'Laurin procured a plan, (which may be seen in Maitland's History of Edinburgh, page 375), and, by an application to the magistrates, obtained a grant of some of the buildings on the south side of the College, which were to be taken down, and the Observatory erected on their site. The town further agreed to remit the duty (about 20*l.*) on the stones to be employed; and also placed at Mr. M'Laurin's disposal the materials of the old buildings which were to be taken down. The troubles that arose in Scotland, and the death of Mr. M'Laurin, which happened in 1746, put an end to the project of erecting an Observatory at that time.

The fund for the Observatory was put into the hands of two persons, both of whom unfortunately became bankrupt. However, a considerable dividend was obtained out of their effects;—insomuch, that some time after the year 1770, a sum was received of nearly 400*l.*

An anxious wish to obtain for the University the accommodation of an Observatory, brought the subject forward again under the joint direction of the magistrates and the Senatus Academicus. A plan was accordingly prepared by Mr. Craig, architect, and the foundation-stone laid by Provost Stodart, accompanied by the Principal and Professors, on the 25th of July, 1776.

About this time Thomas Short, the brother of the celebrated optician, came to Edinburgh, and proposed to establish a private Observatory, in which was to be placed a reflecting telescope of considerable magnitude and reputation. Unfortunately, the money which was to have been laid out for the accommodation of the University, was placed at his disposal, on the condition of his giving access to students for a small gratuity, and of the Observatory and instruments becoming the property of the Town-Council, as trustees for the public, on the demise of Mr. Short and his immediate heirs. But a change was made in the plan, to accommodate him with a dwelling-house; and in this way the money was spent, with the addition of one hundred guineas which had been gained by the Duke of Hamilton at Leith races in 1777, and liberally bestowed by him on this scientific undertaking. A kind of telescope room was built, but nothing like a scientific Observatory erected. In time, the town got possession of the property, and the University was as far as ever from obtaining the means of improving astronomy.

About the year 1812, the project of an Observatory was again brought forward, with better hopes of success, by a number of public-spirited individuals. An application was made to the magistrates for the ground on the Calton Hill which had formerly been given to Mr. Short, and they communicated with the Senatus Academicus on the subject; and it appears from the College records, that certain advantages were spoken of as likely to accrue to the University by the establishment of an Observatory in this way.

A corporate body was formed under the name of the Astronomical Institution. The ground was put in their possession, on the express condition of its being applied to the purposes of astronomy, and the payment of a nominal feu-duty. Whether the magistrates took care to have the exact advantages to the University defined, we cannot directly say, although the facts may be easily ascertained. An Observatory has, however, now been erected, at the sole expense of the members of the Institution. It is, perhaps, the most convenient and elegant structure of the kind in the world; but as yet it is unfurnished with instruments. The laws and regulations of the Institution are printed, and in the hands of the members. It is so far related to the University, that the three Professors concerned in the cultivation of Astronomy, viz., the Professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Practical Astronomy, are *ex officio* directors of the Institution. From the liberal views of the body, it cannot be doubted, but that when the Observatory is furnished with instruments, all the facility to the instruction of students in practical astronomy will be given, which is compatible with one main object of the Institution, —the improvement of the science.

The Professor of Mathematics several years ago applied to the trustees for erecting the University buildings, for the means of placing a transit instrument and clock in the College, and of making such other observations as are generally useful to travellers and navigators. They have promised him the accommodation he wants, and no doubt will, to the best of their power, do all they can to forward his views.

Order LXII*.—Copies from the Council Records of everything relating to an Agreement between the Town and Mr. Short of the Observatory on the Calton Hill.

Return by the Town-Council.

(N.B.—The Papers referred to in this and the following Return, are not printed.)

Copies of the following Acts of Council, in relation to this matter, are herewith produced:

1. Act of Council in favour of Thomas Short, for a tack of half an acre on the Calton Hill, dated 22nd May, 1776.
2. Ditto altering the terms of the tack to be granted as above, dated 10th July, 1776.
3. Ditto ordering the agent to defend summons at the instance of William Pirnie, 9th January, 1782.

4. Act of Council in regard to appealing the judgment in said process, 27th February, and 8th October, 1788.
5. Ditto authorizing sundry sums to be paid on account of the Observatory, 23rd March, 1791.
6. Ditto authorizing agreement to be entered into with James Douglas to finish Observatory, 30th March, 1791.
7. Ditto containing the agreement made 20th April, 1791.
8. Ditto authorizing the sum agreed on, viz., 226*l.*, to be paid, 21st March, 1792.
9. Ditto refusing a claim for a farther sum, 10th April, 1793.
10. Ditto containing Memorial for Mrs. Douglas, and regulating the fee to be paid for attendance, 4th December, 1793.
11. Ditto confirming sublease of the Observatory to Robert Bowman, 3rd November, 1802.
12. Ditto authorizing an action of removing against Short's Heirs and George Young, 29th April, 1807.

Order LXII**.—Copies of everything relating to the present Observatory.

Return by the Town-Council.

Copies of the following Acts of Council are produced :—

1. Act of Council regarding the proposed establishment of an Astronomical Institution, and directing a communication to be made to the Senatus Academicus, dated 18th December, 1811.
2. Ditto containing letter from George Young, agreeing to remove from the Observatory, 25th March, 1812.
3. Ditto agreeing to grant a seal of cause to the Astronomical Institution, 1st July, 1812.
4. Ditto granting a feu of ground, under the conditions therein expressed, to the Institution, 20th May, 1812.
5. Ditto signing seal of cause and charter in their favour, dated 5th August, 1812.
6. Ditto agreeing to the erection of a building for the Transit Instrument belonging to the city, 11th August, 1813.
7. Ditto containing inventory of articles brought from the Observatory, and deposited in the City-chambers, 22nd February, and 1st March, 1815.
8. Ditto granting an additional piece of ground to the Astronomical Institution, 16th April, 1817.

Order LXII***.—Copies of any Proceedings of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, in December, 1811, in consequence of a Communication from the Town-Council, in regard to the Proposal for the Establishment of an Astronomical Institution on the Calton Hill.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, regarding the Establishment of the Astronomical Institution.

"*14th February*, 1812.

"The Principal laid before the Senatus Academicus the following letter from the Town-clerk, with the accompanying communications, respecting a proposed Astronomical Institution :— 14 February, 1812.

"*Edinburgh*, 23*rd December*, 1811.

"Dear Sir,—I beg leave herewith to send you an extract Act of Council, of date the 18th instant, authorizing the Lord Provost to transmit to the Senatus Academicus of the University the minutes of a meeting relative to the establishment of an Astronomical Institution in this place, with printed copies of an address to the public, and plan of the Institution; and which papers accompany the Act of Council, that you may take an early opportunity of communicating the whole to the Senatus Academicus. 23 December, 1811.

"I am, Reverend Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "C. Cuningham."

"*At Edinburgh, the eighteenth day of December eighteen hundred and eleven;*

"Which day, the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh being assembled, the Lord Provost produced in Council a Letter from Sir George S. Mackenzie, accompanying copy of minutes of a meeting lately held to consider of a plan proposed for the establishment of an Astronomical Institution in Edinburgh, together also with printed copies of an address to the public, and a plan of said Institution. The Magistrates and Council having considered said letter, they authorized the Lord Provost to transmit the whole of the above communications to the Senatus Academicus, and this Minute to be extracted, without abiding a reading in Council. 18 December, 1811.

"Extracted from the Records of Council, by

(Signed) "C. Cuningham, *Conjt. Clk.*"

Royal Society's Hall, 14*th December*, 1811.

A meeting, called by public advertisement, was held here this day, to consider a plan proposed for the establishment of an Astronomical Institution in Edinburgh; 14 December, 1811.

The Right Honourable the Lord Provost in the Chair.

Sir George Mackenzie, Bart. opened the business of the meeting, by reading a proposed address to the public in favour of the Institution, for which see the printed copy. Sir George then read the plan of the Institution, when the Lord Provost moved,—

"That the plan now proposed for an Astronomical Institution in Edinburgh, appears well calculated to effect the object in view, and to lay a strong claim on the support of the public."

On this motion being made, a few alterations were suggested. For the plan, as unanimously agreed to, see the printed copy.

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14 December, 1811.

It was then moved by Professor Playfair,—"That as very great benefit is likely to arise to the University from the establishment of the proposed Institution, the Patrons of the University be requested to communicate the plan to the Senatus Academicus, that it may be known whether the Senatus will accept the advantages which are offered by the plan of the proposed Institution."—Which was unanimously agreed to.

Professor Playfair also moved,—

"That in the event of the Senatus Academicus accepting the advantages which the proposed Institution offers to the University, powers shall be given to a committee, to consist of the proposed *ex officio* directors, together with Sir George Mackenzie, Bart., Dr. Brewster, Thomas Allan, Esq., James Bonar, Esq., James Ogilvy, Esq., and Mr. Adie, optician, to publish the address to the public, the plan of the Institution, and the resolutions passed at this meeting; to call general meetings, and to do everything which to them may seem necessary and proper for forwarding the object in view; five to be a quorum, and Sir George Mackenzie to be convener."—Which was unanimously agreed to.

Sir George Mackenzie was requested to prepare a copy of these Resolutions, to be transmitted by the Lord Provost to the Principal of the University, to be by him laid before the Senatus Academicus.

On the motion of Sir George Mackenzie, the thanks of the meeting were given to the Lord Provost for his attention to the business of the meeting.

(Signed) Wm. Creech.

The Senatus Academicus having considered these papers, came to the following Resolution, and authorized the Secretary to transmit a copy of it to the Patrons:—

The Senatus Academicus having respectfully and maturely considered the papers respecting the proposed Astronomical Institution, which had been transmitted to them by their Honourable Patrons, were unanimously of opinion, that such an Institution, established under the regulations specified in these papers, promises to be useful to the progress of physical science and the interests of the University.

(Signed) Andrew Duncan, Jun. *Secretary.*

On the Table of the Commission.

A printed Paper on the Edinburgh Astronomical Institution, given in by Principal Baird.

Order LXII****.—A Return of the whole amount of the Sums annually received by the Professor of Botany for defraying the Expenses of the Royal Botanic Garden, specifying the Sources from which the same are paid, and the Authority by which such Sums have been granted, with the dates of the several Grants. Ordered 26th August, 1829.

Edinburgh, 1st September, 1829.

1 September, 1829.

Very Rev. Sir—I received late last night the letter to you from the Secretary to the Royal Commission, dated 26th August, requiring a Return of the whole amount of the sums annually received by the Professor of Botany for defraying the expenses of the Royal Botanic Garden, specifying the sources from which the same are paid, the authority by which such sums have been granted, with the dates of the different grants.

The whole sum which I receive annually for the above purpose amounts to 844*l.* 3*s.*, and from the following sources:—

From the Civil List Establishment of Scotland	£419	3	0
„ City of Edinburgh	25	0	0
„ Board of Trustees	400	0	0
	£844	3	0

The first and last sums are issued under the authority of the Lords of the Treasury; that from the city under the authority of the magistrates. I cannot ascertain the date of the first grant from the Civil List. It amounted to £69 3 0

In 1776, there was from this fund an additional annual grant	50	0	0			
1783	100	0	0			
1810	200	0	0			
				£419	3	0
1763, grant from the city of Edinburgh				25	0	0
1828, „ Board of Trustees				400	0	0
				£844	3	0

I am, Very Reverend Sir, your very faithful, obedient servant,

(Signed) Robt. Graham,

The Very Rev. Principal Baird. *Professor of Medicine and Botany.*

Order LXIII.—When was the Library of the University of Edinburgh instituted; by what fund is it maintained; by whom is the application of those funds superintended; and what are the rules and regulations for the custody and management of the Library, and under which it is open to the professors, students, or the public?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

(1.)—University Library.

I.—*History of the Library.*

In 1580, Mr. Clement Littil, commissary in Edinburgh, bequeathed his library "to Edinburgh and the kirk of God." This library, consisting of about 300 volumes, chiefly theological, was transferred

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by the Town-Council a year or two afterwards to the college, which they were then forming It thus laid the foundation of the University Library.

The Library was augmented by donations from the citizens, and from the alumni of the college itself. Among the latter may be specified, for the extent and value of their benefactions—Dr. Robert Johnston, Rev. James Nairne, and above all, the celebrated Drummond of Hawthornden. Drummond bequeathed his whole library, about 500 volumes, to the college; and the gift is very valuable, both from the eminence of the bestower's name, and from the rare specimens of our early literature with which the collection is enriched.

In 1763, the library of the Incorporation of Surgeons was added to the college library. This consisted of about 500 volumes, almost entirely professional, and now of very little value. On the subject of the transaction by which this accession was procured, the Senatus are preparing a separate memorial, which they will hereafter request permission to lay before the Royal Commissioners.

The principal bequest which the Library has more recently received, was by the will of Dr. William Thomson, who, in 1808, left it about 600 volumes, chiefly on medical subjects.

In the will of General Reid, special mention is made of *the Library*, as an object to the improvement of which his splendid legacy is to be applied.

II.—*Funds.*

The funds from which the Library is maintained and enlarged, arise from the following sources:—

1. Matriculation fee, or annual contribution of 10*s.* from each student.
2. Fees on each graduation in Theology, Medicine, or the Arts.
3. A donation of 5*l.* from each professor on his induction.
4. Annual payment of 20*l.* from the Royal College of Surgeons.
5. Occasional donations of books; and
6. The Stationers' Hall privilege.

1. The matriculation-money does not belong *exclusively* to the Library. Before 1811, it was the practice to pay 5*s.* for the matriculation-ticket, and to pay separate fees to the upper and under janitors. In 1811 and 1812, however, it was settled by a joint committee of the Patrons and Senatus, that a payment of 10*s.* should be levied in lieu of every such charge—that the janitor's allowance should be paid from this fund—and that the office of upper janitor should be abolished on the decease of the then incumbent. That event took place somewhat more than a year ago, and the fund is now burdened with only 70*l.* of janitor and porter's salary.

2. The fees payable to the Library from graduation are—

For the degree of D.D.	£11	2	6
——— M.D.	1	13	6
——— A.M.	1	12	6

The degree of LL.D. is a purely honorary degree, and no fee is paid upon it.

6. The Stationers' Hall privilege may be considered as producing, upon a very vague average, about 850 volumes a-year; which, at trade price, (the rate at which public libraries can generally purchase new books,) would cost about 350*l.* Many of them, however, would never be purchased, even at that reduced rate.

The pecuniary income of the Library may be stated at 1150*l.* From this sum is to be taken the salaries of the persons employed in the establishment. The principal librarians not only receive nothing from it, but pay over, towards the allowance of the second assistant, 30*l.*, being the whole salary allowed to them by the Patrons.

The first assistant has	£105	0	0
The second 84*l.*, but deducting 30*l.* as above, there falls to be stated against this fund	54	0	0
Catalogue writer	40	0	0
Keeper of Stationers' Hall	15	15	0
Salary of an agent, whom it is necessary to employ in London, for collecting periodicals, and demanding new books not delivered at the Hall	30	0	0
	£344	15	0
Allow for stationery (including vellum for diplomas), advertising, postages, freights, and every miscellaneous expense	100	0	0
Add the binding account, a department which, though conducted with rigid frugality, costs about	120	0	0
And also the sum paid to janitor and porter	70	0	0
And (for a reason which will be stated below) the sum which has fallen to the Library by the death of the upper janitor	115	0	0
	£749	15	0

Taking this sum from 1150*l.*, the estimated income of the Library, there remains only about 400*l.* applicable to the purchase of books. Experience shows this sum to be insufficient for doing what ought to be done, in purchasing foreign books, supplying blanks in British literature, and procuring the numerous duplicates which are needed of popular works, of which one copy may have been obtained from Stationers' Hall.

In these circumstances the Senatus found it necessary to look to some other means than the ordinary library fund, for meeting the heavy expense which must attend the removal of the Library to its new apartments. They appointed a committee to report on the present state of the Library, on the probable expense of its removal, and on the means by which that expense may be met. The Committee reported, 26th March, 1826; and in conformity with that report the Senatus have procured from their bankers a cash-credit for 2500*l.* on the joint security of General Reid's legacy, and of the ordinary library fund—the latter, however, not being made liable for larger instalments than 100*l.* per annum. The interest is to be paid from the sum which has fallen to the library by the death of the upper janitor.

Extracts from the minutes of the Senatus, containing the report of the Committee, the resolutions founded on it, and the correspondence with Sir William Forbes and company, are herewith transmitted; to which the attention of the Royal Commission is most respectfully and earnestly requested.

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The measures recommended in the report are placed under the care of a special Committee of the Senatus, and have been more than a year in active and successful operation.

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III.—*Management.*

The ordinary management of the Library is in nine curators, appointed annually by the Senatus; of whom four retire from office every year, and are succeeded by the four professors next in seniority, who are willing to undertake the duty. Four of these curators are from the medical branch of the University, four from the general branch, as it is called, and one from the theological. The general branch includes all the classes which are neither medical nor theological. The incomes of the medical and general branches, from matriculation and graduation, are kept separate; as is also the expenditure of each. Dictionaries and other books of reference are bought at their joint expense.

There are at present two joint librarians. They hold their Commission from the Patrons. By the terms of that commission, they are bound to report annually to the Town-Council every book which has been bought for the Library, or presented to it. The fulfilment of this obligation, however, has not been claimed for very many years—if it ever was acted upon at all.

There are two assistant librarians appointed by the librarians; and the services of the college porter, when he is not otherwise employed, belong to the Library. It is quite obvious, that more strength would be desirable, where the demands of 1500 borrowers and consulters of books are to be supplied. The number of the latter will be greatly increased, when the Library removes to its new apartments.

An additional assistant has been employed in the Library, for twelve years, upon a very full Catalogue of the Library, which is now completed in seventeen folio volumes. To print the catalogue would be exceedingly desirable, but the pecuniary means are entirely wanting. A Catalogue of the medical books was printed in 1797, and an Appendix in 1805, but the sale has not paid the expense.

Copies are herewith transmitted of the printed rules and regulations under which the Library is open to the students, and to the professors and surgeons.

The whole number of volumes in the Library is about 70,000, and it increases at the rate of from 1200 to 1400 volumes a-year.

No. (1).—Report to the Senatus Academicus by their Committee on Library Arrangements.

26th March, 1825.

26 March, 1825.

Extensive and valuable as the University Library is, much must be done for it, before it can be accounted worthy of the seminary to which it belongs, or of the accommodations which the munificence of Parliament is preparing for it.

In many departments it is very defective. Its greatest strength is in medicine and natural history, at least in English publications on these subjects. It is respectable in classics, civil history, topography, voyages and travels, and belles-lettres. In ancient theology it has much that is curious—and its scantiness in modern theology is the less to be regretted, as there is a separate theological library within the University. But in every branch of physical science the collection is very meagre—and in all foreign literature it is wretchedly poor. Not only is the Oriental department nearly an utter blank, but in the modern languages of Europe, beyond a few standard French works—there is little worth the naming. These blanks it would undoubtedly be most desirable to supply—particularly at a time when the Library is about to attract so much more of the public notice.

But there are other things, for which, with a view to the removal of the Library, is not only *desirable*, but indispensably necessary, that provision be made without delay.

The scantiness of the Library funds has so limited the sum expended in *binding*, that the modern books have little justice done to them in this respect, and that the older have fallen into such utter decay as to be incapable of being moved without a thorough repair. Many of the most curious in their number, many especially of the most valuable classics, are not only unfit to meet the public eye in their present state, but are actually perishing, and would fall to pieces in the unavoidable hurry of removal, unless rebound or thoroughly repaired. The great room, where the old part of the Library is lodged, contains more than 30,000 volumes. Supposing (which is a very moderate calculation) that only one-third of these require repairs of any kind, and supposing further, that only 1500 require or deserve to be rebound, the rebinding of 1500 volumes, most of them folios and quartos, would, even at 5*s.* each, cost 845*l.*; and the repairing of 8500 more, at 1*s.* each volume, would cost 425*l.* If the expense of putting the rest of the collection into good order were calculated at only 130*l.*, the charge for binding and repairs indispensable before the Library can be moved, will certainly not fall short of 1400*l.* sterling.

The expense of arranging 70,000 volumes for removal, and of the actual removal and re-arranging of them, it is utterly impossible to calculate beforehand. But considering the time which such an operation will require, and the number of persons (all of them confidential and trustworthy) whom it must employ, it cannot cost less than some hundred pounds.

Next, It is indispensable that *New Catalogues* be prepared. The present working catalogue is become utterly defective and exceedingly inconvenient. Indeed, although it were more available in itself than it really is, it cannot be accommodated to the arrangements of the new Library. On the other hand, the great catalogue which has been recently compiled, is by far too valuable to be made an every-day drudge. A new working catalogue, therefore, and a new press catalogue, are quite indispensable. The first ought indeed to be begun immediately. The expense of the two cannot be less than 100*l.* If the attempt be persevered in, which has been begun, of forming, in addition to the alphabetic catalogue, one arranged according to subjects, it could not, even in the rudest way, be accomplished for less than 100*l.* more. A strong wish has often been expressed to have the catalogue of the Library printed. Joining in that wish very cordially, your Committee are obliged, after careful inquiry, to report it as their belief, that there is not the slightest chance of this being accomplished in any other way than at the expense of the Library fund; and that from the nature and the size of such a publication, it would very slowly, if ever, replace the original cost. It would be by far too expensive for the ordinary student to purchase, and not curious enough to tempt the bibliographer. In the cheapest form into which it could be thrown, it would occupy at least four large octavo volumes.

Besides these blanks, therefore, in the Library, which it would be desirable to supply, more particularly at the time when its removal is about to make both its riches and its deficiencies more prominent, expense must inevitably, and almost immediately, be incurred to the extent of more than 2000*l.* sterling.

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26 March, 1825.

It is high time for the Senatus to consider in what way this expense is to be provided for. From the ordinary funds of the Library, as they at present stand, a very short statement will prove that little can be expected. The whole income from matriculation fees and graduations cannot be taken at a larger sum than 1150*l.* From this fund the salaries of janitors, and every charge connected with college police or of miscellaneous expenditure, must be paid. These expenses, altogether unconnected with the Library, cannot, upon an average of the last three years, be stated at less than 350*l.* per annum. The salaries of the persons employed in the Library (although the principal librarians not only receive nothing from the funds, but pay over to one of the assistants every shilling of the allowance which is made to them by the Patrons), amount to about 250*l.* Stationery, postage, carriage of parcels, and other incidental charges, cannot be stated at less than 50*l.*

The *binding* of those books which are added to the collection each year, though regulated with an economy which is on the very verge of being disreputable to the establishment, and injurious to its permanent interests, amounts to more than 100*l.* per annum. The utter inadequacy of this allowance to the complete accomplishment of its purpose will be understood, when it is considered that above 1200 volumes are bound every year; and that, at the rate of 100*l.* per annum, the charge for each volume is only 1*s.* 6*d.*

There remains for the purchase of books, beyond the provision of the Stationers' Hall privilege, only 400*l.* per annum, a sum which, though managed with the strictest frugality, is ascertained by experience to be inadequate to its purpose. Any attempt, therefore, to meet the present extraordinary pressure, by lessening or altogether suspending the annual allowance for the purchase of books, would merely be to accumulate debt against the Library for future years under a different name. The ordinary purchases must be made, or the usefulness of the Library is at an end.

Some other means of procuring the funds for these indispensable purposes must be thought of, and without delay.

The Committee beg leave to mention the only three which have occurred to them:

1st, An augmentation of the matriculation fee;

2nd, A petition to Parliament for aid on account of the special object;

3rd, The raising of such a sum as may be necessary for the purpose, on the reversionary security of General Reid's legacy.

The first of these measures, it is obvious, would be unpopular. It could not be effected, too, without the consent and co-operation of the Patrons—which it may, perhaps, be thought that this is not the moment to solicit.

The Committee do not see upon what ground the second could succeed, without establishing a precedent of a very troublesome nature. They doubt, especially, whether such an application would have any chance of success, so long as the third expedient is within the reach of the Senatus.

As General Reid has expressly made the University Library a prominent object of his bounty, the Committee think it the most natural expedient that the Senatus should have recourse to this fund, at a time when its assistance is so urgently needed. Your Committee are persuaded that your bankers would be disposed to act on this occasion with that liberality and kindness which have marked all their transactions with the University, by either enlarging the extent of your present credit account, or by granting a special loan, as may be thought most advisable. In either case, the payment of interest might be provided for without any inconvenience to the existing arrangements of the Library, from the sum which has hitherto been paid, according to agreement, as an annuity to the late Mr. Fyfe.

All which is respectfully represented to the Senatus in the name and by authority of the Committee.

(Signed) Alexander Brunton, *Convener.*

(3.)—Resolution of the Senatus Academicus relative to the Report of their Committee on Library Arrangements.

9th April, 1825.

9 April, 1825.

The Senatus Academicus having resumed the consideration of the Report from the Committee upon Library Arrangements, and heard the opinions of the different members of the Law Faculty, resolved as follows:—

1st. That it is necessary, as well for the purpose of preserving the books in the Library from farther injury, as for that of fitting them for removal into the splendid apartments now erecting for their reception, that the whole collection, amounting to about 70,000 volumes, should be carefully cleaned by proper hands previous to their removal.

2nd. That there are several thousand volumes which cannot be removed until they are repaired, and a very large number requiring to be entirely re-bound previous to that operation; and that many of those are very valuable, and ought to be repaired or re-bound as the case may require, in a more substantial manner than the scanty funds of the establishment have hitherto allowed.

3rd. That it is necessary that an additional copy of the catalogue should be immediately commenced, and that a new press catalogue should be prepared, in order that they may be ready to receive the necessary markings when the removal of the Library shall take place.

4th. That it would be highly advantageous to have the whole collection subdivided into classes, and arranged according to subjects; and that this ought to be done to a considerable extent previous to its removal, in order that the different classes may be then at once arranged in those compartments of the new Library which may be allotted for their reception.

5th. That the ordinary funds of the Library are wholly inadequate to bear the expense of the repairing and binding, necessary to the preservation and removal of the books, and of the additional assistance that will be required previous to and at their removal; and that it would therefore be impossible to proceed to any of the steps required by the exigencies of the case, unless a considerable sum, derived from some other source, shall be placed at the disposal of the Library Committee.

6th. That the only expedient by which such sums can be obtained, is that of borrowing it, till the opening of General Reid's succession for the uses of the University,—an event, as to the ultimate certainty of which no member of the law faculty has intimated any doubt,—shall enable the Senatus Academicus, in pursuance of the objects pointed out by the settlement, to repay the loan.

7th. That the sum of 2500*l.* shall forthwith be borrowed, and applied, at least as much thereof as shall be necessary, for the purposes before mentioned.

8th. That shall be appointed a committee for the special purpose of effecting the loan; the manner and form of which shall be adjusted by them, reported to, and approved by, the Senatus Academicus.

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The above resolutions were referred to a committee, viz., the Principal, Dr. Hope, Professor Bell, Professor Napier, Dr. Duncan, jun., and the Rev. Dr. Brunton. Professor Napier to be Convener.

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9 April, 1825.

(4.)—*On the Table of the Commission, but not printed.*

(*a*). Copy Report of the Committee appointed to consider as to the most eligible mode of obtaining, for the purposes of the Library, the sum agreed to be borrowed under the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Senatus Academicus, held on the 9th of April, 1825.

(*b*). Correspondence with Sir William Forbes and Co., bankers, in Edinburgh, as to loan of 2500*l*., for the purpose of the Library.

(5.)—Regulations to be observed in the Library, in regard to Professors and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

1st. The Library will be open every lawful day, from ten o'clock, A. M., till three o'clock, P. M., with the exception of Saturdays, when the Library will be shut at two o'clock, P. M.

2nd. Every volume lent out to the professors and members of the College of Surgeons, must be marked down in a book kept for the purpose; and they shall attend, at the time of borrowing, and sign the receipt-book.

3rd. No professor, or member of the College of Surgeons, shall be allowed to have out more than twenty-five volumes (not works), at a time, without a written application to the curators, and their leave obtained.

4th. As soon as a book is returned, the under-librarian, or his assistant, shall, in his own handweiting, acknowledge its being so returned; and if any book appears to have received any material injury while it has been last in circulation, the librarian shall report it the curators at their next meeting. If a book is lost, the price of it, as fixed by the curators, shall be exacted from the person losing it.

5th. The numbers of periodical publications, or books of any kind, shall not be allowed to circulate before they are bound, placed on the Library shelves, and regularly entered in the catalogue.

6th. Books, on the inside of the boards of which are written (by authority of the curators) the words "Not to circulate," shall not be lent out; but shall be retained in the Library for consultation; unless the person wishing any of them has obtained, by petition, the permission of curators to take them out for a limited time.

7th. The librarians shall not intrust any person with the keys of the Library presses, or suffer any one to take down or put up books into the bookcases.

8th. In the last week of the month of April, every year, notices shall be sent to all the professors and members of the College of Surgeons, who shall then have books in their possession belonging to the Library, desiring them to return to the Library, within the first seven days of the month of May, all the books borrowed beyond the six months preceding the date of the notice, under the penalty of not obtaining any more books, till all these that are marked under their names are returned; and they shall not be entitled to borrow immediately the said books again, if a written order for them has been previously lodged with the under-librarian.

9th. Any book may be called in, if asked for, that may have been at the time six weeks in the possession of a professor, or member of the College of Surgeons; and if the book written for be not returned within eight days after such notice, the holder shall not be allowed to borrow any books until he has complied with the request.

10th. All books sent in by professors from booksellers, on approbation, shall be locked up till the next meeting of curators, when they shall be brought before them; and no book shall be purchased without their order.

Extracted from the Regulations for the Library, ordered by the *Senatus Academicus*, November, 1821.

A. D., jun., *Sec.*

(6.) Theological Library.

There is a separate Theological Library in the University. It was founded by Dr. George Campbell, Professor of Theology, about the end of the seventeenth century. The Rev. Richard Stratton bequeathed to it 700 volumes, and the Rev. Thomas Wilkie 400. Its farther growth has arisen entirely from the contributions of the theological students at matriculation. It had been the practice of the Professor of Theology, under whose care it was placed, to allow to the students a greater or less share in the management. This practice having given rise to frequent disputes and much heart-burning, the whole matter was brought under the review of the Senatus Academicus, who, in April, 1817, appointed the Theological Faculty as curators, by whom all the accounts of the Library were to be annually audited, and its management superintended under certain regulations, of which a printed copy is herewith transmitted.

Its annual income is about 150*l*. The charges of management do not, on an average, amount to 20*l*. The remainder is expended in the purchase and binding of books. The number of volumes is about 5000.

Reported, on the part of the Theological Faculty, by
(Signed) ALEX. BRUNTON.

This library has no part of the Stationers' Hall privilege.

Laws for conducting the Business of the Theological Library in the University of Edinburgh, enacted by the Senatus Academicus, 12th April, 1817.

12 April, 1817.

1. The members of the Theological Faculty shall be curators of the Theological Library, and shall have the right of determining what books shall be purchased for the improvement of the students, of ordering books to be bound when it is necessary, of taking the measures which to them shall seem most expedient to recover books when they are missing; and, in general, of doing everything which they judge for the safety and improvement of the Library and the benefit of those connected with it.

2. They shall keep a minute-book, to be denominated "The Record of the Proceedings of the

Theological Faculty relative to the Theological Library," in which all their proceedings shall be duly engrossed.

3. They shall meet at two o'clock on the first Monday of each month during the Session, and on the first Monday of June, August, and September during the vacation, any two of them being a quorum; and they shall have the power of adjourning said meetings when the business requires it. The Professor of Divinity, or any two members of the Faculty, may call meetings when it is judged necessary.

4. The Professor of Divinity shall appoint two Librarians; it being understood that none but enrolled students shall be qualified to hold the office. The curators shall fix the allowances to be paid to the librarians from the funds; and in the event of making a new arrangement of the books, or a new catalogue, the curators may appoint such other assistants as are found necessary. The librarians shall hold their office during pleasure, and take an oath *de fideli* when they enter on the duties of it.

5. Each student shall, according to the present practice, pay Ten Shillings for the behoof of the Library, previously to his annual enrolment.

6. The Professor of Divinity shall be treasurer *ex officio*, and pay all accounts and demands on the funds of the Library approved of by the curators. The accounts shall be made up annually from the 1st of November to the 1st of November following, one copy of which shall be presented to the Senatus Academicus, and another put into the hands of the senior librarian, that the students may have an opportunity of seeing it. This shall be done annually for the preceding year, on or before the day of meeting after the Christmas recess.

7. The librarians shall enjoy no peculiar privilege in the use of the Library, in consequence of their office, but shall be bound to observe the same rules with the other students.

8. The librarians shall have exclusively the right to open the presses, to give out books, and to receive them when returned; and it is their duty to examine whether injury has been done to any book by writing on the blank leaves, or the margin, or in any other way whatever; and students transgressing in this respect shall be obliged to pay the value of the book injured, or replace it, under the judgment of the curators.

9. No student shall receive any book from the Library, until he has satisfied the librarian that he is enrolled by the Professor.

10. No student, on penalty of forfeiting his right to the Library for the rest of the Session, shall carry a book out of the Library, until his name has been entered for it, and it has been delivered to him by the librarian.

11. No more than two volumes at one time shall be lent to any Student during the session, and four during the vacation. Books in octavo and infra shall be returned in two weeks; those in quarto in three weeks, and those in folio in four weeks. Commentaries, dictionaries, and concordances shall be returned in two weeks, and the numbers of periodical publications, which are not twelve months' old, shall be returned at the next opening of the library, under the penalty of forfeiting, for the use of the Library, two-pence for each night that any volume has been kept beyond the time prescribed.

12. With respect to new publications which have not been in the Library twelve months, those in octavo and infra shall be returned in four days, quartos in a week, and folios in two weeks, or in each of these cases at the first opening of the Library, after the time prescribed has expired, under the same penalty, in case of failure, which is specified in the preceding rule.

13. In the event of accommodation being hereafter provided for reading in the Library, or in any apartment adjacent to it, it shall be competent for the curators to prohibit lending out commentaries, dictionaries, and concordances, and likewise new books and the numbers of periodical works, till they have been a specified number of months in the Library.

14. Any student, returning a book, may have it again, provided it has not been called for, during the time it has been out, by a person entitled, who has lodged his name for it with the librarians.

15. No book shall be lent to any student, residing at a greater distance than three miles from Edinburgh, unless by the special consent of the curators; written evidence of which shall be presented to the librarians.

16. In the event of any book being lost, the student who has borrowed it, shall replace the book, or pay the full value of it; and when unnecessary delay takes place, be subject to the same fine as if the book had been so long in his possession beyond the time prescribed.

17. The Library shall be open three days in the week during the session, on such days and at such hours as the curators shall judge most for the accommodation of the students; and during the vacation, it shall be open one day in the week; the particular day and hours to be fixed under the same authority.

18. In all cases of ordinary fines for books kept beyond the time prescribed, they shall be paid without appeal; but when books are injured, destroyed, or lost, the particular circumstances of the case shall be submitted to the curators, from whose judgment there shall be no appeal.

19. Every student, who, after having contributed the sum above specified to the Library, exercises the right he has acquired by receiving a book from it, shall be bound, *ipso facto*, to submit to, and observe the rules, under the penalties mentioned.

20. Preachers shall, during the pleasure of the Senatus Academicus, have the indulgence of borrowing books from the Library, on contributing annually the sum of ten shillings, and entering their names in a roll to be kept by the Professor of Divinity. But as preachers are not under the authority of the Theological Faculty, they shall, on receiving books, make deposits, in the same manner as is done by the students who receive books out of the general Library. In every other respect they shall be bound by the same rules, and be subject to the same penalties, with the students in Divinity.

21. In the event of two or more applications being made for the same book, the first application shall be preferred.

22. It is strictly provided that students shall take books from the Library for their own behoof only; and that in the event of any student lending the books to persons who have no connexion with the Library, he shall lose the benefit of it for the current year, and be fined in a sum equal to two annual contributions.

23. When a new librarian is to be appointed, his predecessor shall, under the authority of the curators, call in the books, that they may be compared with the catalogue, and the state of the Library accurately ascertained, when the new librarian enters upon his office.

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24. These rules shall not be altered, nor any addition made to them, but by the authority of the Senatus Academicus.

25. These rules shall be printed for the information of all concerned; and, when it is found expedient to print a new catalogue of the Library, they shall be prefixed.

Signed, in name and by appointment of the Senatus Academicus,

Geo. H. Baird, S.S. T. P. *Primarius.*

Petition of a Committee appointed by the Students of Divinity, in the University of Edinburgh, to the Royal Commissioners.

Unto the Right Honourable the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for Visiting the Universities of Scotland,

The Petition of the undersigned, members of a committee appointed by the Students of Divinity attending this University, and by them authorized to take whatever steps they deem advisable for advancing the interests of the Theological Library;

Humbly showeth,

That there is, in this University, a Theological Library, altogether distinct from the general Library. That this Library was founded in the year 1698, by a voluntary collection on the part of the Students of Divinity among themselves; that it has ever since been supported exclusively by their contributions, and is intended solely for their benefit. That your petitioners humbly conceive, that, upon these grounds, the Students of Divinity have a clear right, in justice and equity, to some share in the administration of the Library, and in the application of its funds. That this right, accordingly, has been frequently recognised by different Professors of Divinity, and exercised by the students. Little is known in regard to the history of the Theological Library; but your petitioners have reason to believe, that up to the commencement of the late Dr. Hunter's incumbency, about the year 1780, there were frequently, though not always, curators from among the students, who had some share in the management of the Library. Your petitioners have in their possession a catalogue, published in 1775, intituled, "Catalogue of the Books in the Library belonging to the Students of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh," which, your petitioners have reason to believe, was the exact title also of the former catalogues published, the one in 1757, the other in 1767. To the catalogue of 1775, are prefixed "The Rules of the Library;" the first and fundamental one of which is, "that the general management shall be in a librarian, appointed by the professor, and ten or twelve curators, to be chosen by the students by ballot." During the incumbency of Dr. Hunter, which lasted nearly thirty years, there were no curators appointed; but the accounts of the Library were always submitted, with the requisite vouchers, to the inspection of the students.

On the appointment of Dr. William Ritchie, your petitioners' present venerable professor, to the Chair, one of his first acts was, the re-establishment of the curatorial system. The regulations, which were in consequence drawn up and printed, with Dr. Ritchie's sanction, after being approved of by the professor, and by the students at a general meeting, declare, that "the Library shall be managed by two librarians appointed by the professor, and a committee of eight curators, to be chosen yearly by ballot by the students, with the approbation of the professor, who is *ex officio* president of the meeting." For two years, accordingly, during the years 1811 and 1812, these regulations were in force, and the curators appointed by the students managed the affairs of the Library; but they could never prevail on the professor to exhibit to them a state of the accounts; and when, in consequence of his evasions of their demand, the curators took measures for more exactly ascertaining their rights, the curatorial management was broken up. Two years after, in 1815, the students presented proposals to Dr. Ritchie for the revival of the curatorial system. In the course of the discussions to which this gave rise, Dr. Ritchie repeatedly and most solemnly acknowledged the right of the students to manage the Theological Library, conjunctly with the professor. In a paper, in his handwriting, now lying before your petitioners, and addressed to the Students of Divinity, authorized to meet in the Divinity Hall, on Saturday, 25th March, 1815, we find these words:—"That paper was never announced by me from the Chair, for receiving the approbation of the students, in concurrence with that of the professor; and without being so announced and so approved, how can a deed of legislation for our hall be said to have the sanction of official authority?" And again,—"In the course of next session, I will submit to the students some regulations for the management of the Library, by which, when mutually adopted, we shall be mutually bound to abide." "These regulations," he adds, "I presume not to think of imposing on you, but of submitting to you, for your approbation or disapprobation." And, in another communication to the students, dated 27th December, 1815, the original of which is also in the possession of your petitioners, the professor says,—"When that room" (a room in the new college) "shall be prepared for the reception of the books, then will be the time for making our new arrangements; then curators must and shall be chosen. With their assistance, a constitution for the management of the Library, which is so much needed, shall be made out and recorded; the establishment of curators, as far as depends upon me, shall be rendered permanent; and thus every object, which I believe the students have in view, shall be obtained."

After considerable negotiation, a public meeting of Students of Divinity was held in the hall, the professor in the chair, to appoint a committee for drawing up a constitution for the Theological Library. The professor proposed a list of twenty-one students for this purpose; another list was proposed by a student; and the roll of the hall being called over, the appointment of the list proposed by the professor was carried by a considerable majority. Another public meeting was held in the hall on the 15th of March, 1817, for receiving the report of this committee, the professor being in the chair. But the report was no sooner read, than the professor, disapproving of its proposals, dissolved the meeting amidst clamour and confusion, and would allow no further discussion. The students now prepared to take the matter before the Presbytery of Edinburgh, when the professor announced to them, that he had given over the matter to the Senatus Academicus; and required them, in its name, to submit their claims and documents to that learned body. The students did so; and the Senatus Academicus, on the 12th of April, 1817, framed a code of laws for the management of the Theological Library; in which, among other enactments, they appoint the Theological Faculty perpetual curators thereof. By these regulations, the enactment of which, your petitioners believe, was the first instance in which the Senatus Academicus interfered in the management of the Theological Library, and the validity of which the students have never admitted, the students have been deprived of a right to

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a share in the management of the Library,—a right which your petitioners humbly conceive to be founded on the clearest principles of justice and equity,—a right which their predecessors have often exercised, and the validity of which has been solemnly acknowledged by the present professor. Under the authority of these regulations, enacted by the Senatus Academicus, the Theological Faculty have, since the year 1817, been curators of the Theological Library; and your petitioners now feel themselves called upon to state how the Library has been managed, and how its interests have been attended to, under their curatorship. Your petitioners are extremely sorry to be under the necessity of making any statements which may appear to imply a neglect of duty, in persons for whom they are bound to entertain every respect; but they trust that the Right Honourable Commissioners will admit, that their conduct is justified by the consideration—that there is no alternative between exposing the real state of facts, and submitting to the system becoming perpetual. One of the regulations issued by the Senatus Academicus in 1817, declared that the Professor of Divinity should be treasurer *ex officio*, &c.; "that the accounts shall be made up annually, from the 1st of November to the 1st of November following; one copy of which shall be presented to the Senatus Academicus, and another *put* into the hands of the senior librarian, that the students may have an opportunity of seeing it." Now, this regulation never was complied with, during the nine years that have elapsed since its enactment; and the students knew nothing of how their money had been expended, till about the close of last session, when they publicly demanded that these accounts should be produced. When these accounts were produced and examined, the students discovered still greater reasons of dissatisfaction. The books had been uniformly purchased for the Library at the highest publishing prices, while no discount was ever asked, and scarcely any allowed; and the books themselves were, in many cases, such as can be of very little use to the Theological Student. But a far more important subject of complaint still remains to be mentioned. A great majority of the books purchased for the Library, with the students' money, during these nine years, had never been sent into the Library at all,—had never been even inserted in the catalogue, or in any way whatever authenticated as the property of the Library. The number of books which had not been sent to the Library amounted to about 500, probably 700 or 800 volumes. Upon the discovery of these facts, your petitioners had several communications with the professor about sending these books to the Library, of which the general result has been, that not many more than one-half of them has been transmitted; and, consequently, there are still above 300 volumes, belonging to the Library, which they cannot procure.

Another fact of considerable importance, to which your petitioners beg to refer, regards a Catalogue Raisonnée of the Library, drawn up in 1812; for the compilation of which 40*l.* were paid out of the students' money. This catalogue, Dr. Ritchie, in a public address to the students, dated 24th March, 1815, expressly promised to print in the course of the ensuing summer. Yet it has not been printed up to this day, though such a catalogue must evidently be in the highest degree useful to the students.

In addition to the unsatisfactory application of the funds of the Library, and the detention of so many of the books for so long a period, your petitioners have also to complain of a great accumulation of evils of a miscellaneous kind, highly prejudicial to the interests of the Library, and arising solely from the complete want of any efficient superintendence of its affairs. Your petitioners would particularly refer to the complete loss of a great many books belonging to the Library, and the constant violation of almost all the particular regulations enacted for its management. Upon the whole, your petitioners humbly conceive, that it is scarcely possible that the interests of the Theological Library, and of the Students of Divinity, for whose benefit it was intended, could have been more completely neglected than they have been for the last nine years, under the curatorship of the Theological Faculty. Your petitioners are humbly of opinion, that there would have been no occasion for the present complaint, if the students had been permitted to exercise their right to a share in the management of the Library. In regard to the *expediency* of the exercise of this right on the part of the students, it may be stated, that in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, the sole and uncontrolled management of the Theological Library is in the hands of the students; and that the excellent system of management which prevails in both these places, presents a most striking and painful contrast to the state of matters in the Theological Library of this University.

The most satisfactory evidence of all the facts which have been stated, and of all the allegations which your petitioners have now made, can be produced.

May it therefore please the Right Honourable Commissioners to institute such an investigation into the subject as to their wisdom may seem expedient, with the view of procuring a speedy redress of these grievances, and securing the prevention of them in future, by restoring to the Students of Divinity the exercise of their right to a share in the management of the Theological Library.—*And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.*

(A copy of the above petition (omitting the signatures) was ordered to be transmitted to the Principal and Professor of Divinity of the University of Edinburgh, and the following is the answer returned.)

Proceedings of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, on the Communication of the 29th December, 1826, sent to them by the Royal Commissioners.

Senate House, 16th January, 1827.

The two following communications from the Royal Commissioners were read, in regard to the management of the Theological Library. They were referred to the Theological Faculty, who were directed to report to the Statutory Meeting on Saturday next.

Senate Hall, 27th January, 1827.

27 January, 1827.

The consideration of the petition of the Students of Theology to the Royal Commission was resumed. The Report of the Theological Faculty on the subject was called for, given in, and read as follows:—

Report by the Theological Faculty on the petition, &c. remitted to them by the Senatus Academicus.

The petition which the Students of Theology have presented to the Royal Commissioners, divides itself into two perfectly distinct parts:—

1. It complains that the regulations, enacted by the Senatus in 1817, take from the students that share in the management of the Theological Library, which, in *right*, and in *expediency*, they ought to enjoy;—and,

2. It complains that these regulations have not been fully carried into effect by the Theological Faculty.

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Appendix. Order LXIII.

27 January, 1827.

It is, no doubt, chiefly in regard to the latter point, that the Report of the Faculty is required; but, since the Senatus have remitted to them the petition generally, they beg leave to premise a very few observations on the other.

1. The Faculty are utterly at a loss to understand what *right* can be vested in the Students of Theology, which ought to have prevented the interference of the Senatus in 1817. They are not aware of the existence of any writings whatever, or of any continued practice, by which such a right is established. The plea, that the Library has been purchased with the money of the students, applies, with almost equal force, to the general Library of the University—in the management of which the contributors have never thought of claiming a share. The employment, in the Theological Library, of curators chosen from among the students, appears, so far as the Faculty can trace the practice, to have been introduced by Dr. Hamilton, merely as a relief to himself from labour in his old age. It was discontinued, under his own eye, immediately on his obtaining a colleague able to undertake the whole charge of the Library; and though strong admissions are quoted by the students in their petition, as having been made, in favour of that system, by the present professor, while he was new to the privileges and duties of his office, such admissions could by no means be binding upon the Senatus, when called to legislate, not for the incumbency of an individual, but for all time to come. It seems needless, now, to enter into lengthened explanation of the grounds on which such admissions may have been made, and afterwards withdrawn. Nor is it in the power of the Faculty to do so satisfactorily; for, in framing this Report, they have avoided calling for the assistance of Dr. Ritchie—partly on account of the state of his health, and far more, because they were unwilling, without the hardest necessity, to bring him again, individually, into collision with the petitioners.

As to the *expediency* of the case, the Faculty think it sufficiently obvious, that young men, however respectable and intelligent, cannot, when just entering on the study of theology, be considered as the fittest judges in the choice of the books by which that study is to be aided. But, even had this consideration been less weighty, the question of expediency seems to be solved by the single fact, that either the claiming or the exercising of this alleged right has, now for about half a century, been the occasion of contention, and unseemly strife, between the Students of Theology and their Professor. On this ground alone, the Faculty humbly conceive, the Senatus would have been not only authorized, but bound to take up the case, whenever it was brought before them.

The arrangement made in 1817 was understood to be, at the time, satisfactory to all parties; and, if fully and faithfully executed, seems still to promise permanent usefulness.

II. But the Faculty take blame to themselves for the imperfect manner in which the regulations have been carried into effect. They do not shelter themselves behind the plea, that their minute-book has, every year, been laid upon the table of the Senatus—and bears an annual docquet of approbation. They frankly admit, that, as curators of the Theological Library, their meetings have been less frequent, and their superintendence less strict, than the regulations ought to have been interpreted as requiring. The age and infirmities of their venerable convener may, in some degree, explain the cause of their remissness. The practical evils which have resulted from it, however, are, the Faculty trust, somewhat overrated in the petition; and there are alleviating circumstances in the case, to which they request the notice of the Senatus. The complaints most prominent in the petition, regard, on the one hand, the purchase of the new books at a higher rate than that at which it might be possible to obtain them; and, on the other, the accumulation of these newly-purchased books in the hands of the professor. Both of these practices have arisen out of a principle, which in itself was most laudable. It has been, for a long period, the custom in this department, that one respectable bookseller had a general order to send in, *for inspection*, all new books which seemed likely to suit the Library; under an obligation to receive back again such as the professor did not approve. So long as his health permitted, the present professor did, accordingly, inspect every newly-published book which was added to the Library. It is only in consequence of his growing inability to perform this laborious task, that the accumulation stated in the petition has swelled far beyond his own anticipation, and certainly far beyond the knowledge of his colleagues. Had the extent of the evil been more early made known to them, they would have done their best to redress it. But the first intimation which the Faculty received of its existence, was from the petition to the Royal Commissioners.

As the accounts of the Library have been regularly made up at the close of each year, since the curatorship of the Faculty began, they were at all times ready for inspection—and the printed regulations were in the hands of the students, which informed them of their right to inspect. While the librarians continued to report that the accounts were not demanded, it was thought needless, by a voluntary production of them, to invite a renewal of discussions which had proved so unpleasant to all the parties concerned in them. But the right was no sooner claimed, than the claim was complied with in its fullest extent—and the whole series of the accounts since 1817 was put into the hands of the students immediately.

For an inaccuracy of statement in the petition, on the minor point of *discount*, the Faculty beg leave to refer to the accounts which have annually been laid before the Senatus. They are not without hopes that the same evidence will show, that the books purchased have been, upon the whole, not unsuitable for a Theological Library. No request from the librarians for the purchase of such books as appeared to be the most requisite, has ever been neglected—and very many such suggestions have been made since the curatorship of the Faculty began.

The *printing* of a new Catalogue of the Library, the Faculty considered as premature, when they were yearly in expectation of occupying the apartments allotted for it—because it will be indispensable to make, at that time, a thorough examination—and an entirely new arrangement of the whole. The Faculty believe that this cannot be delayed beyond Autumn next.

Inaccuracies in the list of books borrowed—by which, no doubt, very serious loss may be caused—and minor deviations from rule in other respects, instead of "arising solely from the complete want of any efficient superintendence," may perhaps be owing, in part, to the wretchedly inadequate allowance which the funds can afford to the librarians for their time and labour.

It is obvious, that the Faculty can have no reason for wishing to retain the curatorship of the Library, if any other management be thought more likely to promote its welfare. But they should do themselves injustice, on the other hand, were they not to add, that there rests on their minds no feeling whatever—arising out of the course which the Students of Theology have thought it their duty to take—which can lessen the willingness of the Faculty, most cheerfully to offer any service, which it may be put in their power to render to the interests of the Theological Library.

In name, and by appointment of the Theological Faculty,

Edinburgh College, 26th January, 1827. (Signed) Alex. Brunton.

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Supplement to the Report of the Theological Faculty, on the Remit made to them by the Senatus.

As to the Papers called for by the Royal Commissioners, the Faculty have to report, in regard to Nos. 1 and 2,* that they are not aware of the existence of any such documents as are therein described. A book, called "The Donation Book," appears to have been in the hands of the students in 1815, and to have been by them intrusted to the late Professor Christison, whose repositories have been searched for it in vain.

The only document to which the Faculty have access, in regard to the history of the Library, is the inscription removed from the Old Divinity Hall, of which the following is a copy:—

"Bibliotheca hæc Virum pietate, prudentiâ et literis insignem, D. Geo. Campbell, S.S.T. apud nos, summâ cum laude professorem, grato animo auctorem agnoscit; ejus consiliis auspiciisque inchoata, et singulari curâ instructa. Post hunc plurimum debet Viris Reverendis, V. D. præconibus M^ro. Ricardo Straitton, Londinensi, et M^ro. Thomæ Wilkie, Ecclesiæ in Vico Canonicorum nuper pastori; quorum Ille DCC Codicibus eam augendam curavit, Hic CCCC Volumina testamento legavit—1719."

The Faculty herewith transmit their minute-book, in which are inserted all the accounts of the Library since their curatorship began in 1817.†

In name, and by appointment of the Faculty,
(Signed) Alex. Brunton.

Edinburgh College, 26*th January*, 1827.

The Senatus authorized the Principal to transmit this Report to the Royal Commissioners.

As to the papers required on this subject by the Royal Commissioners, the Senatus resolved in terms of the Report of the Theological Faculty on the subject.

(Signed) Geo. H. Baird, *Principal*

Order LXIII.*—"A Return of all Books entered in the Receipt-books of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, prior to the date of this Order, as borrowed out by the Professors respectively; specifying the Titles of the Books and the number of Volumes of the same, the Year when such borrowing took place, the name of the Borrower, and distinguishing such as may appear in the Receipt-books to have been borrowed by any Professor for the use of other Persons; together with a List of the Books which may have been returned to the Library by the Professors respectively, at the date of the Return thus ordered."

N.B.—The following Tables contain an abstract of the numbers of the books borrowed out and unreturned at the date of the Order, and the number of volumes returned between that date and the date of the respective Returns‡, together with the number of volumes borrowed for literary gentlemen, students, and others, made out in a similar manner.

Edinburgh College Library.

Name of Borrower.	No. of Books out on 17th Oct. 1827.		No. of Vols returned between 17th Oct. 1827, and 23rd Oct. 1828.	No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c	
	Works.	Vols.		Out. on 17 Oct. 1827.	Returned on 23 Oct. 1828.
Profes. Alison, 1824	1	1	..	..	..
1825	1	2	..	..	..
1826	3	3	..	..	..
Total	5	6	Nil.	..	..
Prin. Baird, 1809	1	1	..	..	..
1810	2	2	..	..	..
1818	1	1	..	1	1
1819	2	2	..	..	..
1822	2	2	..	..	..
1823	2	4	..	..	..
1824	3	3	..	..	..
1825	1	3	..	3	..
1826	3	3	1	..	..
1827	21	23	13	7	4
Total	38	44	14	11	5
Profes. Ballingall, 1827—Total	5	5	5	1	Nil.

Name of Borrower.	No. of Books out on 17th Oct. 1827.		No. of Vols returned between 17th Oct. 1827, and 23rd Oct. 1828.	No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c.	
	Works.	Vols.		Out on 17 Oct. 1827.	Returned on 23 Oct. 1828.
Professor Bell, 1823	13	24	17	..	..
1824	8	12	6	..	..
1825	7	7	6	..	..
1826	19	32	1	..	..
1827	8	15	3	..	..
Total	55	90	33	..	..
Professor Blair, 1816	2	2	..	..	..
1818	2	2	..	..	..
1820	5	6	..	..	..
Total	9	10	Nil.	..	..
Profes. Brown, 1824	9	15	..	..	..
1825	12	20	13	..	..
1827	18	32	26	..	..
Total	39	67	39	..	..

* Nos. 1 and 2 refer to the order of the Commission for a "Copy of the Will of Dr. Campbell, formerly Professor of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh, or of the Deed or other Writing by which he left his Library, or part thereof, for the purpose of instituting a Library for the Divinity Hall of said College;" and "A Copy of all other Writings by which, at any time, Books have been left to the said Library."

† A Copy of the Accounts of the Divinity Library, for the last 20 years, was ordered.

‡ The College Returns, containing the titles of the books borrowed, are with the Clerk.

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix. Order LXIII*.

23 October, 1828.

Name of Borrower.	No. of Books out on 17th Oct. 1827.		No. of Vols returned between 17th Oct. 1827, and 23rd Oct. 1828.	No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c.	
	Works.	Vols.		Out on 17 Oct. 1827.	Returned on 23 Oct. 1828.
Profes. Brunton, (Librarian) 1825	..	..	..	1	..
1826	4	4	..	4	2
Total	4	4	Nil.	5	2
Profes. Christison, 1824	1	1	..	..	..
1826	1	1	..	..	..
1827	8	8	8	..	..
Total	10	10	8	1	Nil.
Profes. Coventry, Total—1822	1	2	2	..	..
Profes. Duncan, (Librarian) 1810	..	..	..	2	..
1813	..	..	..	1	..
1816	..	..	..	3	..
1817	..	..	..	2	..
1821	..	..	..	1	..
1823	..	..	..	1	..
1824	..	..	..	1	..
1826	..	..	..	5	..
1827	..	..	..	13	3
Total	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	29	3
Profes. Dunbar, 1821	..	..	..	1	..
1823	1	1	..	..	..
1824	1	1	1	1	1
1825	..	..	..	1	1
1826	3	4	3	..	..
1827	2	5	5	..	..
Total	7	11	9	3	2
Profes. Graham, 1826	1	2	2	..	..
1827	14	24	24	..	..
Total	15	26	26	..	..
Profes. J. Hamilton, 1792	1	1	1	..	..
1827	1	1	1	..	..
Total	2	2	2	..	..
Profes. Sir William Hamilton, 1822	3	6	..	..	..
1824	3	3	1	6	6
1825	32	38	20	..	..
1826	20	29	..	2	..
1827	13	13	5	..	..
Total	71	89	26	8	6
Professor Robert Hamilton, 1826	1	2	..	..	..
1827	1	1	1	..	..
Total	2	3	1	..	..
Profes. Home, 1818	1	1	..	..	..
1820	2	2	..	..	..
1823	1	1	..	..	..
1824	3	3	..	..	..
1827	31	55	3	..	..
Total	38	62	3	..	..
Profes. Jameson, 1812	1	2	..	..	..
1813	1	1	..	..	..
1815	2	2	..	..	..
1816	2	2	..	..	..
1817	3	3	..	..	..
1818	6	7	..	..	..
1819	1	1	..	..	..
1820	2	4	..	..	..
1821	2	2	..	..	..
1823	1	1	..	..	..
1824	8	11	..	..	..
1826	7	8	6	..	..
1827	6	7	6	..	..
Total	42	51	12	..	..

Name of Borrower.	No. of Books out on 17th Oct. 1827.		No. of Vols returned between 17th Oct. 1827, and 23rd Oct. 1828.	No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c.	
	Works.	Vols.		Out on 17 Oct. 1827.	Returned on 23 Oct. 1828.
Profes. Hope, 1825	1	1	1	..	..
1827	14	20	20	..	..
Total	15	21	21	..	..
Profes. Meiklejohn, 1813	1	1	..	..	..
1817	2	2	..	..	..
1818	1	1	..	..	..
1821	1	1	..	..	..
1822	1	6	..	..	..
1823	1	2	..	..	..
1824	2	2	2	..	..
1825	2	3	3	..	..
1827	10	19	19	..	..
Total	21	37	24	..	..
Profes. Monro, 1801	1	1	..	..	..
1808	1	1	..	..	..
1809	2	2	..	..	..
1810	1	1	..	..	..
1820	3	3	..	..	..
1823	2	3	3	..	..
1824	5	7	3	..	..
1825	11	13	8	..	..
1826	12	25	25	..	..
1827	30	36	1	..	..
Total	68	92	40	..	..
Profes. Leslie, 1808	2	3	..	..	..
1809	2	2	..	..	..
1812	1	1	..	..	..
1815	1	1	..	..	..
1816	2	2	..	..	..
1819	1	1	..	..	..
1823	1	1	..	..	..
1824	2	2	1	..	..
1825	3	5	..	..	..
1826	11	12	4	..	..
1827	9	12	9	..	..
Total	35	42	14	..	..
Profes. Napier, 1827—Total	1	1	Nil.	..	..
Profes. Pillans, 1822	9	10	..	..	..
1823	2	2	..	..	..
1824	12	19	3	..	..
1825	3	5	5	..	..
1826	1	1	1	..	..
1827	12	22	19	..	..
Total	39	59	28	..	..
Prof. David Ritchie, 1826	1	1	1	..	..
1827	5	19	19	..	..
Total	6	20	20	..	..
Profes. William Ritchie, 1813	9	12	..	..	..
1814	1	1	..	..	..
1815	2	9	..	..	..
1816	4	5	..	..	..
1821	1	1	..	..	..
1822	1	1	..	..	..
1826	3	4	4	1	1
Total	21	33	4	1	1
Profes. Wallace, 1821	2	4	4	..	..
1823	..	..	..	1	..
1824	7	7	7	..	..
1825	5	19	16	1	..
1826	13	13	9	..	..
1827	25	37	34	..	..
Total	52	80	70	2	..
Profes. Wilson, 1820	1	1	..	..	..
1821	13	14	..	..	..
1826	28	64	..	..	..
1827	14	25	..	..	..
Total	56	104	..	..	..

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23 October, 1828.

Name of Borrower.	No. of Books out on 17th Oct. 1827.		No. of Vols returned between 17th Oct. 1827, and 23rd Oct. 1828.	No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c.	
	Works.	Vols.		Out on 17 Oct. 1827.	Returned on 23 Oct. 1828.
Profes. Russell, 1827—Total	3	5	5	..	..
Dr. Abercrombie, 1822	1	2	..	..	..
1825	6	7	..	..	..
Total	7	9	..	..	..
Dr. John Aitken, 1826—Total	4	6	3	..	..
Dr. Thos. Aitken, 1827—Total	11	12	12	..	..
Dr. Benjamin Bell, 1827—Total	4	5	..	..	..
Dr. Begbie, 1827—Total	2	2	1	..	..
Dr. Cundell, 1827—Total	11	12	12	..	..
Mr. Caird, 1827—Total	7	9	9	..	..
Dr. Campbell, 1827—Total	12	15	15	..	..
Dr. Dumbreck, 1827—Total	7	8	7	..	..
Dr. Fyfe, 1827—Total	4	7	6	..	..
Dr. Farquharson, 1827—Total	6	7	7	..	..
Dr. Gardner, 1827—Total	2	2	2	..	..
Dr. Hardie, 1827—Total	1	1	1	..	..
Dr. Howison, 1827—Total	4	4	4	..	..
Dr. Hunter, 1826—Total	2	4	4	..	..
Dr. Inglis, jun. 1825	1	3	3	..	..
1826	1	1	1	..	..
1827	2	4	4	..	..
Total	4	8	8	..	..
Mr. Johnstone, sen. 1826	1	1	1	..	..
1827	2	2	2	..	..
Total	3	3	3	..	..
Mr. Law, 1824	1	1	1	..	..
1827	5	5	4	..	..
Total	6	6	5	..	..
Mr. Liston, 1823	4	4	..	..	..
1827	13	15	..	..	..
Total	17	19	..	..	..
Mr. Lizars, 1825	1	1	..	..	..
1827	3	4	4	..	..
Total	4	5	4	..	..
Dr. Knox, 1825	1	2	2	..	..
1826	4	4	2	..	..
1827	4	4	4	..	..
Total	9	10	8	..	..
Dr. M'Aulay 1827—Total	6	16	16	..	..
Dr. M'Intosh, 1826	3	5	4	..	..
1827	5	7	2	..	..
Total	8	12	6	..	..
Mr. Messer, 1827—Total	6	7	7	..	..
Dr. Mollison, 1825—Total	6	7	7	..	..
Dr. Murray, 1827—Total	1	1	..	..	..
Dr. Pitcairn, 1826	1	4	4	..	..
1827	5	6	6	..	..
Total	6	10	10	..	..
Dr. Russell, 1827—Total	9	10	10	..	..
Dr. Simson, 1827—Total	2	2	2	..	..
Dr. Spalding, 1827—Total	3	7	..	..	..
Mr. Syme, 1827—Total	5	6	6	..	..
Dr. Sinclair, 1827—Total	5	5	5	..	..
Dr. John Thomson, 1823	4	8	7	..	..
1824	2	2	2	..	..
1825	5	5	5	..	..
1827	17	38	38	..	..
Total	28	53	52	..	..
Mr. Wm. Thomson, 1825	2	7	7	..	..
1826	5	10	10	..	..
1827	9	10	10	..	..
Total	16	27	27	..	..
Mr. Turner, 1823	2	5	..	..	..
1825	2	2	..	..	..
1827	2	2	..	..	..
Total	6	9	..	..	..
Mr. Young, 1826	3	4	..	..	..
1827	2	2	..	..	..
Total	5	6	..	..	..
Mr. Allan Maconochie, Professor of Public Law, 1787	1	1	..	..	..
1805	7	15	..	..	..
1806	9	17	..	..	..
1808	4	4	..	..	..
Total	21	37	..	..	..
Rev. Dr. Moodie, 1793	2	2	..	..	..
1796	1	1	..	..	..
1797	1	1	..	..	..
1805	1	1	..	..	..
1807	2	3	..	..	..
Total	7	8	..	..	..
Rev. Dr. Murray, 1812—Total	2	2	..	..	..
Rev. Dr. Walker, 1782	1	1	..	..	..
1783	1	1	..	..	..
1787	1	2	..	..	..
1789	1	1	..	..	..
1790	4	4	..	..	..
1792	2	5	..	..	..
1795	2	4	..	..	..
1796	1	1	..	..	..
Total	13	19	..	..	..
Dr. Rutherford, 1813—Total	2	8	..	..	..

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Appendix. Order LXIII*.

23 October, 1828.

Name of Borrower.	No. of Books out on 17th Oct. 1827.		No. of Vols. returned between 17th Oct. 1827, and 23rd Oct. 1828.	No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c.	
	Works.	Vols.		Out on 17 Oct. 1827.	Returned on 23 Oct. 1828.
Profes. Christison, 1815—Total	1	1	..	..	..
Principal Robertson, 1766	2	2	..	..	..
1773	1	1	..	..	..
1774	2	2	..	..	..
1775	2	2	..	..	..
1777	2	6	..	..	..
1779	1	1	..	..	..
1780	1	1	..	..	..
1784	1	3	..	..	..
1790	1	1	..	..	..
1791	1	1	..	..	..
1792	1	1	..	..	..
Total	15	21	..	..	..
Dr. R. Ramsay, 1774—Total	1	1	..	..	..
Mr. Erskine, surg. 1809—Total	1	1	..	..	..
Mr. Nisbet, surg. 1796—Total	1	1	..	..	..
Mr. T. Hay, surg. 1797—Total	1	1	..	..	..
Dr. Cullen, 1823	2	2	..	..	..
1826	2	2	..	..	..
To'al	4	4	..	..	..
Rev. Dr. Henry, 1785—Total	2	2	..	..	..
Dr. Stuart, 1786—Total	2	2	..	..	..
Mr. Wm. Ritchie, 1803	1	1	..	..	..
1806	2	5	..	..	..
Total	3	6	..	..	..
Mr. Wm. Smellie, 1791—Total	2	2	..	..	..

Edinburgh College, October 23, 1828.—The preceding table was made up from the receipt books of the Library, in the presence of Mr. Aitken, with as much accuracy as possible.

(Signed) Nicolson Bain, *Under-Librarian.*

26th May, 1829.—Books taken out by Professors previous to 17th October, 1827, and still out at this date.				
	Works.	Vols.	Borrowed for Literary Men.	
			Works.	Vols.
Professor Alison	4	5	..	..
Principal Baird	20	26	6	..
Professor Ballingall	1	1	1	..
Professor Bell	12	21	..	..
Professor Blair	2	2	..	..
Professor Brown	..	..	..	..
Professor Brunton	2	2	2	..
Professor Christison	..	..	..	..
Professor Coventry	..	..	..	..
Professor Duncan	..	..	21	..
Professor Dunbar	1	1	..	..
Professor Graham	..	..	..	..
Professor James Hamilton	..	..	..	..
Professor Sir W. Hamilton	23	31	3	..
Professor Robert Hamilton	..	..	..	..
Professor Home	5	5	..	..
Professor Hope	..	..	..	..
Professor Jameson	21	23	..	..
Professor Meiklejohn	3	3	..	..
Professor Monro	9	10	..	..
Professor Leslie	28	29	..	..
Professor Napier	..	..	..	..
Professor Pillans	18	22	..	..
Professor D. Ritchie	4	4	..	..
Professor W. Ritchie	9	11	..	..
Professor Wallace	5	5	..	..
Professor Wilson	56	104	..	..
Professor Russel	..	..	..	..

26th May, 1829.—Books still standing against Members of the College of Surgeons, of those taken out previous to 17th October, 1827.		
	Works.	Vols.
Mr. Liston	10	10
Mr. Lizars	1	1
Mr. Turner	6	9
Mr. Young	3	3
Mr. Murray	1	1
Dr. M'Intosh	4	6
Dr. Knox	2	2

(Signed) Nicolson Bain,
Under-Librarian.

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Appendix. Order LXIII*.

Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, held on the 21st of November, 1829.

"The following communication from the Royal Commissioners, to the Very Reverend Principal Baird, was read:—

'*Edinburgh*, 22*nd October*, 1829.

'Rev. Sir,—I am directed by the University Commissioners to refer you to the enclosed list of books, taken out from the Library of the University of Edinburgh by Professors, previously to 17th October, 1827, and not returned as on 26th May last; and to express the Commissioners' surprise that adequate measures should not have been adopted for recalling and securing to the Library the books to which reference has thus been made, in pursuance of the communication made to you on the 10th of November, 1828. I am at the same time directed to request, that you will cause a Return to be made to me, not later than the 8th December next, showing the number of *said* books which shall not have been returned to the Library before the 1st day of said month. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) 'James Aitken, *Sec.*'

"The Senatus Academicus beg leave, in reply, respectfully to represent, that the Senatus Academicus lost no time, after the first communication, of date 10th November, 1828, in directing their Librarians to write urgent circular letters to every individual, or their representatives, having any of the books alluded to; and that they have every reason to be satisfied with the diligence with which their librarians executed their directions. In consequence of these circulars, and the other means employed for the purpose, the number of volumes was considerably reduced; and since the receipt of the communication of date 22nd October, 1829, still more pressing circulars have been sent with further effect.

"The Senatus Academicus regret that they do not feel themselves in possession of any more adequate means of recalling and securing to the Library the aforesaid books, than those already employed.

"Annexed is a statement of the effect of these repeated requisitions for the outstanding books."

(Signed) "Andrew Duncan, *Sec.*"

When the first statement of books borrowed by Professors, previous to 17th October, 1827, and out-standing on 23rd October, 1828, was made out, there stood against them in all . . . 660 Works, or 976 Vols.

Between 23rd October, 1828, and 26th May, 1829, the date of next return, there were recovered . . . . . 437 Works, or 671 Vols.

Making the number outstanding . . . . . 223 Works, or 305 Vols.

And by this date, 1st December, 1829, the Professors had made a further return of . . . . . 97 Works, or 143 Vols.

Which reduced the number to . . . . . 129 Works, or 158 Vols.

16 Works, or 28 Volumes, have been recovered from Lord Meadowbank, which stood against the name of his father, the late Mr. Allan Maconochie.

1 Volume, which stood against Dr. Cullen.
2 do. do. Dr. Murray.
4 do. do. Dr. Rutherford.

The Members of the Royal College of Surgeons have all complied, with exception of Mr. Turner, who is unwell.

Books still standing against Professors, borrowed previous to 17th October, 1827.

	No. of Books out on 17th Oct., 1827, and not returned on 1st Dec., 1829.		No. of Books borrowed for Literary Men, not returned on 1st Dec., 1829.		Total Number of Books not returned on 1st December, 1829.	
	Works.	Vols.	Works.	Vols.	Works.	Vols.
Principal Baird	10	13	3	5	13	18
Professor Bell	3	3	..	..	3	3
Professor Duncan	..	..	7	7	7	7
Sir William Hamilton	17	22	1	3	18	25
Professor Home	4	4	..	..	4	4
Professor Jameson	20	22	1	1	21	23
Professor Leslie	12	13	..	..	12	13
Professor Monro	3	3	..	..	3	3
Professor Meiklejohn	3	3	..	..	3	3
Professor Pillans	13	17	..	..	13	17
Professor D. Ritchie	..	..	4	4	4	4
Professor W. Ritchie	3	4	..	..	3	4
Professor Wallace	1	1	2	2	3	3
Professor Wilson	22	31	..	..	22	31
	111	136	18	22	129	158
Mr. Turner, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons	6	9	..	..	6	9

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Books standing against the Names of Deceased Professors, and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.

	Books recovered.		Total outstanding.	
	Works.	Vols.	Works.	Vols.
Mr. Allan Maconochie,	16	28	5	9
Reverend Dr. Moodie,	..	..	7	8
Reverend Dr. Murray,	2	2	..	..
Reverend D. Walker,	..	..	14	19
Professor Rutherford,	1	6	1	2
Professor Christison,	..	..	1	1
Principal Robertson,	..	..	15	21
D. R. Ramsay,	..	..	1	1
Mr. Erskine, Surgeon,	..	..	1	1
Mr. Nisbet, do.	..	..	1	1
Mr. Thomas Hay, do.	..	..	1	1
Mr. John Bell, do.	..	..	10	11*
Dr. Cullen, do.	1	1	3	3
Reverend Dr. Henry,	..	..	2	2
Charles Stuart, M. D.	..	..	2	2
Mr. William Ritchie, High School,	..	..	3	6
Mr. William Smellie, Printer,	..	..	2	2
	20	37	69	90

* Mr. Bell's list was omitted, by mistake, to be inserted in the former return.

Edinburgh College, 5th December, 1829.—The preceding Tables were made up from the Receipt-books of the Library, with as much accuracy as possible.

(Signed) Nicolson Bain, *Under Librarian.*

Order LXIII**.—A Return of the number of Students who have availed themselves of the use of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, during Session 1826-27, with the number of Volumes taken out by each during that period. Ordered 9th and 27th October, 1827.

Edinburgh.—Before the facilities afforded for the transaction of Library business by the accommodation already obtained in the new apartments, it was not possible to make a satisfactory answer to the order. The librarians have now the satisfaction of forwarding a return of the number of students using the Library during the session 1827-28, and of the average number of volumes borrowed by each.

(Signed) Andrew Duncan. Alex. Brunton.

Return.—It appears, that during the winter session 1827-28, 1050 of the matriculated students (*there were* 1880 *matriculated students entitled to use the Library*) availed themselves of the use of the Library, and that 33,039 volumes had been receipted against them. The average number of volumes is, therefore, a little more than 31 to each student during the winter session.

Abstract of the Returns to the foregoing Order from all the Universities of Scotland:—

	No. of Students.	No. of Volumes.	Average No. of Volumes to each Student.
Edinburgh	1,050	33,039	$31\frac{4\,8\,9}{1\,0\,5\,0}$
Glasgow	458	4,612	$10\frac{3\,9\,2}{4\,5\,8}$
St. Andrew's	173	5,368	$31\frac{5}{1\,7\,3}$
King's College	119	674	$5\frac{7\,9}{1\,1\,9}$
Marischal College	14	69	$4\frac{1\,3}{1\,4}$

College, 11th January, 1830.

Sir,—In consequence of your request, I beg leave to state, that from 1st November, 1828, to 21st July, inclusive, there were 15,466 demands for books to be taken out of the Library, and perhaps two volumes might on an average be given out upon each demand. The number of demands for books for consultation, during the same period, amounted to 5311;—so that the number of students using the Library has increased since Session 1827. The consulters, in particular, have greatly increased: for instance, during 21 days of December, 1828, 652 demands were received for books for consultation in the Library—and during the same number of days in December, 1829, 937 demands were made upon us. The highest number of demands made in one day this Session was 65 (18th December, 1829).

I may also state, that the students, while in the consultation-room, are orderly, and do not disturb each other by conversation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) Nicolson Bain,

Sub-Librarian.

To James Aitken, Esq.

Order LXIII***.—Return of the total number of Books at present missing from the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, distinguishing the number missing as at the 1st of January, 1826. Ordered, 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Edinburgh.—It would not be possible to make a return "of the total number of books at present missing from the Library," without an entire and peremptory recall of all books at present borrowed,

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Appendix. Order LXIII***.

15 October, 1828.

and a strict collation of the whole with the catalogue. This measure, so far as it is practicable, must be resorted to in autumn next, when the books are to be placed in the great room, and under the new arrangement. To attempt it just now, also, would evidently be attended with very great practical inconvenience; and, after all, would not afford a perfectly correct answer to the demand; for the experience acquired in removing the books has shown the old catalogues to have been very inaccurately made up. The thing, indeed, could not well be otherwise, for, at a remote period, it was the practice, that individual professors ordered, to their own houses, books which they bought for the Library, before such books were entered in the catalogue.

In order to comply, as far as is at present practicable, with the order of the Royal Commission, the librarians herewith transmit—

No. 1. List of books standing against professors and surgeons deceased, which it has not been found possible to recover from their families.

No. 2. List of books charged, of an old date, against present professors and surgeons, where either the claim is disputed, or has not been settled.

(N. B.—The numbers in these two lists are comprehended in the Tables contained in the first four pages.)

No. 3. List of books lost or carried away by students during the last fifteen years, for which deposits have been left, and which the curators have ordered to be purchased as opportunities may offer for procuring them.

(N. B.—Number of volumes contained in this list is thirty-seven.)

15*th October*, 1828. (Signed) ANDREW DUNCAN. ALEX. BRUNTON.

Abstract of the Return to the foregoing Order from all the Universities of Scotland:—

	Vols. missing.		Vols. missing.
Edinburgh	..	Aberdeen { King's College	350
Glasgow	311	Aberdeen { Marischal College	132
St. Andrew's	1,342		

ORDER LXIV.—Are any meetings of Graduates held at the University of Edinburgh, and on what occasions, and for what purposes; or do any of the University meetings include the Graduates, and what are their privileges?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

There are not any meetings of graduates held at this University, nor do any of the University meetings include the graduates.

To the Royal Commissioners appointed to visit the Universities of Scotland, the Petition of Graduates of Edinburgh College, Session 1827.

1827.

We, the undersigned Graduates of the Session 1827, being aware that your Lordships, and the Gentlemen composing the Commission, have been sitting for a considerable time, to receive reports concerning the Government of the University of Edinburgh, embrace this opportunity of laying before you certain grievances for your consideration, and (as we humbly trust) for redress.

I. When the government of a literary and scientific institution is left to individuals who, being almost exclusively engaged in commercial pursuits, cannot, from that circumstance alone (however free from party spirit) be supposed efficient for the task, we humbly conceive that its direction will frequently swerve from right and justice, and even if it should not, such a fortunate result must be attributed solely to chance.

Professors of the University of Edinburgh have always been chosen by the Lord Provost and town-council, and the manner in which the election is conducted, is to the exclusion of an open competition, and although it is far from our wish to make any reflections on any one of the individuals composing the present body of professors, we still deprecate the mode of election.

II. We would next respectfully call your attention to certain usages preventing our free access to the works in the college library,—a collection which it may be presumed was principally intended for the benefit of students. Such benefit, however, is completely counteracted by the following causes:—

1st, Professors, Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, and students, are allowed to retain books in their possession an indefinite period, sometimes extending to many months.

2ndly, Professors, and members of the Royal College of Surgeons claim a right of obtaining an unlimited number of books—the exercise of which right, by so many individuals, often places the books in general requisition beyond our reach.

3rdly, From the short time allowed daily for the delivery of books, and the small number of librarians employed, students are necessarily obliged to wait a great length of time, before ascertaining if they can procure *any* book, and often to return unattended to and unsupplied.

4thly, Certain books which, on account of their value, are not allowed to circulate amongst students, are notwithstanding accessible to professors and members of the Royal College of Surgeons; thus students are often prevented from enjoying even the limited privilege of consulting such works *within* the Library.

5thly, The provisions made to enable us to consult such works, are mean, miserable, and ill-calculated for the purpose intended. With scarce any accommodation for reading, and subjected to constant interruption, the ends of study are thus totally frustrated.

III. We would respectfully submit, that the Museum of Natural History being the property of the University, it appears unjust that the students (excepting those attending the lectures on the subject) should not have access to it, without paying for the ticket of admission.

The above remark, we think, applies also to the Anatomical Museum, which, if not the property of the University, is in a great measure maintained at its expense.

IV. We feel as a grievance the non-existence of any law or regulation by which a professor can be prevented continuing in office, when by age or other infirmity, mental or corporeal, he shall no longer be able to discharge the duty of his chair in a manner incumbent on him as a teacher, and essential to the welfare of the student.

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1827.

V. We would further represent, that we suffer material inconvenience from the practice at present pursued by the professors, of lecturing twice a-day, towards the conclusion of the session. We feel convinced, that without detracting from the absolute instruction contained in the courses at present delivered in the University, that they might be delivered in a six months' session, without requiring our attendance on each more than once in the twenty-four hours. In addition, we would state, that students attending the University for the first time, not being aware of the existing practice, generally enter to the lectures of one or more of the private teachers, whose instructions they are obliged subsequently to forego, in consequence of the hour at which they lecture, being occupied by the second lecture of some one of the professors in the University.

VI. The loss of time which happens, and necessarily the great expense, incurred by candidate graduates being detained in Edinburgh, one, two, or three months after having undergone the examination, which *de facto* qualifies them for obtaining the medical degree, is felt as a heavy grievance. Some pass more than three months previous to the final day of graduation, and yet are compelled to remain here ostensibly for two additional examinations, which are, it must be admitted, merely *pro formâ*—an instance of rejection at either of them being so rare, that the list of graduates is actually printed previous to their taking place. As the benefit of the town appears to be the only object gained by such detention, the undersigned respectfully submit, that this frivolous waste of time ought to be dispensed with, and that in future the graduates should be allowed to proceed whither they please, as soon as possible after they have satisfied the Medical Faculty of their being deserving of the diploma.

VII. We beg still further to state, that whereas one or two of the medical classes are regularly examined by their respective professors—a practice, the utility of which experience has fully demonstrated—we have to regret that this practice is not more generally adopted; and that whilst one professor examines his class personally and gratuitously, we feel it a grievance that some only employ a deputy, and others exact a fee.

VIII. *and lastly.* We beg leave to represent, that formerly the Saturday was considered a day on which the students were exempted from attendance on the University;—that those whose health required relaxation, or who had friends in the neighbourhood, were thus enabled to make excursions into the country, without infringing upon their course of study; and that others were hereby afforded an opportunity of bringing up any arrears in their notes or reading:—We, therefore, have felt as a grievance the practice lately adopted by the professors, of continuing their prelections EVERY *lawful day.* We wish respectfully to represent that this deprivation of our only holiday is not only adverse to our health and comforts, but that it forces us too frequently to appropriate, either to recreation or study, that day which we feel should be devoted to far different purposes.

In conclusion, we may state, that we have been induced to submit the above memorial to the Commissioners' consideration, from having personally felt the grievances therein complained of. In so doing, however, we have not presumed to suggest any remedy; and being now personally uninterested in the present or future management of the University, we have been actuated only by a wish for the advantage of our successors.

(*Signed by* 79 *Graduates*).

ORDER LXV.—Is a Representative annually returned from the University of Edinburgh to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and of whom is the Meeting, in which such Representative is chosen, composed?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The Senatus Academicus returns annually a representative to the Assembly—their own members alone composing the meeting at which such representative is chosen.

For a long period the representative of the University was chosen by the Patrons exclusively. On a remonstrance of the college, the principal and professors were admitted to the meeting of the town-council on the day of the election, and had a vote. In 1723 the Senatus Academicus claimed the exclusive right of election for themselves; and on the case being argued for the Patrons, and also for the Senatus Academicus, before the General Assembly, it was decided, that no commission to a representative of the University should thereafter be received from the town-council. Act 6th April, 1723.

ORDER LXVI.—Are there any Complaints, Applications, or Petitions now before the Principal and Professors, or other Authority of the University of Edinburgh, from the Students, or any of them, praying for the Alteration of any Academical Rules and Regulations, or complaining of any alleged Grievances at the said College? And if so, transmit Copies of the same, and state the Procedure thereon.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

There are no complaints, applications or petitions now before the principal and professors, or other authority of the said University, from the students, or any of them, praying for the alteration of any academical rules or regulations, or complaining of any alleged grievances at the said college.

Unto the Right Honourable his Majesty's Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, presently holding their visitation of the University and College of Edinburgh.

The Petition of the Students attending the said University, subscribers hereof, for themselves and others;

Humbly Sheweth—

The petitioners trust they will be forgiven for taking the liberty of entreating the attention of your Lordships to certain matters connected with the welfare of the University of Edinburgh, which, so far

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as they can learn, have not been fully brought into view from any other quarter, but in which the petitioners and, as they humbly apprehend, the community at large, have an interest.

I. It is matter of regret to the petitioners,—and they know that it has been considered by the parents and guardians of young men attending the University of Edinburgh, that no adequate accommodation is provided to enable them to attend Divine Service. A very large proportion of the students who resort to this University, are strangers in Edinburgh, and therefore have no seats in the churches of the city. The petitioners do not presume to make any remarks upon the importance of such accommodation to persons at their time of life. They are satisfied that it is sufficient to suggest the deficiency, in order to secure to it the most serious consideration upon the part of your Lordships.

It is true, there is allotted to the petitioners a portion of a gallery in the chapel or church, denominated Lady Yester's. It might be sufficient to say, that the space so set apart is utterly inadequate, in point of extent, to accommodate the numerous students who come from a distance. It must further be added, however, that, as matters have hitherto been conducted, it is unsuitable in other respects, because no care is taken to preserve any sort of police in relation to it. The place is open to intrusion by all and sundry, whether students or not; and, as it is not held to be the duty of any person in authority to give attendance, it almost necessarily happens, in a mixed assemblage of young persons, that irregularities occur, unsuitable to the place and service for which they go thither.

The petitioners very humbly solicit the interference of your Lordships in this matter, either by representation to the Patrons, or in such other form as you may think fit, for the purpose of securing to the various students of theology, medicine, law, and general literature, who resort from a distance to the University, larger and better regulated accommodation for attendance on Divine Service. This may be accomplished, by erecting a chapel for the students in the University, as has been done elsewhere; or by setting apart for them larger accommodation in the High Church, or some other church of the city; or perhaps by setting apart a certain number of seats in the different churches of the city. But the form of accomplishing the object is very humbly left to the better judgment of your Lordships.

II. It is known that the College or University of Edinburgh was founded by King James VI., who, in pursuance of that object, granted, in 1582, a charter to the magistrates of Edinburgh, conveying certain lands, the property of the Crown, called "Kirk-of-Field." This charter was ratified by an Act of Parliament in 1621; and a further grant of land was made to the magistrates of Edinburgh, all for behoof of the College or University.

In consequence of these grants, and with a view, no doubt, to the welfare of those attending the University, the petitioners have been informed that the Patrons did, in ancient times, set apart, or allow to remain unoccupied, a considerable portion of ground, in behalf of the students, for exercise and recreation. This they did, not only with regard to the ground around the college, but also by setting apart for the use of the students a portion of the lands of Bruntsfield. Mention of this will be found in the Records of the Town Council, Vol. IX., p. 140.

Edinburgh has now become a great city, and as the sessions of the University do not consist of short terms, but of one long-continued session annually, and in certain departments the students find it beneficial to continue their attendance nearly ten months, it is evidently of the utmost importance to the preservation of the health of persons at their time of life, that they should not only be permitted, but even invited, by suitable accommodation, to take active exercise, in the open air, at convenient hours.

It is hoped that your Lordships will have the condescension to inquire into the rights of those attending the University (if they any have), in relation to the matter now suggested; and, at all events, that you will make such report, or adopt such measures, as may procure the means of suitable exercise and recreation to the students.

III. Many of the petitioners have at great expense and inconvenience, and some of them not without hazard, come from distant parts of the world to attend the University of Edinburgh. They have been led to do so, in consequence of the high reputation to which this University has attained. The petitioners have a deep interest in the preservation of that reputation. It forms to each of them, in his native place, and in all quarters of the globe to which he may find it necessary to proceed in quest of fortune, a recommendation to trust and employment, that he has had the distinguished advantage of obtaining a learned education at this celebrated University. Any diminution of its reputation, therefore, would prove to the petitioners a private and personal misfortune, tending in so far to diminish his claim to respectability and public confidence. Hence the petitioners may be forgiven for regarding, with extreme apprehension, any proceedings calculated to introduce an apparent change in the form in which the University has been governed since it rose into its extensive celebrity—that is, during the last hundred years.

The charter and statute formerly mentioned contain the following description of the members of the University, for whose behoof grants were made:—"Likeas his Majesty, of his princely and royal "favour, and for good service done to him by the saids provost, baillies, and community of the said "burgh of Edinburgh, and for their farther encouragement in repairing and re-edifying of the said "college, in all time to come to be called King James's College, and as with the advice of the said "estates, has of new given, granted, and disponed to them and their successors, in favours of the said "burgh of Edinburgh, patrons of the said college, and of the rector, regents, bursars, and students "within the same, all liberties, freedoms, immunities, and privileges appertaining to ane free college, "and that in as ample form, and as large manner as any college has or bruiks, within this his Majesty's "realm; and gif neid beis, ordains ane new charter to be expede under his Highness's great seal, for "erecting of said college, with all liberties, privileges, and immunities, quilk any college within this "realm bruiks, joises, or to the same is known to appertain."

The petitioners have been assured, that during the last hundred years at least, all the duties which might naturally be supposed to belong to an officer bearing the appellation of Rector, have been performed by an officer bearing the name of Principal. This last appellation is not employed in the charter, but has come into use, and forms a substitute for the appellation of Rector—certain it is, that from time immemorial, no other person has come forward in the University into public view, to bestow the honours of graduation, or to act in meetings of the regents or professors. What may appear upon the subject in the books of the Patrons, the petitioners do not know, and it does not seem

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of importance to inquire; because the petitioners are only interested in what has been ostensibly and effectually done.

But the petitioners have been informed, that during a late vacation,—that is to say, in autumn, 1825,—the magistrates of Edinburgh were pleased to enter the gates of the College, and there to perform some sort of pageant or ceremonial, by which it is alleged that they endeavoured to install their then Provost, William Trotter, Esquire, as Rector of the University.

Of this proceeding no previous notification had been given, and being performed in time of vacation, the students were not in attendance. The petitioners are unwilling to say anything apparently disrespectful to the Patrons; but they must take the liberty to say, that it was a proceeding apparently uncalled for, and not consistent with their respectability, that a measure ostensibly tending to introduce a new domination into the University, should be made at a time when the essential members, for whom the University was created and subsists, viz., the students, were necessarily absent, and scattered over the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. To the petitioners it does, with great deference, appear, that the novelty, thus attempted to be introduced, is attended with much hazard to the reputation of the University. It cannot, with safety to that reputation, be rumoured abroad, that a man, not professionally learned, is to be placed at the head of the very learned body which constitutes the Senatus Academicus, or ruling Board of the University, and, for aught the petitioners know, to control that Board. The petitioners submit, that it is not in the power of the Patrons to control the charter which constituted the University: they are merely trustees for the benefit of the students, and when they have elected a Principal, they have appointed the only rector whom it is competent for them to place over the University. If they are entitled to do more, they may send members of their own body to alter or control a system of education; of which, it is not disrespectful to say, that they cannot be expected to be competent judges, and which has been attended with such beneficial results.

At all events, if a rector, as an honorary officer, is to be elected, it is submitted that, as in other Universities, the right of election ought to be considered as vested in the members of the University at large, including the petitioners. The Patrons may be entitled to fix upon the official persons who are to receive salaries, and to act as daily teachers; but they have no title, as mere Patrons, to elect an honorary officer to hold rank, and nothing but rank, in a seat of learning. Such an officer ought evidently to be chosen by the members of the University. In that case the members would endeavour to do themselves honour by the nomination of a person, eminent as a man of letters, as a statesman, or as holding an eminent permanent station in the empire.

The petitioners very humbly trust, that your Lordships will endeavour to protect the University of Edinburgh against any rash or inconsiderate change in its ostensible officers, or in the administration of its affairs; and at all events, if a change of practice by the nomination of honorary office-bearers is to be adopted, that it will be of such a nature as to enable the petitioners to protect themselves and the University, against any apparent diminution of its dignity and illustrious reputation.

May it therefore please your Lordships to take the premises into consideration, and to adopt such measures as may appear requisite, for the relief and protection of the petitioners; and your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

(*Signed by seventy-three Students of Medicine, and three Students of Law.*)

See also the Petition of Graduates of the University, pp. 203, 204.

Petition of the Medical Students of the University of Edinburgh, on the Subject of Dissection.

To the Right Honourable, Honourable, and Reverend his Majesty's Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland.

The Humble Petition of the Medical Students of the University of Edinburgh;

Humbly Sheweth—

That, according to the established course of education in the medical schools throughout the United Kingdom, a thorough knowledge of anatomy is required. That this knowledge can only be obtained through dissection; and, consequently, it is of the highest importance to the welfare and the proper culture of medical science, that an ample supply of subjects for this purpose should be obtained. From the want of some legislative regulation, and from a variety of other causes, the scarcity of subjects has of late years been so great, as much to impede the progress of the students of medicine in the British schools, so much so that the exorbitant price demanded for them amounts nearly to a prohibition to the study of this essential branch of medical education, and has led to the practice of exhumation, to which so many evils, detrimental both to the feelings and morals of the community, have been ascribed. In consequence of these difficulties, students have, for a considerable length of time past, resorted to Paris and other foreign Universities to complete their anatomical studies, to the detriment of the British schools.

May it therefore please you to take the case of the petitioners into consideration, and to grant such remedies for the evils above mentioned, as to your wisdom may seem meet,—and your petitioners shall ever pray.

(*Signed by* 246 *Medical Students.*)

Note.—This petition received 7th April, 1828.

On the Table of the Commission, but not printed.

(1.) Representation from Dr. Monro, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, on the Difficulty of procuring Dead Bodies for Dissection.

(2.) Representation by the Private Lecturers in the various Branches of Medicine in Edinburgh, in relation to the Difficulty of obtaining Dead Bodies for Dissection.

(3.) Minutes of Private Evidence, taken before the Commission, on the Difficulty of obtaining Subjects for Dissection.

Gentlemen examined—Drs. Hope, Monro, Alison, Thomson, Christison, Cullen, Knox, Aitken; Professor Russel; Messrs. Lizars and Syms, Surgeons: all of Edinburgh; Dr. Jeffray and Professor Burns, of Glasgow.

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ORDER LXVII.—Are the Principal, Professors, Masters, and others bearing office in the University of Edinburgh, before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions, required to acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the Confession of Faith, and Formula of the Church of Scotland, as approved and fixed by Act of Parliament, and to swear and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty? and on what occasion, and before whom, is such acknowledgment and subscription made, and such oath taken?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

By an Act of Parliament, 1707, entitled "Act for securing the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Church Government," and by the Act 14th of the General Assembly, 1711, it is required, that all masters in colleges and universities, on being admitted to their offices, or on their being allowed to continue in their offices, shall subscribe the Confession of Faith and the Oath of Allegiance; and that this subscription shall take place before the Presbytery in whose bounds the University is situate. But it has not been the uniform practice for professors, appointed by either the Crown or the Patrons, to produce at their admission a certificate of having complied with this qualification.

ORDER LXVIII.—Is there any common table kept in the College of Edinburgh for any Professors, Fellows, Bursars, Poor Scholars, or Students? if so, from what fund is the expense thereof paid, and by whom is such expense regulated and allowed; and are any of the Professors required to preside at the same, and is such duty performed?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

There is no common table kept in the college for any professors, fellows, bursars, poor scholars, or students.

ORDER LXIX.—Are any private buildings erected, and on what authority or title, within the precincts, belonging to the College of Edinburgh?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

There are no private buildings erected within the precincts of the college.

The Speculative Society had been allowed by patrons to build a hall for their meetings within the precincts of the old college, at their own expense; and an apartment in lieu of this has been allotted to, and is occupied by them, in the new buildings.

Return by the Town Council.

There are no private buildings erected within the precincts of the said college.

ORDER LXX.—Is it the practice in the University of Edinburgh to appoint, during the lifetime of a Professor, an Assistant and Successor to such Professor? How many such appointments have occurred during the last 100 years? And in these cases specify the names of the Incumbents, and of the persons appointed Assistants and Successors, and of the Parties or Body by whom such appointments have been made; and state what allowance and salaries have been given to such Assistants and Successors.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

It has not been the practice in this University, under the designation of assistants and successors.

But the following cases of the appointment of Joint Professors, with the benefit of survivancy to either, have taken place.

20th Dec. 1765.	William Wallace, Joint Professor of Scots Law with Mr. Erskine.
24th Dec. 1772.	Mr. A. Dalzell, Joint Professor of Greek with Mr. Hunter.
28th June 1775.	Dugald Stewart, Joint Professor of Mathematics with Mr. M. Stewart. John Hill, Joint Professor of Humanity with Mr. George Stewart.
9th Dec. 1779.	Dr. Andrew Hunter, Joint Professor of Divinity with Dr. R. Hamilton.
25th Mar. 1780.	Ar. Tyler, Joint Professor of Civil History with John Pringle.
21st Aug. 1784.	William Greenfield, Joint Professor of Rhetoric with Dr. Hugh Blair.
21st May 1785.	John Playfair, Joint Professor of Mathematics with Adam Ferguson.
1st Dec. 1786.	James Finlayson, Joint Professor of Logic with Mr. John Bruce.
8th Jan. 1790.	Dr. James Gregory, Joint Professor of the Practice of Medicine with Dr. Cullen.
24th Nov. 1792.	Dr. George Baird, Joint Professor of Hebrew with Dr. James Robertson. John Wilde, Joint Professor of Civil Law with Mr. Robert Dick.
11th Sept. 1793.	Mr. William Moodie, Joint Professor of Hebrew with Dr. James Robertson, in place of Dr. Baird, elected Principal.
14th Nov. 1795.	Dr. Thomas C. Hope, Joint Professor of Chemistry with Dr. Black.
15th Dec. 1798.	Dr. Monro, Junior, Joint Professor of Anatomy with Dr. Monro, Senior.
12th Mar. 1800.	Mr. A. Irving, Joint Professor of Civil Law with Mr. John Wilde.
12th April 1800.	Dr. James Hamilton, Junior, was appointed Joint Professor of Midwifery with his father, Dr. Alexander Hamilton.
30th Mar. 1805.	Mr. John Leslie, Joint Professor of Mathematics with Dr. Adam Ferguson.

8th Nov. 1805.	Mr. George Dunbar, Joint Professor of Greek with Mr. Dalzell.
12th May 1810.	Dr. Thomas Brown, Joint Professor of Moral Philosophy with Mr. Dugald Stewart.
5th Nov. 1819.	Dr. Duncan, Junior, Joint Professor of the Theory of Medicine with Dr. Duncan, Senior.
14th April 1821.	Sir William Hamilton, Joint Professor of Civil History with Fraser Tytler.
20th Dec. 1821.	Dr. Alison, Joint Professor of the Theory of Medicine with Dr. Duncan, Senior, Dr. Duncan, Junior, being elected to the Chair of Materia Medica.

Note.—*Civil Law.*—The Professor of Civil Law can only state what occurred in his own case. On its becoming apparent, from the indisposition of Mr. Wilde, that there was no hope of his being able to discharge the duties of his professorship, the Faculty of Advocates, which enjoys in effect the right of presenting to the class, applied to the Town Council, when it was agreed that another person should be joined with Mr. Wilde in his office. A commission was accordingly made out by the magistrates to him and Mr. Irving as *Joint Professors*. It is dated in March, 1800. Mr. Wilde retains the regular salary of 100*l.*; but it was agreed upon by the magistrates and the Faculty of Advocates, that Mr. Irving should have a salary to the same amount, of the which the Faculty pays 70*l.* and the City 30*l.* annually.

Mr. Tytler and Sir William Hamilton are Joint Professors of Civil History, by election of the Faculty of Advocates. The salary of the Class, which is 100*l.* per annum, and the fees are both possessed by Sir William Hamilton, and no emolument whatever is retained by Mr. Tytler.

Dr. Duncan, Senior, and Dr. Alison now hold a joint commission appointing them Professors of the Institutions of Medicine, *ad vitam aut culpam*, and upon the death of either of them, the survivor becomes sole Professor of the Institutions.

On the Table of the Commission, but not printed.

(1.)—Act of Council, allowing Mr. Cleghorn to take charge of Dr. Pringle's Class during the Session. 27th March, 1745.

(2.)—Act of Council, regarding Dr. Home and Mr. Fergusson teaching Institutes of Medicine and Experimental Philosophy. 27th October, 1773.

(3.)—Act of Council, regarding the request of Professor Fergusson to appoint substitutes during his absence. 16th February, 1774.

(4.)—Act of Council, regarding the appointing of Teachers for the Moral Philosophy and Practice of Medicine Classes, in absence of the Professors. 26th October, 1774.

(5.)—Act of Council, appointing Mr. Dugald Stewart to teach Professor Fergusson's Class during his absence. 4th November, 1778.

(6.)—Act of Council, prohibiting any person from lecturing and teaching in the College, without permission from the Magistrates and Council. 6th November, 1779.

(7.)—Act of Council, obliging the Professors to give punctual attendance in teaching their Classes. 5th April, 1780.

(8.)—Act of Council, regarding Professor Home's Class being taught by Dr. J. Home. 29th March, 1797.

(9.)—Act of Council, regarding appointing an Assistant to Professor Alexander Hamilton, Professor of Midwifery. 5th December, 1798.

(10.)—Act of Council, regarding the appointment of an Assistant to Professor Robinson. 2nd November, 1803.

(11.)—Act of Council, regarding the arrangements in consequence of Professor Playfair going on the Continent. 5th July, 1816.

(12.)—Act of Council, regarding an Assistant to Professor Gregory. 4th November, 1818.

(13.)—Act of Council, regarding Professor Hamilton appointing his own Assistant. 29th May, 1822.

(14.)—Minutes of the Town Council of Edinburgh, in regard to the Civil Law Class of the University of Edinburgh. 13th June, 1827.

Order LXXI.—Are the qualifications required by the Charters, Statutes, or Laws of the University of Edinburgh, as a condition of the nomination of Professors, invariably observed in Practice?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The Senatus Academicus are not aware of any specific qualification being required by any charter, statute, or law of the college, as a condition of the nomination of a professor.

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Appendix. Order LXXII.

Order LXXII.—Has any person been appointed professor in the University of Edinburgh under 21 years of age?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

In the early times of the University, it was common to elect professors or Regents, as they were then called, at the age of 19, 20, and 21 years. It is not in the knowledge of the Senatus Academicus that any professor has been nominated in modern times under 21 years, except Mr. Dugald Stewart, who had even then attracted the attention, and acquired the confidence of the literary public, and whose subsequent celebrity has so completely justified his nomination.

Order LXXIII.—Are any lands, or other estate, and revenues attached to any Professorship in the College of Edinburgh? Is there any house attached to the office of Principal, or any Professorship; and is the same inspected, and its state of repair examined, from time to time? or, if any lands or house were formerly granted and mortified for the use of the Principal or any Professor, when and for what purposes, and by what authority or transaction have the same been diverted?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Houses are attached to the office of Principal and Professor of Divinity, of Oriental Languages, Humanity, Greek, and Mathematics.

As there are particular circumstances as to official houses in the case of the Principal and Professor of Divinity, and as these seem to them to require more detail than could properly be placed in the general answer to this query, they propose to lay for themselves a separate representation before the Royal Commissioners as to the peculiarities alluded to*.

It may be stated by them in respect to the other professors above specified—that their predecessors possessed, in virtue of their offices, dwelling-houses in the old college buildings;—that in Mr. Adams' original plan, houses were allotted to all of them in the then proposed new buildings, which plan was adopted and sanctioned by the trustees under the subscription;—that the trustees, in conjunction with the Patrons, did, upon the old buildings being demolished, resolve that 35*l.* per annum should be given to the other professors as allowance for house-rent. These allowances they accepted, though low even at the time, as a temporary compensation, expecting houses to be soon prepared for them in the new buildings, as above-mentioned. But the trustees, under subsequent Parliamentary grants, adopted a plan for the college buildings different from Mr. Adams' and more limited; and as they found more class-rooms required than had been marked in Mr. Adams' plan, they (with the approbation of the Senatus Academicus, and with the concurrence of the professors having right to houses, and expecting from the *bonâ fide* understanding of all parties that they were to be freely and fairly remunerated) converted the spaces intended for houses to other purposes;—that the principal and professors soon after this applied to the trustees, in consequence of having resigned their right to the houses intended for them in the college, to have rents allotted to them suitable to their station in society, and the changing value of money;—that the trustees remitted the consideration of their claims to a committee of their number, who were pleased, on the 25th January, 1817, to draw up the following report:—"The committee having duly considered the foregoing claims, have to regret that in their opinion the powers of the Commissioners do not extend to grant relief to the learned and respectable persons whose representations had been submitted to them, and this the committee the more regret, as the allowances appear to be very inadequate compensations to the principal and professors for having been deprived of their houses in the college. (Signed) John Marjoribanks. Of which report the meeting approves." That the principal and professors also laid their claim before the Honourable Patrons of the University, either to have houses suitable to their situations, or an adequate sum in lieu of them, but have not obtained any redress from the Honourable Patrons. They therefore trust that the Royal Commissioners will take their claim into consideration, and may be pleased to adopt such means as their wisdom may judge competent and proper for providing a suitable sum in name of house-rent in every case where a house is not furnished.

Return by the Town-Council.

26 September, 1826.

In the returns made to the previous requisitions, it will be found that some mortifications have been made for particular professorships, and particularly for the Professor of Divinity, and that the annual produce has since been fully appropriated.

The late General Reid bequeathed a large sum, "in the *first* place, for establishing and endowing a professorship of music in the College and University of Edinburgh; and in the *next* place for the purpose also," after completing such endowments as are after mentioned in his settlement, "in making additions to the library of the said University in such way and manner as the principal and professors thereof for the time being shall, in their discretion, think most fit and proper." But this bequest does not fall into the college till the death of a lady now far advanced in years, and, as mentioned above, is left specially to the charge of the principal and professors.

That part of this requisition which relates to houses attached to the principal or professors, and their inspection and repair, seems to have been already answered. The lord provost is not aware that any land or houses granted or mortified have been diverted from the purposes for which they were destined.

Carlyle Bell, *Conjunct Clerk.*

Edinburgh, 26th September, 1826.

* See Orders LVIII. and LVIII.*, pages 162, 163.

University of Edinburgh.

Appendix, Order LXXIV.

ORDER LXXIV.—Are the provisions of the charters, statutes, or Acts of Visitation, with respect to the residence and attendance of the Professors, duly observed? and in what manner is leave of absence granted, or in what manner and by what authority is non-attendance noticed and corrected?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The provisions of charters, statutes, and acts of visitations, as far as those are known to us, are duly observed.

Leave of absence, for any short period during a course, is granted by the Senatus Academicus. Leave of absence during a whole course, is applied for by a professor to both the Patrons and the Senatus Academicus. But of this last, not more than two instances have occurred during the last half century.

ORDER LXXV.—Are there any rights of patronage of parish churches, or other church endowment vested in, and attached to, the University or College of Edinburgh? and by whom and in what manner are such rights of patronage exercised?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

The original copies of the royal grants in favour of the college have never been submitted to the Senatus, and are not accurately known to them. It may, however, be mentioned, that by charter of King James the Sixth, for the foundation and erection of the college (14th April, 1582) as quoted by Maitland in his history, p. 357-8-9, and 360, the lands, fruits, possessions, and duties of the provostry and church *Beatæ Mariæ in Campis*, were assigned for college purposes. King James the Sixth, by his letters patent (April 4th, 1584) granted the parsonage and vicarage of Currie, together with the teinds or tythes, trusts, rents, manse, and church lands anciently called the archdeaconry of Lothian, to the college. And as a further encouragement to the said college, the said King James, granted by his charter (May 29, 1594), to it, the teind-sheaves of the lands of Westbarns, Ardrisipyies, King's Muir, Drumrack, Mumstes, Kipp, Nakedfield, Gariston, and Ryndwells, with the croft or field of Carril (Crail), all in the parish of Carril (Crail) and county of Fife. Further, also, by the golden charter (15th March, 1603), confirming former grants, it specifies the church of Dumbarney, Pottie, and Moncrieff, and grants them to the city for the college.

The patronage of Dumbarney has been sold by the Patrons, but the Senatus does not know to what funds the proceeds are applied.

Their intromissions as to Curry and other grants of teind-sheaves of Westbarns, &c. are unknown to the University.

The Senatus was never consulted in the appointment of a minister to any of the livings.

The patronage of the parish of Wemyss, in Fife, is vested in the Town-Council, but, whether for college purposes or not is not, known to the Senatus.

RETURN BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH, TO THE COMMISSION.

College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

A Return to the Order "for a Copy of the Regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh for granting a Diploma in Surgery."

Letter from the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Rosebery.

Edinburgh, November 10, 1826.

10 November, 1826.

My Lord,—In compliance with the desire expressed by your Lordship, in the name of the Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, to have a copy of the Regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, for granting a Diploma in Surgery, I have now he honour of transmitting several copies of these Regulations, as well as copies of the Laws of the College.

I avail myself of this opportunity to state, that the College of Surgeons have, for a long series of years, been invested with the privilege of teaching Pharmacy and Surgery in Edinburgh, and of granting diplomas in these branches. Previously to 1794, the qualifications for candidates for diplomas were ascertained by examination only; but about that time the College began to provide that candidates, before being taken on trial, should have gone through a certin course of study; and down to the present year, when the regulations now submitted to the Commissioners were enacted, the College have endeavoured, from time to time, to improve and extend the education and qualifications required of those on whom they conferred diplomas, as rapidly as the circumstances of the country seemed to them to admit. The College have had the satisfaction to find, that in proportion to their endeavours to extend the education, and to ascertain, by more strict examination, the acquirements of those who apply for diplomas in surgery, the diploma has risen in the estimation of the public, and of the medical profession; while at the same time, the candidates have progressively increased in number, and improved in qualification. This statement will be illustrated by the enclosed return of the number of those who have applied for diplomas during different periods.

The diploma of this College is now received and accredited by the Army Medical Board, the Navy Board, and by the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company; while in the British colonies, and in various other quarters of the globe, it is considered as a privilege for general practice, equivalent to the Degree of Doctor in Medicine. The diploma was also held as a qualification for the general practice of medicine throughout the United Kingdom, till the year 1815, when the Society of Apothecaries of London obtained an Act of Parliament without the knowledge of the College, by which, though they require, in the candidates for their diploma, education and qualifications comparatively imperfect, they have the exclusive monopoly of licensing all the general practitioners in England and Wales—a monopoly which the College of Surgeons consider to be highly injurious to the profession and to the public.

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University of Edinburgh.

College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

10 November, 1826.

Among other means for the improvement of professional education, and the advancement of medical science, the College of Surgeons, for some years, have been anxiously engaged in the formation of a Museum of healthy and morbid anatomy, and have, in the prosecution of this important object, expended nearly six thousand pounds from their own limited funds. Your Lordship and the Commissioners will observe, that, by the laws of the College, this Museum is freely opened for the inspection and instruction of students of medicine, and of the whole medical profession, though the College have to regret their inability, from want of funds, to give to this now extensive collection, and to the valuable Museum lately bequeathed to them by Dr. Barclay, such accommodation as might ensure its full usefulness to the profession.

The College of Surgeons also, from a conviction of the necessity of surgery being fully and regularly taught as a separate branch of medicine, instituted, in 1804, a Professorship of Surgery, which, it is generally acknowledged, has been attended with most beneficial results, not only in attracting the attention of students to so necessary a department of the healing art, but in encouraging and exciting other teachers to undertake similar courses of lectures.

From the important department of medical education which falls under the cognizance and superintendence of the Royal College of Surgeons, they cannot but feel a deep interest in the investigation in which your Lordship and the Commissioners are at present engaged, and are most desirous to afford every information in their power to forward its object. Your Lordship and the Commissioners will perceive, from the terms in which several branches of education, not absolutely required of candidates for diplomas, are recommended to their attention, that the College are sensible that their regulations are still capable of considerable improvement; and I can assure your Lordship and the Commissioners, that the College will be ready to pay the utmost attention to any suggestions for the improvement of Medical and Surgical Education, and the advancement of Science, which your Lordship and the Commissioners may feel it to be your duty to offer, as the fruits of your important labours.

I trust your Lordship and the Commissioners will pardon this intrusion on your valuable time, and I have the honour to be, my Lord, with the utmost respect, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) DAVID MACLAGAN, M.D.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery,
Chairman of the Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland.

Note of the Number of Diplomas granted by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, during the periods after-mentioned:—

1. *Five years from* 1790.

Year from 1st January	1790	23
,, ,,	1791	19
,, ,,	1792	13
,, ,,	1793	18
,, ,,	1794	40
Average of the five years		22½ per an.

2. *Five years from* 1800.

Year	1800	40
	1801	36
	1802	51
	1803	49
	1804	47
	Average	44½

3. *Five years from* 1810.

Year	1810	80
	1811	76
	1812	97
	1813	82
	1814	113
	Average	89½

4. *Five years from Lammas* 1821 *to ditto* 1826—*the last five years.*

Lammas	1821 to 1822	84
,,	1822 to 1823	117
,,	1823 to 1824	145
,,	1824 to 1825	151
,,	1825 to 1826	159
	Average	131

Note of the Number of Diplomas granted by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, for the last five years.

		Applications.	Remissions.	Diplomas granted.
From Lammas	1821 to ditto 1822	101	17	84
,, ,,	1822 to ditto 1823	123	6	117
,, ,,	1823 to ditto 1824	171	26	145
,, ,,	1824 to ditto 1825	173	22	151
,, ,,	1825 to ditto 1826	188	29	159
		756	100	656

Note.—The Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons stated, in reference to the above Return, that as he had so little time to prepare it, he could not positively certify it to be correct. He believed it, however, to be nearly so.

University of Edinburgh.

College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

17 November, 1826.

Letter from William Wood, Esq. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to the Right Honourable Lord Binning.

87, *George-street*, 17*th November*, 1826.

My Lord,—In compliance with the wish of the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, I have the honour of transmitting copies of all the regulations enacted by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, in regard to the education of candidates for their diploma, from the year 1790 to the present time.

I have the honour also of enclosing an exact list of the number of gentlemen who have received diplomas in each year, during the same period.

I have the honour to be your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM WOOD.

The Right Honourable Lord Binning.

Statement of the Regulations enacted by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, to be observed by Candidates for their Diploma, and of the Alterations that have been made from time to time thereon.

13 September, 1794. The first regulation made by the College respecting the education of candidates for their diploma, was enacted on this date. It is as follows:—"That no person shall be admitted a candidate for a full diploma, unless he produce certificates of his having studied at least two sessions in the University of Edinburgh, or some other school of medicine; and that no person shall be admitted a candidate for a mate's diploma, unless he produce a certificate of his having studied one session in the University of Edinburgh, or some other school of medicine."

1 August, 1798. This law not being found sufficiently precise, it was of this date enacted,—"That no person shall be admitted a candidate for a surgeon's diploma, who has not studied in a school of medicine during two winter sessions, and has not heard lectures on anatomy, with demonstrations of the parts of a body on a human subject, and who has not attended the practice of surgery in a public hospital for one year. It is further enacted, that no person shall obtain a surgeon's diploma who does not possess a competent knowledge of surgical pharmacy. It is further enacted, that no person shall be admitted a candidate for a mate's diploma who has not studied one winter session of some school of medicine; and it is hereby declared, that the town school of medicine is defined to mean—1mo, The public lectures of teachers of medicine in Universities; 2do, The lectures, anatomical dissections, and demonstrations of teachers of medicine and surgery in London, being members of the College of Physicians, or of the Company of Surgeons of that city; 3tio, Public hospitals for the cure of sick and hurt persons in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin; 4to, The private lectures on medical subjects, anatomical dissections and demonstrations in Dublin, of members of the College of Physicians and College of Surgeons of that city; and, lastly, The private lectures on medical subjects, anatomical dissections and demonstrations, of members of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh."

As a proof that these regulations had been attended with a beneficial effect, and that the diploma of the College had in consequence risen in public estimation, it may be mentioned, that in 1799 the diploma of this College was admitted by the Directors of the East India Company as a sufficient qualification for appointments in the Company's land and sea service; and in 1803 it was admitted by the Army Medical Board as a sufficient qualification for the situation of hospital mates, without the necessity of any farther examination.

1804. As the foregoing regulations, though found to be extremely beneficial, as far as they went, were thought to be capable of some improvements, the College, of this date, enacted the following regulations:—"A candidate for a surgeon's diploma, or for a certificate to act as a surgeon in the African slave trade, must either have served an apprenticeship to a surgeon of three or more years, or have attended the practice of medicine or surgery in a public hospital for one year at least; he must also have attended lectures or demonstrations in anatomy and surgery, and lectures on the practice of medicine, in any university of reputation, for two or more years: or lectures and demonstrations on these subjects by any practitioner of reputation, who is a member of the College of Physicians or Surgeons of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or of any other respectable college, for the same period.

"A candidate for a certificate to act as a surgeon's assistant in the army, or as mate in the royal navy, must either have served an apprenticeship to a surgeon of three or more years, or have attended the practice of medicine and surgery for one year in a public hospital; and also lectures and demonstrations, for one or more years, on anatomy, surgery, and medicine, as stated above."

3 February, 1806 Some farther improvements having been suggested, the College of this date, enacted the following regulations:—"The College enact and declare, that a candidate for a surgeon's diploma, having served an apprenticeship to a regular practitioner of three or more years, must also have attended lectures and demonstrations on *anatomy* and *surgery*; and lectures on the *practice of medicine*, and on chemistry, in any university of reputation, for *two* or *more years*; or lectures and demonstrations on these subjects by any teacher of reputation, who is a member of the College of Physicians of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, or other respectable college. But if the candidate have not served an apprenticeship he cannot be taken on trial till he has attended the above lectures and demonstrations for at least *three years*; and also lectures on *materia medica* and *pharmacy*, and the practice of *medicine* and *surgery* in a *public hospital*, for one year. 2ndly, That a candidate for a certificate to act as surgeon in the African slave trade, or as assistant-surgeon in the army or navy, having served an apprenticeship of three or more years, must also have attended lectures and demonstrations, for one or more years, in anatomy and surgery, chemistry and medicine, as above stated. But if he have not served an apprenticeship, he is required to have attended the practice of medicine and surgery in a public hospital for one year, lectures and demonstations, as above stated, for two years; besides a course of lectures in materia medica and pharmacy."

1808. In the course of this year, the whole regulations of the College, respecting the education of candidates for their diploma, underwent a complete revision, and were printed and extensively circulated for the information of students. After a preamble, in which the necessity of a liberal education, and particularly of a competent knowledge of the Latin language, is duly enforced, and in which the advantages of an apprenticeship to a regular practitioner are fully pointed out, the following regulations were made with regard to the course of study, which, it will be observed, are considerably more full and precise than those previously enacted:—

"Candidates for surgical diplomas must have followed their studies in some university of reputa-

University of Edinburgh.

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tion, or under teachers who are members of the Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of London, Dublin or Edinburgh. Every candidate who has not served an apprenticeship of three or more years to a regular practitioner, must produce certificates of his having attended the instructions of the above designed teachers for a period of *three or more years*, in the course of which time he must have attended lectures on *anatomy, chemistry, institutions* or *theory of medicine, practice of medicine, principles* and *practice of surgery, clinical surgery, midwifery, materia medica.*

"The candidate must likewise have attended *a public hospital* for *at least one year.*

"As young gentlemen who are apprentices to regular practitioners possess many opportunities of improvement from which other students are precluded, the Royal College have abridged the duration and extent of the academical studies requisite to obtain a diploma, and have therefore enacted, that

"Every candidate who has served an apprenticeship to a regular practitioner, of three or more years, must produce certificates of his having attended the instructions of the above designed teachers for a period of *two or more years*, during which time he must have attended lectures on *anatomy, chemistry, institutions* or *theory of medicine, practice of medicine, principles* and *practice of surgery, clinical surgery, midwifery.* The candidate must likewise have attended *a public hospital* for *at least one year.*"

As a proof that these regulations had been attended in a considerable degree with the good effects which the College expected, it may be mentioned, that of this date, they received the following communication from the gentlemen at the head of the Army Medical Department:—"Gentlemen, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief having been pleased to approve of the diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh being received as a qualification in that branch of the profession for regimental commission, in addition to what was formerly allowed at the instance of candidates asking employment in the medical department of the army as hospital mates, and as a test of surgical ability, that the diploma from *London, Edinburgh* or *Dublin, shall be held as equivalent,*—we hasten to make the same known to you, for the information of such students as may think of making the army their pursuit." April, 1813.

As the College entertained no doubt that this approbation of their diploma, and its being thus placed on a level with that of the College of Surgeons of London, was owing to the increased reputation which it had acquired in consequence of the regulations made by them respecting the course of study to be pursued by those who applied for it, the College resolved to continue its endeavours to improve the education of candidates by introducing, from time to time, such further alterations as might appear to them conducive to this purpose; and, with this view they enacted, of this date, that "every candidate must be able to translate with accuracy a part of a medical Latin author, which shall be presented to him for that purpose at the time of his examination." 15 May, 1813.

Of this date the College came to the resolution to do away the distinction made between apprentices and other students, in so far as to require that they should attend a course of *materia medica*; and of this date, it was further enacted, that in future, *all candidates for diplomas, whether apprentices or not*, should, before being taken on trial, have attended lectures for at least *three winter sessions.* In justice, however, to those apprentices who had already entered into indentures, or might still do so, on the faith of the former regulations, it was declared that these new regulations should not apply to apprentices whose indentures commenced before the 1st of January, 1823. 14 September, 1822. 22 October, 1822.

In the course of this year, it was enacted, that in addition to the course of study formerly established, "All candidates coming forward for examination on or subsequent to the month of March, 1826, will further be required to produce a certificate of their having attended a course of practical anatomy, of at least three months' duration." 1825.

In the same year regulations were made, appointing that the tickets for the winter courses of lectures must be taken out from the different professors or lecturers on or before the 15th of December, and that tickets taken out after that date would not be received as qualifying for a diploma; and in order that due effect might be given to this enactment, a regulation was made, appointing that all persons following their studies in Edinburgh, with a view of applying for the diploma of this College, should register their names and the classes they attended, in a book to be kept for the purpose in the museum of the College.

In the course of the present year the College have introduced still further improvements, and the course of study required by them now stands as follows:—

Anatomy	2 courses.	Practice of Medicine . . .	1 course.
Chemistry	1 do.	Principles and Practice of Surgery	1 do.
Materia Medica . . .	1 do.	Midwifery	1 do.
Institutions or Theory of Medicine	1 do.	Practical Anatomy . .	1 do.

"The candidate must likewise have attended *a public hospital* for at least one year, with *a course of clinical surgery*, during the period of his hospital attendance.

"Though, by the present regulations, it is not made imperative that candidates for surgical diplomas should have attended a course of lectures on clinical medicine, the College earnestly recommend all candidates to avail themselves of this valuable mode of practical instruction, as well as of that which, on similar principles, is derived from attendance at dispensaries.

"The College would also impress on Candidates for surgical diplomas, the advantages to be obtained from a course of practical chemistry and pharmacy, which seems to bear the same important relation to the science of chemistry, as dissection or practical anatomy does to the science of anatomy."

In the regulations now published, a copy of which is laid before the Honourable Commissioners, the College have endeavoured to encourage, as far as possible, a liberal course of general education, and with this view, in addition to the Latin language, a due knowledge of which is still enforced as formerly, they have recommended the study of *Greek* and *modern languages*, of the elementary parts of *mathematics* and *natural philosophy*, of *natural history* and *botany*.

Fees.

The fee exacted from those who received the diploma of the College, has undergone very little alteration for upwards of thirty years. For a very long period the fee for a full diploma has been 100 merks Scots (5*l.* 11*s.* 1⅓*d.*) which all students and others, not being apprentices of Fellows of the College, were appointed to lodge with the Treasurer before examination. The apprentices of fellows received their diploma without payment of any fee to the College, or any other expense besides the fees to the clerk and officer, to be afterwards mentioned.

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15 May, 1795

By the law, as it stood in 1793, every apprentice on receiving a diploma, was obliged to grant a promissory note for 100 merks Scots, payable to the treasurer for the time being, if he should at any time thereafter settle and practice as a surgeon within the three Lothians, Fife, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, or Berwick; which promissory note contained a declaration that he was not entitled to practise surgery within the city of Edinburgh and its liberties, without entering with the College. It would appear that this regulation continued to be acted upon for several years afterwards, as, of this date, an entry of the following tenor appears in the records of the College:—"The President reported, that for some time past the apprentices of the members who have received diplomas, have granted obligations upon four-shilling stamps instead of promissory notes upon sixpenny stamps, as in consequence of a late decision of the Court of Session, upon the subject of bills and promissory notes, the clerk did not consider it safe for the College to take these obligations in the form of promissory notes. The meeting are of opinion that the clerk should continue to take obligations from the apprentices, but that these should be written on sixpenny stamps, as there is little chance of payment being disputed upon that ground."

No entry appears upon the records formally repealing this law; but in 1804 a remit was made to a committee to revise the whole laws of the College, with a view to their being reprinted; when various alterations were made upon them, and amongst others, this law respecting apprentices granting promissory notes was then omitted. Nothing is stated as to the reason of doing so; but it may be conjectured that one reason might be, that in consequence of the decision before referred to, a promissory note, such as was formerly in use to be taken, was not an effectual obligation, and could not be put in force so as to enable the College to recover the contents, and that this could only be done by a regular bond, written upon the stamp required by law, thereby occasioning an expense from which no adequate benefit was likely to result, no instance having occurred for many years in which the College had insisted on fulfilment of the obligation. Accordingly it does not appear that any such obligation has been exacted since 1804.

11 November, 1824.

Of this date the College enacted and declared, that the fee payable by students on obtaining a diploma, shall in future be 6*l.*, instead of 5*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*, as formerly.

The fees to the clerk in 1793, for every diploma to an apprentice or student were fixed at 14*s.* 10*d.*, including the expense of vellum, ribbon, seal of the College appended thereto, and a tin box to hold the diploma, all of which were furnished by the clerk. This was considered as equal to a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* to the clerk, 4*s.* 4*d.* being allowed as the expense of vellum, box, and ribbon. The clerk's fee remains unaltered, but the other attendant expenses have been increased from time to time, owing to the increased expense of the vellum, and the printing of the diploma, and some improvements that have been made upon the form of the box. The whole fee payable to the clerk is now made 1*l.*; of which it is understood that he receives 10*s.* 6*d.*, the other 9*s.* 6*d.* going for the expense of vellum, wax, ribbon, and diploma box.

The fee payable to the officer in 1793 for each diploma was 2*s.* 6*d.*; in 1804 it was raised to 3*s.*, at which it continues at present; but if he take charge of getting the diploma signed by all the examinators (12 in number), which of course is attended with considerable trouble, he is entitled to receive 2*s.* more, making his whole fee 5*s.*

Out of the fees received by them the College defray the expense of the ordinary examinations. These take place on the first and third Tuesday of every month, and if there are more candidates than can be examined at one sitting, the examinators sit from day to day, until all the candidates are examined. The examinators receive at each sitting, from the College, the sum of two guineas, which is equally divided among the examiners present, and in general three, or at most four, candidates are examined at one sederunt.

During the year from Lammas 1825 to ditto 1826, there were in all 181 persons examined. Ten of those were apprentices, and of course paid no fee to the College: of the remainder, 29 were remitted to their studies, and received back their fees, leaving of those who received diplomas and paid fees, 142. The sums paid to the examinators for their trouble in examining the whole of the above candidates, amounted in all to 157*l.* 10*s.*; and as this is divided among the twelve examinators, it makes the sum received by each only 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Note of the Numbers of Diplomas granted by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, for each Year from 1790 to the present time.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1790	25	1803	49	1816	137
1791	19	1804	49	1817	150
1792	13	1805	46	1818	128
1793	18	1806	76	1819	131
1794	39	1807	66	1820	96
1795	23	1808	69	1821	81
1796	24	1809	79	1822	93
1797	28	1800	70	1823	128
1798	39	1811	79	1824	130
1799	27	1812	101	1825	152
1800	41	1813	85	1826, to Nov. 10,	163
1801	36	1814	107		
1802	52	1815	153		

Regulations to be observed by Candidates, previously to their being taken upon Trial for obtaining Diplomas from the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, July, 1829.

July, 1829.

In enacting and publishing, from time to time, regulations respecting the course of study to be followed by candidates for surgical diplomas, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh have been

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uniformly anxious to evince to the public their desire to adopt measures calculated to improve the education of those who are hereafter to have the care of the health of the community. Accordingly, in the present regulations, the object of the College has been, to determine the extent and duration of the course of study, which, in the present advanced state of medical science, they consider necessary to enable the student to enter on the duties of his profession with credit to himself, and advantage to the public.

The Royal College are also fully aware, how much the success of the student, in the prosecution of the various branches of medical science, must depend upon the direction of his early studies; and, under this conviction, they wish earnestly to impress on the minds of parents and others, how important it is to the interest of the public, and to the future comfort and respectability of the practitioner, that all who apply to the study of surgery, should have the benefit of a liberal education. In addition, therefore, to the postive regulations on that head now adopted by the College, they are inclined to hope, that medical practitioners in every part of the country will be disposed to second their endeavours, to encourage the young men who are placed under their care, or who may apply to them for advice, in the study of the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *modern languages*, and of the elements of *mathematics* and *natural philosophy*, as the best preparation for their entering upon a course of medical and surgical education; and they strongly recommend to their own fellows, and to other practitioners, not to take any young man as an apprentice, until he shall have gone through this preliminary course.

While they thus recommend in the strongest manner an attention to these preliminary branches of instruction, the College wish to remind the public, that the profession of surgery is a practical art, which cannot be acquired without continued personal intercourse with the sick; and this, they believe, can best be obtained by serving an apprenticeship to a regular practitioner, under whose inspection young men may not only prosccute their studies with the greatest advantage, bnt have frequent opportunities of being conversant with the sick, and of assisting in preparing and applying the means used for their recovery. The College farther hope, that every master will direct his apprentices as to the classes which they ought to attend, and the books which they ought to read; that he will occasionally subject them to examination, to ascertain their progress in the different branches of their education; and that he will explain the nature of the cases which they are attending under his superintendence.

The College have marked, with much satisfaction, the gradually increasing knowledge and attainments of those who present themselves for examination at Surgeons' Hall: and they are inclined to hope, that the observance of the regulations now enacted will have a tendency to maintain, and to increase, the anxiety of candidates to raise their acquirements to the highest attainable standard. The College are at the same time aware, that no regulations which they can adopt will effect this desirable end, unless they are seconded by the influence of parents and guardians, and by the strenuous exertions of those who are devoting themselves to the study of the arduous and responsible profession of surgery.

On this account, the College have now directed their regulations to be printed and circulated as widely as possible, in order that all persons interested may be informed of the nature and extent of the course of study required of those who mean to become candidates for the diploma of the College; and that the public at large may be enabled to estimate the extent of professional attainments which the possession of that diploma necessarily implies.

Schools of Medicine, Courses of Lectures, Qualification of Teachers, &c.

Every candidate for a surgical diploma must have followed his studies in a University; or established school of medicine; or in a provincial school specially recognised by the College, and which shall conform to such laws and regulations as have been, or may hereafter be enacted.

Under the title, Established School of Medicine, are comprehended all places in this country where diplomas in surgery are granted, and such foreign schools as are acknowledged by the constituted authorities of the countries where they exist.

No provincial school shall be recognised where there is not a general hospital, containing at least eighty beds, at which regular medical and surgical attendance is given, and where there are not established course of lectures on anatomy and chemistry.

No course of lectures given at a provincial school shall be recognised, unless it be of the same extent and duration as the course required on the same subject in Edinburgh.

The extent and period of study, allowed to be gone through at a provincial school, will be regulated by the means and facility of study which the College receive evidence of its affording; but, in all cases, at least two winter, or one winter and two summer sessions of the course of study required for a diploma, must be passed at a University, or at one of the established schools of medicine.

In Edinburgh, the lectures to be attended as part of the surgical curriculum shall be delivered by Professors in the University, or Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons there: and elsewhere, by Professors of Universities, or by Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and Fellows or Licentiates of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London and Dublin, by Fellows of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of Edinburgh, London, and Dublin, and of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; and by persons holding a medical degree or surgical diploma, whose courses of lectures have been recognised by the College on special application.

No tickets of a Professor or Lecturer shall be recognised, who teaches more than two of the branches required by the College; but anatomy, with practical anatomy; and chemistry, with practical chemistry, shall each, in reference to this regulation, be considered as one branch.

Course of Study.

Every candidate for the diploma of the Royal College, either previously to, or during his medical education, must have received regular instructions in the *elements of mathematics;* and must have attended a course of *mechanical philosophy* of at least *three* months' duration, delivered by a Professor of that branch in a University, a lecturer in a public institution, or a teacher specially recognised by the College.

The candidate must have attended the following separate and distinct courses of lectures during a period of at least *four* winter sessions, or *three* winter and *three* summer sessions, provided that in each summer session he shall have attended one or more of the courses prescribed or recommended by the College, exclusive of hospital attendance, and also provided that the summer courses of lectures shall not commence till after the conclusion of the winter courses.

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		Duration at least
Anatomy,	2 Courses,	Six Months each.
Practical Anatomy,	1 Course, or 2 Courses,	Six Months; Three Months each.
Chemistry,	1 Course,	Six Months.
Practical Chemistry,	1 Do.	Three Months.
The number of Pupils in each Class being limited to 25.		
Materia Medica and Pharmacy,	1 Do.	Six Months.
Institutions of Medicine, or Physiology,	1 Do.	Six Months.
Practice of Medicine,	1 Do.	Six Months.
Clinical Medicine,	1 Do. or 2 Courses,	Six Months; Three Months each,
During the period of attendance at the Hospital where they are delivered.		
Principles and Practice of Surgery,	2 Courses,	Six Months.
Or Do.	1 Course,	Six Months.
and Military Surgery,*	1 Do.	
Clinical Surgery,	1 Do. or 2 Courses,	Six Months. Three Months each.
During the period of attendance at the Hospital where they are delivered.		
Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children,	1 Course,	Three Months.

With the exception of the courses of clinical medicine, clinical surgery, and military surgery, in which lectures are not delivered daily, the six months' courses, delivered in Edinburgh by Fellows of the College, or others, are understood to consist of five lectures per week for a period of not less than five months.

Two *London* courses of three months each, on any of the above subjects, shall be taken as equivalent to one six months' course.

The candidate must also have attended for *eighteen* months a public general hospital, containing at least eighty beds; OR for *twelve* months such a *Public General Hospital*, and *six* months a *Medical* or *Surgical Hospital* or *Dispensary*, recognised by the college on special application.

The candidate shall be required, in addition to the tickets or proof of entry to the different classes, to produce *certificates* of his having attended these classes, from the respective professors or lecturers; and in the case of practical anatomy, the certificate must express that the candidate has been actually engaged in the dissection of the human body, under the personal superintendence of the professor or teacher, during the course of his attendance.

The candidate, at the commencement of his examination, will be required to translate into English some portion of a Latin author.

The following order of study is recommended as a guide to the student, though not absolutely enjoined:—

First Year,—Anatomy—Chemistry—Mechanical Philosophy, if not previously attended.
Second Year,—Anatomy—Practical Anatomy—Institutions of Medicine or Physiology—Surgery—Materia Medica and Pharmacy, either in this or the third year.
Third Year,—Practice of Physic—Clinical Surgery—Practical Chemistry—Hospital.
Fourth Year,—Surgery, or Military Surgery—Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children—Clinical Medicine—Hospital.

Besides the course of lectures on the different branches of medicine required by the College, they strongly recommend to students to avail themselves of the opportunities they may possess of attending lectures on *Medical Jurisprudence*, *Botany*, *Natural History*, *Comparative Anatomy*, *and Pathological Anatomy*.

The duration and course of study to be required of apprentices whose indentures commenced before 1st January, 1823, are still regulated by the laws in force previously to that date: The course of study of apprentices and others, who entered upon their indentures, or their medical studies generally, after that date, and before 1st August, 1829, will be determined by the rules in force within this period. The present regulations, as to *endurance and course of study*, shall take effect as to all who enter upon their medical education *after* the last-mentioned date.

The regulations as to *lecturers*, *teachers*, &c. &c. are to take effect *immediately*.

Registration.

1. A book shall be kept in the hall of the College, for the registration, at stated times, of all medical students who may apply.

2. The registration shall be conducted by the conservator of the museum, or by a substitute for whom he shall be responsible. He shall enter in separate columns, 1st, The name of each individual; 2nd, The medical classes, hospitals, and dispensaries, attended by each during the current season; 3rd, The names of his teachers. He shall register such only as apply personally to him, shall examine all the tickets produced by each individual, and shall not register any classes for which tickets are not produced.

3. Each student shall pay annually, on his first registration for the year, the sum of two shillings and sixpence.

4. Each student, upon being registered, shall be provided with a ticket of admission to the Museum of the Royal College, on certain hours of certain days of the week, to be specified in the ticket.

5. The book shall be closed for the registration of the winter classes on the 30th November in each year; and of all other classes at the end of the fourth week from their commencement.

6. On the day of the election of the office-bearers of the Royal College, the president shall appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to fix the days and hours when the register is to be open for each set of inscriptions; to give due intimation to the students of these days and hours; and to

* The course of military surgery must be delivered by a Professor of that branch in a University; or by a lecturer, who, in addition to the other required qualifications, has served in the medical department of the army or navy; and the course of lectures must be of at least six months' duration, lectures being delivered at least thrice per week.

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report to the college, at the first meeting after each set of inscriptions is closed, as to the number and correctness of these inscriptions.

7. When a student is prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable causes, from complying with the above regulations, he shall, *as soon as the case admits*, present a statement of the circumstances, with proper evidence, to the conservator, to be laid by him before the committee, who shall report their opinion to the college; and if the application is sustained, the individual so applying shall be enrolled in the usual manner.

8. All students whose classes are thus registered, shall be entitled to receive from the conservator a certificate of their course of study, attested by his signature.

9. A certificate from the album of the University, signed by the proper officer, shall be received as a sufficient proof that the student presenting it has entered the classes taught there at the proper period of the course; but it shall also be in the option of students to register such classes in the manner described above, and to have them included in the same general certificate with those of the other teachers sanctioned by the college.

10. Such certificates shall be required from all candidates for surgical diplomas, in regard to that part of their medical education which they may have received at Edinburgh.

Examination.

The days of examination are the first and third Tuesdays of every month.

No candidate will be admitted to examination before the termination of his last year's course of study.

Applications for examination must be made to the president of the Royal College, two days previously to the day of examination.

Every candidate for a diploma, on applying to the president for examination, is required to present his tickets and certificates, and also a written statement containing his name, age, and country, and a list of all the classes, hospitals, and dispensaries attended during each session of his study.

If the candidate be an apprentice for three years, he must also produce his discharged indenture. If for five years, he may apply at the end of four, without losing any privilege, provided he has written permission from his master, and that the date of his indenture, and whether it be for the freedom or not, is certified at the bottom of the written permission by the secretary. All apprentices must also state the names of their masters, the dates of their indentures, and length of time for which they are bound.

Printed forms will be furnished, by the officer of the college, to each applicant, which he will fill up and sign before applying to the president, who will give him a letter authorizing the examinators to take him on trial.

The fees payable to the funds of the college must be lodged, before examination, in the hands of the treasurer, who will certify this upon the president's letter, after inspecting and being satisfied with the certificates.

The fees will be returned to unsuccessful candidates, whose names will be concealed.

Unsuccessful candidates will be remitted to their studies for a period, not less than three months, to be determined by the judgment of the examinators.

The president, if he judge it proper, can order a meeting on any day, at the request of a candidate; but in that case the candidate must pay two guineas in addition to the customary fees; and this money is not returned to him in the event of his being rejected.

Fees payable to the Funds of the Royal College.

For a diploma the sum of six pounds sterling.

Apprentices of fellows of the Royal College, bound for the freedom, pay no fees to its funds for diplomas or certificates; their other apprentices pay one pound eleven shillings and sixpence.

Candidates for the certificate of qualification to act as assistant surgeon in the navy, who have not paid for any previous qualification, the sum of four guineas.

Assistant surgeons who have already obtained certificates from the college, applying for certificates for the qualification of full surgeon, three guineas.

Assistant surgeons in the navy, having previously obtained the diploma of the college, when candidates for the situation of full surgeon, the sum of two guineas.

A surgeon in the navy, having obtained certificates from the college, may receive a diploma on paying the usual fees to the secretary and officer.

An assistant surgeon in the navy, having obtained his certificate from the college, may receive a diploma on paying the difference of expense betwixt that of the certificate and of the diploma, and the usual fees to the secretary and officer.

Fees payable to the Secretary.

For a diploma to a student or apprentice, ten shillings and sixpence sterling; besides nine shillings and sixpence as the expense of vellum, &c. for the diploma, and box wherein it is contained.

For a certificate to surgeon or assistant-surgeon in the royal navy, ten shillings and sixpence.

Fees payable to the Officer.

For a diploma or certificate, three shillings; or if he takes charge of getting the diploma or certificate signed by all the examinators, five shillings sterling.

By authority of the Royal College,

(Signed) William Wood, President.

On the Table of the Commission.

Printed Laws of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, presented 10th November, 1826.

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23 October, 1829.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

Extract from the By-Laws of the College, relating to the Examination of Candidates for Letters Testimonial. Published by order of the Court of Censors.

I. Candidates shall be admitted to an examination for letters testimonial as apprentices, and shall be entitled to the privileges reserved for apprentices, if they shall have been duly registered as such on the college books.

II. Every apprentice so registered shall be admitted to an examination for letters testimonial, if he shall have laid before the Court of Censors the following documents:—

1. A certificate signed by the president or vice-president and two of the censors, that he has passed an examination as to his acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages in the following books, viz., the works of Sallust, the first six books of the Æneid of Virgil, the Satires and Epistles of Horace, the Greek Testament, the Dialogues of Lucian, selected by Walker, and the first four books of Homer's Iliad; or a certificate from his tutor that he has entered as a student into Trinity College.
2. His indenture of apprenticeship, with a certificate signed by the member or licentiate to whom he has been indented, that he has fully and perfectly served such apprenticeship for the full term of five years.
3. A receipt, showing that he has lodged to the credit of the president, and for the use of the college, in the Bank of Ireland, the sum of thirty guineas.
4. Certificates of attendance on hospital practice, on lectures on anatomy and physiology, surgery, the practice of medicine, chemistry, materia medica, midwifery, and medical jurisprudence, and of the performance of dissections, and attendance on anatomical demonstration.
5. A Thesis, Essay, or Dissertation, in Latin or English, fairly engrossed according to a prescribed form, upon any of the following subjects:—Anatomy, physiology, surgery, practice of medicine, chemistry, materia medica, midwifery, or medical jurisprudence; or, in place of such Dissertation, a series of cases collected in the hospital, in which the candidate has attended, illustrated by comments or observations.

III. Every candidate who has not served an apprenticeship, shall be admitted to an examination for letters testimonial, if he shall have attended lectures or hospitals for three winter seasons, at least, in Dublin, London, Glasgow, or Edinburgh; and if he shall have laid before the Court of Censors the following documents:—

1. A certificate signed by the president or vice-president, and two at least of the censors, that he has passed the examination as to his proficiency in the Greek and Latin languages, as prescribed for the registered apprentices; or a certificate from his tutor that he has entered Trinity College.
2. A receipt, showing that he has lodged to the credit of the president, and for the use of the college, in the Bank of Ireland, the sum of sixty guineas.
3. Certificates showing that he has been engaged in the study of his profession in some hospital or school of surgery or medicine, for the full term of six years.
4. Certificates of attendance on a surgical hospital containing at least fifty patients, during five winter seasons of six months, or three years, if such attendance shall not have been perfected during the winter seasons.
5. Certificates of attendance on three courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology, three courses of lectures on the theory and practice of surgery, and the performance of three courses of dissections, accompanied by demonstrations; also certificates of attendance on two courses of lectures on chemistry, one course of lectures on chemistry, one course of lectures on materia medica, one course of lectures on the practice of medicine, one course of lectures on midwifery, and one course of lectures on medical jurisprudence.
6. A Thesis, or series of cases, is enjoined for registered pupils.

IV. No certificate shall be received for attendance on lectures delivered in Ireland, unless from teachers in schools permitting the visitation of the Court of Censors, and receiving their sanction.

V. No certificates shall be received from teachers who deliver lectures upon more than one distinct subject, as hitherto allotted to professors in colleges and universities. This regulation shall not, however, exclude the certificates of a teacher who delivers separate, perfect, and distinct courses on anatomy and physiology, and on the theory and practice of surgery.

VI. No certificate shall be received for attendance on lectures on anatomy and physiology, unless such lectures shall have been delivered upon at least five days in each week of the winter session, between the 1st of October and the 1st of May; nor on the theory and practice of surgery, on chemistry, practice of medicine, materia medica, or midwifery, unless delivered within the same period on at least three days in each week. The two courses delivered in London, and there called autumn and spring courses, shall, however, be considered equivalent to one winter course of six months, as delivered in Dublin, and elsewhere.

VII. Every candidate, presenting certificates of attendance on lectures or hospitals previous to his examination for letters testimonial, shall be liable to be examined respecting their authenticity; and if he shall refuse to answer thereupon, or if it shall appear from his answers, or from any other information obtained by the Court of Censors, that he has not attended such hospital or lectures with regularity, or according to the regulations laid down by the college, he shall not be admitted to an examination for one year; and should it be proved that he has presented a forged certificate, or a certificate obtained by causing some person to personate him, and attend for him, he shall never be examined; and if such fraud shall be discovered after the candidate shall have obtained letters testimonial, he shall be expelled, and such letters shall be withdrawn, and shall be given up by him to the college, on demand in writing signed by the secretary, or in default thereof, proceedings shall be had against him on his bond.

VIII. The examination of every candidate for letters testimonial shall be held in the presence of the members and licentiates of the colleges, or such of them as choose to attend, and the secretary shall, by regular summonses, give at least four days' notice of such examination.

IX. Every candidate for letters testimonial shall be solemnly examined on two several days in anatomy and physiology, in the theory and practice of surgery and medicine, in chemistry, and in

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materia medica. Candidates shall be expected to perform such surgical operations, or make such dissections on the dead body, as the Court of Censors may require; or they shall be called upon to explain any anatomical preparation which the examiner may lay before them.

X. In case a candidate shall be rejected, and shall appeal to the Court of Assistants, such appeal, stating that he considers himself aggrieved by the decision of the Court of Censors, shall be lodged within eight days from the date of rejection, and the candidate shall be submitted to examination within fourteen days from the date of such rejection. The examination before the Court of Assistants shall be conducted in every respect as the examination before the Court of Censors.

XI. A candidate for letters testimonial, who has been rejected, shall not be admitted to another examination, except upon his appeal, in a less time than one year from such rejection, and he shall then be required to lay before the Court satisfactory evidence of his attention and opportunities of improvement, subsequent to the period of his rejection.

XII. The Court of Censors shall be authorized to examine candidates for letters testimonial, who have not been educated in strict conformity with the above by-laws, but who shall produce evidence of having received a professional education equivalent to that required by the college; provided such candidates apply for an examination, and lodge their certificates and other necessary documents with the secretary previous to the 1st of May, 1830. The Court shall also be authorized to receive certificates issued by competent teachers, previous to the 1st of May, 1829, notwithstanding any regulation to the contrary in the above by-laws.

Midwifery Diploma.

XIII. The mark distinguishing practitioners in Midwifery in the printed lists of the college, shall not be affixed to the name of any member or licentiate of the college subsequent to the 1st of November, 1829, unless he shall have obtained the license or diploma of the college authorizing him to practise that branch of surgery as herein after specified.

XIV. A Court of Examiners, consisting of a chairman, deputy chairman, and six members, shall be elected by ballot, on the first Monday in January in each year, to examine such members or licentiates as become candidates for the diploma in midwifery; any four of which Court, with the chairman or deputy chairman, shall be competent to hold such examination.

XV. Every candidate for the diploma in midwifery shall be admitted to an examination, if he shall have laid before the Court the following documents:—

1. A receipt, showing that he has lodged to the credit of the president, and for the use of the college, in the Bank of Ireland, the sum of five guineas.
2. Certificates of attendance on two courses of lectures on midwifery, of six months' duration each.
3. A certificate of attendance on an established lying-in hospital for a period of at least six months, or a certificate that he has been a resident pupil for six months in some established dispensary for lying-in women and diseases of women and children, such hospital or dispensary to be approved of and sanctioned by the Court.
4. Satisfactory evidence that he has conducted thirty labour cases at least.

XVI. Candidates for the midwifery diploma shall be examined on the anatomy and physiology of the female generative system, the theory and practice of midwifery, and on the diseases of women and children; and, if approved of by the Court, shall receive a license or diploma to that effect, to which the college seal should be affixed. Should a candidate be rejected, he shall not be again admitted to an examination until a period of three months shall have elapsed, and he shall then be obliged to produce satisfactory evidence of his having been engaged in the study of this branch of surgery, subsequent to such rejection.

WILLIAM AUCHINLECK, *President.*

October 23, 1829.

DUTCH SYSTEM OF EDUCATION,

Transmitted by Alexander Thomson, Esq., Dean of Faculty of Marischal College, Aberdeen,* August, 1825.

Dutch System of Education.

Part I.—LATIN SCHOOLS.

August, 1825.

Latin schools may be considered as the first or lowest step in academical instruction.

No boy is to be admited to a Latin school, until he has shown, by a previous examination, that he is well instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, the principles of the Dutch language, and the elements of geography and history; but when an examination of a boy on the five last would be a hardship, the curators have power to dispense with it.

This examination is to be held half-yearly, immediately before the commencement of each half-yearly course, by a commission named for the purpose by the municipal authorities.

The commission gives to each boy, whom they find qualified, a written certificate, on producing which to the rector of the school, he is enrolled as a scholar.

In places where an inferior school is established by authority, in place of the above examination, a written testimonial of the scholar's proficiency, in the subjects required, from the director or head master of such school, will be received.

* The following is a copy of Mr. Thomson's Letter, addressed to the Commissioners.—

"Zurich, 16th July, 1827.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—Along with this I take the liberty of presenting to you an account of the System of Education pursued in the Universities of Holland. The Marischal University did me the honour, last year, to elect me their Dean of Faculty, and from this circumstance my attention was particularly directed to the system of instruction. Since I came abroad, I have availed myself of various opportunities of acquiring information on the systems followed in different countries. The papers now sent are an abridged Translation of the Royal Decree by which the three Universities of Holland are regulated. The Appendix is extracted from a written communication from one of the Professors of Utrecht, in answer to questions which I sent to him.

"It was at first intended only for the private information of some friends; but as I think it may not be uninteresting to you, at the present time, to see an authentic account of the Dutch System, I have resolved to transmit it to you.

"I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "ALEXANDER THOMSON."

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In these schools, the boys are to be taught the Latin language, and the more advanced Greek; but the latter, not so as to interfere with other more necessary instruction.

The other subjects to be taught in these schools, are the elements of mathematics, ancient and modern geography, ancient and modern history, and Greek and Roman mythology.

The schools are to meet every day of the week, except vacation time, Sundays, and feast-days: in the morning from 9 to 12, and afternoon of three winter months, from 2 to 4; and the rest of the year from 2 to 5. On Wednesdays and Saturdays throughout the year, there is no school after 12. The vacations are—a long one in summer of six weeks, at the period found to be most convenient; Christmas week, and the week of each half-yearly examination and promotion.

The hours from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, shall be always devoted to the ancient languages; from 11 to 12, and from 4 to 5, to the other subjects mentioned above.

The Latin schools are divided into six classes (unless where circumstances make the curators' order otherwise).

The rector teaches the highest class, the conrector the next, and the other four are taught by *præceptores* (ushers).

The rector, and, in his absence or sickness, the conrector, superintends the whole.

In small towns, two or more classes may be placed under the charge of one person.

No one is allowed to be even a *præceptor* in a Latin school, without having obtained the degree of candidate in literature. In towns, whose population exceeds 20,000, both rector and conrector must be doctors in literature. In towns below 20,000, the rector must be a doctor in literature.

Where necessary, the curators may appoint assistant-masters to teach mathematics, geography, history, &c., with proper salaries.

These assistants receive no part of the school-fees paid by the scholars, which are solely for behoof of the rector, conrector, and *præceptores*. The lessons are to be so arranged in each class, that all the scholars shall be usefully employed at the same time.

The cultivation of the memory is to be particularly attended to; and lessons are to be prescribed, to be learned by heart, out of school; but nothing is to be prescribed to be got by heart, which has not been thoroughly explained.

The Home Secretary of State has a general charge of the Latin school; and is to be assisted in this department by an officer, with the title of Commissary of Latin Schools.

Where, from the small number of teachers, or other local circumstances, all the regulations about classes, &c., cannot be observed, they are still to be kept in view, and fulfilled as far as possible. In all towns where Latin schools are established, the magistrates are to appoint a committee of at least three persons (called curators), who have the superintendence of the schools, and especially to see that this decree be observed.

This committee, along with the magistrates, fix the salaries of the rector, conrector, and other teachers; and also the fees to be paid by the scholars, according to local circumstances.

The curators shall pay all the attention they can, both to the moral conduct and the progress in learning of the scholars; and twice a-year shall hold a solemn examination, at which the teachers shall produce to them a report of the diligence, behaviour, and progress of each scholar; and also the number of faults committed by each in his themes and translations; and scholars shall also be examined, *vivâ voce* on the different subjects of study.

After this examination, the curators promote those who are fit, from lower to higher classes; and to those in the highest class, whom they find fit for the University, they shall give their discharge from school, and an honourable certificate in the Latin language.

No one shall be thus discharged from the highest or rector's class, without having been at least one year in it.

Scholars from abroad, who wish to pass over the lower classes, and join the higher at once, must be examined by the committee mentioned in previous page, to ascertain whether they be fit to do so or not.

The curators have the charge of the public declaration of all promotions, and the public distribution of prizes to the best scholars.

Those who leave school with an honourable certificate, and also obtain one of the first prizes, shall give public proof of their proficiency, by delivering a Latin oration, or reciting a Latin poem of their own composition.

The curators shall, after each half-yearly examination, make up, and transmit to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, a report on the state of the school.

Part II.—Athenæa.

Athenæa are established in each province of the United Netherlands, except Utrecht, Gröningen, and Drenthe.

The object of these institutions is to diffuse learning, taste, &c. &c., as widely as possible, and to supply, as far as can be, the place of a university-education to those young men whose circumstances will not allow them to spare the time required at a university.

They are fixed in the following places:—

1. For Guelderland, at Harderwyk;
2. „ Holland, „ Amsterdam;
3. „ Zealand, „ Middleburg;
4. For Friesland, at Franeker;
5. „ Overyssel, „ Deventer;
6. „ Brabant, „ Breda.

The expenses at Harderwyk and Franeker are paid by the nation; at the other places, by the treasuries of the towns in which they are situated.

At Harderwyk and Franeker, the Athenæum is managed by curators appointed by the King. The King also chooses the professors, from a list transmitted by the curators to the Secretary of State.

In the other Athenæa, the curators and professors are appointed by the magistrates (subject to the King's approbation).

The ordinary number of professors in an Athenæum is five:—One for theology; one law; one abstract and natural philosophy, and mathematics; one Greek and Latin literature, and history; and one Oriental literature.

In the Athenæa situated in the capitals of provinces, there is also a professor of the Dutch language and literature.

At Harderwyk and Franeker (on account of the celebrated universities formerly established there), there shall be also two professors to prepare students for obtaining medical degrees: one of whom

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shall give instruction in strictly medical studies, particularly anatomy and physiology; the other in the kindred studies of botany, chemistry, and pharmacy.

In the other Athenæa, no instructions in medicine, or the studies connected with it, are to be given at the expense of the Athenæum; but if a medical school be at any rate established in the town, for surgeons, apothecaries, and midwives, the teachers in it shall be admitted as professors in the Athenæum, to give elementary instructions in the science.

In no case whatever are students of medicine exempted from at least two years' attendance at a university.

The instructions which are to be given in the Athenæa, in preparation for obtaining academical degrees, are the following:—

I. Divinity.

1st, A Course of Church History; 2nd, of Biblical Exegesis; 3rd, of Natural Theology.

II. Law.

1st, A Course on Institutes; 2nd, on Pandects; 3rd, Natural Law; 4th, Modern Civil Law.

III. Medicine.

1st, A Course of Anatomy; 2nd, Physiology.

IV. Mathematical and Physical Sciences.

1st, A Course of Mathematics; 2nd, of Physics: 3rd, Botany; 4th, Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica.

V. Abstract Philosophy and Literature.

1st, A Course of Logic and Metaphysics; 2nd, Roman Literature; 3rd, Roman Antiquities; 4th, Greek Literature; 5th, Oriental Literature and Antiquities, Elements of Arabic; 7th, History; and 8th, Dutch Language and Literature (when this professorship is established).

The professors are at liberty to extend their instructions still farther; but young men who are candidates for the degree of Doctor in any Faculty, are not, on account of such extension, exempt from attendance on a university, as follows:—for Theology and Medicine, at least two years; and for the other faculties, at least one year.

An exception from this rule is made, as to one class of law students, viz., those who have no intention of making law their profession, but have applied to the study of it for three years, and wish to obtain a degree as the reward of their labours. They may obtain the diploma of Doctor of Laws, without attending university lectures, provided they are able to pass the examination required.—(See under the head "Degrees.")

All students from the Athenæa may obtain university degrees without university attendance, provided they have made such progress as to enable them to encounter the severer trial of a public promotion.

In the Athenæa, the following subjects are taught in the Dutch language:—Modern Law, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, Dutch History, and Dutch Literature. Where medical instruction is combined with a town medical school, it also must be given in Dutch. The other subjects are taught in Latin. Theminimum allowance to a professor, in an Athenæum, is 1600 florins—(133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*)

Part III.—Universities.

The Dutch Universities are now reduced to three, viz. Leyden, Utretch, Groningen.

They are distinguished from the Athenæa by the nature of the instruction given; by the right of conferring degrees; by the rights of the professors, the rights of the students, academical discipline, greater support from the state, &c. &c.

Chap. I.—Instruction.

All the branches of instruction are divided into five faculties:

I. Divinity—to prepare students for becoming Ministers of the Reformed Church.
II. Law.
III. Medicine.
IV. Mathematical and Physical Science.
V. Abstract Philosophy and Literature.

The precedence of the Faculties changes annually; that Faculty ranking first to which the rector for the time belongs.

In order to give the benefit of similar academical instruction to young men destined to the ministry in the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist, and Remonstrant Churches, particular Seminaria are established for each.

In each of the five Faculties, instruction is to be given in every science belonging to it.

In each science, an introductory sketch must be given of all the branches of it, and the best authorities on each; together with a prospectus of the plan of arranging these branches, or the principle of them, in an academical course (called Encyclopedia and Methodology.) A short history of each science or branch must also be given.

Each professor is confined to his own Faculty, from which he derives his title; and the division of the different branches among the professors of a Faculty, is entrusted to the curators; who, however, must always take care that none of the branches enumerated below be left vacant.

Professors may give lectures on subjects belonging to their own Faculty, although not specially appointed thereto.

The subjects which shall be taught every year, at each university, in separate classes, are:—

I. Faculty of Theology.

1st, Natural Theology; * 2nd, Church History; 3rd, Principles of Biblical Exegesis; 4th, Dogmatics; 5th, Christian Morality; 6th, Homiletics and Pastoral Duties.

N.B.—The Professors of Theology shall also preach during the session (term time) of college as *Concionatores Academici.*

* This Course is also considered a part of the Faculty of Abstract Philosophy and Literature.

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II. Faculty of Law.

1st, Institutes; 2nd, Pandects; 3rd, Natural Law; 4th, Law of Nations (National and International Law; 5th, Modern Civil Law; 6th, Modern Criminal Law; and, in addition to these, there shall be at Leyden—7th, Political History of Europe; 8th, Statistics; 9th, Diplomatics.

III. Faculty of Medicine.

1st, Anatomy; 2nd, Physiology; 3rd, Pathology; 4th, Practice of Medicine; 5th, Pharmacy and Materia Medica; 6th, Surgery; 7th, Midwifery; 8th, Dietetics, Political and Forensic Medicine.

IV. Faculty of Mathematical and Physical Sciences.

1st, Elementary Mathematics; 2nd, Higher Mathematics; 3rd, Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, and subjects connected therewith; 4th, Experimental Physics; 5th, Mathematical Physics; 6th, Physical Astronomy; 7th, Mathematical Astronomy, conjoined with instruction in Astronomical Observations, and Navigation; 8th, Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical; 9th, Botany, and Physiology of Plants; 10th, Mineralogy and Zoology, joined with Comparative Anatomy; 11th, Rural Economy.

V. Faculty of Abstract Philosophy and Literature.

1st, Logic; 2nd, Metaphysics; 3rd, History of Philosophy; 4th, Ethics; 5th, Roman Literature; 6th, Roman Antiquities; 7th, Greek Literature; 8th, Greek Antiquities; 9th, Hebrew Literature; 10th, Arabic, Syriac, and Chaldee Literature; 11th, Jewish Antiquities; 12th, Universal History; 13th, Dutch History; 14th, Dutch Literature and Eloquence.

(Thus at Leyden there are annually forty-eight courses of lectures delivered, and at Utrecht and Gröningen, forty-five.)

In general, the professors settle among themselves what courses each is to deliver; but if they do not agree, the curators decide. They may also transfer a professor from one Faculty to another, if found advantageous, (as chemistry and botany to the medical Faculty, &c.)

No professor can be a member of two Faculties at the same time.

The professors are invariably to use the Latin language in their classes, except in the classes of Dutch Literature and Rural Economy. In case of necessity, the curators have power to dispense with this regulation. (This has been done in the case of the Professor of Experimental Philosophy at Utrecht, who, after using Latin for ten years, found it impossible to explain steam-engines, and the like, with half the precision in Latin, that he could do in Dutch.) The number of professors in each university, and in each Faculty, is as follows:—

Professors in	Leyden.	Utrecht.	Gröningen.
Facultas Theologica	4	3	3
Facultas Juridica	4	3	3
Facultas Medica	4	3	3
Facultas Mathematica et Physica	4	4	4
Facultas Philosophiæ Theoreticæ, and Literarum Humanarum	5	5	5
Total Professors in each	21	18	18

This number is to be increased by the King, when the interests of learning require it. The above list merely includes the *Professores Ordinarii.*

In Leyden, when required, Professores Extraordinarii may be appointed, to assist in carrying on the university courses in any or all the Faculties. (At present, there are several of these Professores Extraordinarii.) This appointment, however, gives no right to succeed to a vacant chair in the Faculty; on the contrary, the Professores Extraordinarii are never appointed Ordinarii, unless in very special circumstances. In Utrecht and Gröningen, Professores Extraordinarii are only appointed, when permanent sickness, or any other lasting impediment, prevents an ordinary professor from discharging his duties.

Each science which makes the subject of a separate course, must be concluded in the course of one year.

The professors are strictly enjoined to encourage, as much as possible, all academical exercises among the students, in debating and declaiming societies, &c.

The professors are obliged to examine their students once a-week, or oftener, to ascertain how far they are attending to, and understanding their instructions.

The lectures are private, and may be given in the professors' houses, or elsewhere, as they find convenient.

No one is admitted to the proper faculty, lectures on divinity, law or medicine, without having, for the two first, obtained the Degree of *Candidate* in *Literature*, and for the last that of *Candidate* in *Mathematics* and *Physics*. From this, however, are excepted the lectures on anatomy, osteology, and physiology, which in order to extend the period of the medical course, may be attended by medical students at the same time with their preparatory studies.

No fixed rules are laid down as to the order of study, but no one is admitted to the final examination, by which he obtains a rank in society, without certificates that, after obtaining the preparatory degree,* he has studied, for theology, law, philosophy, and literature, three years;—for medicine, four years, (but, in the case of his having attended the classes of anatomy, osteology, and physiology, along with his preparatory studies, one year less).

When a special degree is desired (such as are mentioned below, as Doctor Artis Obstetriciæ), then certificates of attendance on the lectures, &c. connected with it, are required.

The foregoing regulations do not apply to those who declare themselves prepared to undergo the more severe ordeal of a public promotion. They and foreigners are not required to give an account either of the time or place of their studies.

The curators of each University are to take such measures as they find best for procuring instruction to the students in modern anguages, drawing, riding, and fencing, by appointing lecturers, teachers, &c.

CHAP. II.—Academical Degrees.

In each Faculty there shall be two degrees,—that of *Candidate*, and that of *Doctor*. Neither of these degrees shall be obtainable by any one, without passing the examinations prescribed below, with this exception, that a University may confer on a man of celebrity, the title of Doctor, as a mark of

* As to these preparatory degrees, see pages 223, 224.

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respect; the Faculty, in which the degree is to be conferred, having previously obtained the consent of the whole Senatus, in a meeting to be held for the purpose.

The degree of Candidate gives no right out of College: (with a few special exceptions, mentioned below). It is solely an academical degree, preparatory to that of Doctor, and is merely certified by an extract from the faculty records.

It shall be obtained by those who follow the regular academical course (unless in special circumstances), at least one year before they can ask the degree of Doctor. Strangers, and one class of Doctors in Law, mentioned below, are excepted.

The degree of Doctor gives right, without further examination, to exercise the functions expressed in the diploma.

The nature of the examination varies, according as it is for the degree of Candidate, or that of Doctor.

I.—Theological Examinations.

1. Candidate.

1st. An Examination on Natural Theology, Church History, and the general Doctrines of Christianity; 2nd. Certificates of profitable attendance on the Lectures on Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy (Ethics), and Oriental Literature, besides Hebrew.

2. Doctor.

1st. An Examination on Dogmatics, Christian Morality, the Principles of Exegesis, and Pastoral Duties; 2nd. An Exegesis of one passage of the Old, and one of the New Testament, prescribed by the Faculty, after successfully passing the former Examination. The trial shall take place the day after the examination; 3rd. Certificates of profitable attendance at the Lectures on Experimental Physics, Physical Astronomy, Rural Economy, and above all, Dutch Style and Eloquence.

II.—Law Examinations.

1. Candidate.

1st. An Examination on the Institutes, and Roman Law; 2nd. Certificates of attendance on the Lectures on the Encyclopædia of Law, History of Law, History of Holland, and Natural Law.

2. Doctor.

There are two different degrees of Doctor of Law—

1st. Doctoratus Juris Romani et Hodierni, for those who give the necessary proofs of their proficiency, and depend on this title to enable to hold situations in the country, for which it is required; 2nd. The simple Doctoratus Juris, for foreigners, and those who merely wish a literary title.

I. For the simple degree of Doctor Juris,—nothing is required, after passing the examination as candidate, except writing a Thesis, on one Law of the Pandects, and one of the Codex, and defending it against the impuning of the professors.

II. Doctor Juris Romani et Hodierni.—1st. An Examination on Modern, Civil and Criminal Law; 2nd. A Dissertation on two passages, one of Roman and one of Modern Law: (this is an Exegesis like that for Doctor Theologiæ); 3rd. Certificates of attendance at the Lectures on the Pandects, the Law of Nations, Statistics of Holland, Political History of Europe, Political Economy, Legal and Forensic Medicine, and Dutch Style and Eloquence, or as many of these as are taught in the University from which the degree is required.

III.—Medical Examinations.

1. Candidate.

1st. An Examination on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica; 2nd. An Anatomical Demonstration; 3rd. Certificates of attendance on the Lectures on Natural History, and Comparative Anatomy.

2. Doctor.

1st. An examination on the Practice of Medicine, and on the Theory of Surgery and Midwifery; 2nd, An Exposition of two Aphorisms of Hippocrates, to be prescribed in the same way as the Exegesis for Doctor Theologiæ; 3rd. Certificates of profitable attendance on the Lectures on Dietetics, Political and Forensic Medicine, and on Clinical Lectures.

When any one, who has obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, intends in future to confine himself solely to Surgery, Pharmacy, or Midwifery, he may also obtain the special degree of Doctor in any of these branches. In this case, he must undergo the following additional trials:—

1. Chirurgiæ Doctor.

A particular Theoretical Examination on Surgery; and the performance of a prescribed operation on a dead body.

2. Artis Obstetriciæ Doctor.

A particular Examination on Midwifery, and the performance of some Deliveries on the *Models*.

He must also produce attestations of having, either in a Clinical Institution, or under the eye of an experienced Obstetricator, performed what the Faculty think a sufficient number of actual deliveries.

3. Artis Pharmaceuticæ Doctor.

A particular Examination on Chemistry and Pharmacy, and the performance of an experiment prescribed, either in the one or the other.

IV.—Examinations in Mathematics and Physics.

1. Candidate.

This Examination varies, according to whether it is intended as preparatory to the degree of Doctor in Mathematics and Physics, or as preparatory to the commencement of Medical Studies:—

1. If preparatory to the degree of Doctor in Mathematics, &c.

1st. An Examination on Mathematics, Experimental Physics, Astronomy, and the Elements of

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Botany, and Natural History; 2nd, Certificates of profitable attendance on Latin and Greek Literature and Logic;

II. If preparatory to Medical Studies,

1st. An Examination of Mathematics, Physics, Botany, and the Elements of Chemistry; 2nd. Certificates on profitable attendance at Lectures on Latin and Greek Literature and Logic.

2. Doctor.

1st. An Examination on Practical Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Mathematical Astronomy, Practical Chemistry, and Geology; 2nd. The solution of one Mathematical, and one Physical Problem; 3rd. Certificates of profitable attendance at the Lectures on Metaphysics, and History of Philosophy.

This degree gives the title of Matheseos Magister, Philosophiæ Naturalis Doctor.

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v. Examinations in Literature.

1. Candidate.

This Examination varies, like the preceding, in Mathematics:—

I. If it be preparatory to the degree of Doctor in Literature, it is as follows:—

1st. An Examination on Greek and Latin Languages, on Greek and Latin Antiquities, on Universal History and Logic; 2nd. Certificates of profitable attendance on the Lectures on Mathematics, Experimental Physics, and Dutch Literature.

II. If it be preparatory to the commencement of the study of Theology, then it is,—

1st. An Examination on Dutch, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew Literature, and on Greek and Jewish Antiquities; 2nd. Certificates of profitable attendance on Mathematics, Logic, and Universal History.

III. If preparatory to the study of Law, it is,—

1st. An Examination on Greek and Latin, Roman Antiquities, and Universal History; 2nd. Certificates of profitable attendance on Mathematics and Logic.

2. Doctor.

1st. An Examination on the higher Greek and Latin Classics, Ancient History, Metaphysics, and the history of Ancient Philosophy; 2nd. The translation of two difficult passages, or the putting to rights and criticising of two corrupt passages, one from a Greek, and the other from a Latin author; 3rd. Certificates of profitable attendance on the Lectures on the Institutes, the History of Roman Law, Dutch History, and Physical Astronomy.

This degree gives the title of Philosophiæ Theoreticæ Magister, Literarum Humaniorum Doctor.

These examinations are to take place in presence of all the members of the Faculty, who are to be summoned for the purpose, and the absent fined. The Latin language only is to be used, unless by special permission of the curators.

Those who have not attended the whole academical course (as students from Athenæa, &c.), and, of course, cannot produce the various certificates required, must be examined on the subjects on which others have only to produce certificates.

Foreigners, however, who declare they are not to follow their profession in Holland, are not subjected to this latter examination, nor are the certificates mentioned above, required from them. But in no case can a foreigner devote himself to the practice of a science in Holland, without undergoing the same trials as a native.

All examinations shall last at least one hour, and in the case of those who have not *certificates* to produce, two hours.

The time shall be divided as equally as possible among the different subjects.

The examinations are open to all, and, for this reason, must be announced the preceding day on the college gates.

All candidates for degrees are examined separately. A union of two examinations is strictly forbidden.

As soon as a man has successfully passed his examinations, he is admitted to the *promotion*. The promotion is either public or private. (Promotion, also, by the *cap*, more majorum, is allowed to those who desire it.)

For the promotion, it is required to write and defend a specimen inaugurale. This specimen must be a complete regular essay or dissertation on some one subject belonging to the science in which the degree is demanded. Vague positions, unsupported by reasoning, are not admitted.

When the specimen inaugurale is finished, it is laid before the Faculty, to ascertain that it contain nothing contrary to public order and good morals. If approved, it is printed and defended. In a private promotion, it is defended against the impugning of the professors only, but always with open doors. In a public promotion, it is defended against the impugning of all persons who choose to appear (*i. e.* professors, students, and others).

Students who have attended the full regular academical curriculum, and all foreigners, may make choice of either private or public promotion, as they please.

Natives, who have not attended the full regular course, *must* defend their specimen inaugurale *publicly*.

A private defence must take place, in presence of the rector and secretary of the University, who must be summoned to attend all faculty meetings for this purpose; and they vote with the members of the Faculty, as to passing or rejecting candidates.

To a public promotion, the whole Senatus is summoned; and the actual admission to the degree of doctor can only take place when a majority of the senate is present.

The candidate being declared entitled to the degree of doctor, it is solemnly demanded for him by the professor, who is *promotor* at the time (each professor, in rotation, is *promotor*); and the secretary is instructed to prepare the diploma forthwith.

In medical degrees, the oath of office must be taken before receiving the diploma. The tenor of all the diplomas is the same in all the Universities.

The rights attached to academical degrees are:—

1st. The free exercise of the Sciences expressed in the diploma, provided no more special admission to the practice is required by the law of the land.

2nd. Eligibility to all those stations and dignities in the country, for which the degree is required.

3rd. Precedence of all ungraduated persons, in meetings at which they are present together.

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The situations for which an academical degree is necessary, are the following:—

In the Reformed Church, no one can be admitted to the ministry, without having obtained the degrees of Candidate in Literature, and Candidate in Theology at least, and also producing certificates of profitable attendance for two years on the courses of the Exegesis of the Old and New Testament, Dogmatics, Christian Morality, and Rural Economy.

In Law.—No one can be admitted to practise as an Advocate in the Supreme Courts, without having obtained the degree of "Doctor Juris Romani et Hodierni."

The simple degree of Doctor Juris, explained formerly, gives no rights save literary.

In Medicine.—No man can practise any branch of medical science, in Holland, without having obtained the degree belonging to it.

The degree of Doctor Medicinæ gives right, without further examination, to practise all the internal art of healing (as a physician.)

A surgeon requires the degree of Chirurgiæ Doctor; an accoucheur, that of Artis Obstetriciæ Doctor; and a druggist, or apothecary, that of Artis Pharmaceuticæ Doctor.

Each person is strictly confined to his own profession, except in a case of extreme danger or necessity; (and prosecutions on this account are very common, and the penalty for a first offence is about 5*l.*; for a second, 15*l.*; for a third, near 100*l.*, with imprisonment, or even banishment, if persevered in).

Mathematics and Physics.—The degree of doctor in this faculty is requisite for all natives, who desire to obtain the situation of Professors or Lecturers on Mathematics and Physics.

Faculty of Literature.—Degrees in literature give right to teach the various branches, required in the examination for the degree. They are absolutely necessary for those who desire to be teachers in the Latin schools.

Various regulations were made to prevent the degree affecting those who had commenced their studies for a profession, before the publication of it, with regard to the degrees required from them.

The fees payable for each degree are:—	Florins.	£.	s.	d.
1. Candidate in Literature, Mathematics, and Physics, and in Theology .	30	2	10	0
2. Candidate in Law and Medicine	50	4	3	4
3. Doctor in Theology and in Literature	60	5	0	0
4. Doctor in other Faculties	100	8	6	8
For the additional examinations for Doctor Chirurgiæ, Doctor Artis Obstetricæ, or Doctor Artis Pharmaceuticæ, there shall be paid, over and above, the sum of	30	2	10	0

Chap. III.—Of the Professors.

The professors of Leyden, Utrecht, and Gröningen, are considered as *officers of state.* They, as well as the curators, are on that account, in so far as concerns their situations, not amenable to the jurisdiction of the authorities of the province or town.

Both professors and students are exempted from military service, by the laws regulating the militia.

In the case of billeting troops, the professors are entitled to relieve themselves from the burden, by paying a sum of money, instead of receiving the troops.

The ordinary salary of each professor is,—

At Leyden, . . .	*Florins*	2,800	£233	6 8
„ Utrecht and Gröningen, .	„	2,200	183	6 8

When a free house is attached to a professorship, then the estimated rent of it is deducted from the above salary, unless where the house is attached, not to an individual professorship, but to the senior professor in a faculty, as the reward of his long labours.

Thirty years' teaching as an ordinary professor, in one or more of the Universities, gives right to an increase of one-fourth part of the ordinary salary of the University of which he is then a member.

The emoluments of the ordinary professors (besides salary and class fees), consist of,—

1st. An equal division, among all the members of each faculty, of the balance of *dues* paid on obtaining academical degrees, after deducting the share payable to the University, the rector, and the secretary.

2nd. An equal division, among all the professors, of the dues paid by each student on *enrolment* or *recensus*, after deducting the rector's share.

3rd. The emoluments which may arise to each from holding, in rotation, one of the extraordinary University situations (as rector, &c.), according to the regulations mentioned in the sequel.

All the other emoluments formerly allowed, as robe-money, &c., are abolished.

The professores extraordinarii, and the lecturers, being no members of faculty, can claim no part of these emoluments.

Certain deductions are made from the salaries to establish and support a Widows' Fund (like the Scottish Clergy's Fund for that purpose).

The class fees for those lectures, which each professor must *ex officio* deliver, are the same in all the Universities, viz.,—

For a course of two lectures a-week . .	*Florins*	15	£1	5 0
For a course of more than twice a-week . .	„	30	2	10 0

For extraordinary instructions, given either to one or more students, each professor may make what regulations he pleases.

The Faculty or the Senate are to regulate the time and manner of paying these fees: and one payment entitles the student to attend the same class, as often as he pleases.

Professores extraordinarii have the same fees as the ordinarii.

Lecturers shall not have more than 20 florins, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for a course of four lectures per week, and 10 florins, 16*s.* 8*d.* for one twice a-week; and for one payment the course may be repeatedly attended.

A professor is entitled to be declared *Emeritus* in the following cases:—

1st. When permanent bad health prevents his any longer discharging the duties of his office; 2nd. On account of his age, when he has reached sixty years, and at the same time given academical instruction in a Dutch University, for thirty-five years.

The rank of *Emeritus* being obtained, gives a right,—

1st. To retain his rank as professor, and his place in meetings of the Senate, but without any claim to a share in the emoluments mentioned above; 2nd. To a pension of florins 500, 41*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, with an addition of one-twenty-fifth part of the ordinary salary, for each year of service, as a professor, above five.

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(By this regulation, if a man has become a professor at thirty-two years of age, he will be enabled, at sixty, to retire with almost his full salary.)

The pension is never to rise above the amount of the ordinary salary. When a professor reaches the age of seventy, he becomes *ipso facto Emeritus*, and may retire with full salary and all his emoluments. He may continue to teach, if he pleases, but, even if he do, another professor, either ordinary or extraordinary, must be added to his faculty to lighten his labours. Emeriti professors must, if natives, continue to reside in the country, otherwise they forfeit their pensions.

Widows, until they marry again, and children till they come of age, or be otherwise provided for in a lucrative situation (whichever happens first), receive a pension of florins 500, 41*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, with increase, for every year above five of the deceased professor's service, of one twenty-fifth part of his ordinary salary; but the pension never to exceed florins 1000, 83*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

This small pension is increased by the Widow's Fund. If the widow die, the children continue to receive the pension; widows and children forfeit their pensions, if they do not reside in the country.

The *costume* of the professors is a black suit, with the toga above it. Lecturers wear a black suit and a peculiar hat.

Chap. iv.—Of the Students.

Every student must have his name inscribed by the rector in the roll of students, before he can attend any of the classes. No student can be enrolled without producing a certificate of being prepared to receive University instruction.

If he has been a scholar in a Dutch Latin school, he must produce the certificate, from the directors of it, mentioned above. If he has prepared himself for the University by domestic instruction, by his own private studies, or at a foreign school, and has therefore no such certificate to produce, he must, in order to obtain one, apply to the Faculty of Literature, who shall examine him on the different subjects required to be known by those who have regularly gone through a Latin school. A student, who has already studied some time at one University, either at home or abroad, and removes to another, is not obliged to undergo this examination, but must produce properly-attested certificates of his studies.

No one can be enrolled, who has been *expelled* from another University, by a regular sentence, for misconduct; but a simple *consilium abeundi* does not absolutely prevent enrolment, but it must be referred to the rector and assessors to decide. Foreigners, who declare that they are to return to their own country, after finishing their studies, may always be enrolled. The sum paid for this enrolment is 3 florins (5*s.*) to the rector and professors, and 1 florin (1*s.* 8*d.*) to the beadle.

It is part of the rector's duty to see that the students are informed, at the time of their enrolment, of the various duties of their new situation, and of the Statuta Academica. The academical oaths, and yearly reading of the laws, are now abolished; but instead, the statutes shall be at all times on sale at the University Printer's, and must be subscribed by each student, at the time of his enrolment. The effect of this enrolment only lasts for one academical year. After this period, the student may either be enrolled again *de novo*, or have his former enrolment recensed from year to year. The recensus, or revisal of the roll of students (called burghers of the University), must take place every year, within fourteen days after the admission of the new rector and secretary. For this revisal, the sum of one florin is paid to the professors, and one florin to the beadle. After the expiry of the specified time, the expense of a recensus is trebled. Besides the proper regular students, who actually attend the lectures of the professors, and are known to their teachers as such, no one can be enrolled or recensed a burgher of the University, except only,—1st. The lecturers and other teachers in the University, mentioned above; 2nd. The proper and actual supposts of the University (p. 229).

To prevent any abuse of the title of student, the secretary shall, each year, a few days before the recensus, send to the dean of each faculty a list of the students on the roll belonging to his faculty, and each professor shall send him a list of the students who have regularly attended his class during the past year. and those who are not found in these lists shall be struck off the roll, at a meeting of the rector and assessors, the day preceding the recensus, and cannot be again admitted to it. Each student is bound to obey the laws and statutes of the University to which he belongs, and by breaking of any of them shall incur the penalty attached to the offence by the statutes.

The most strict obedience is due to the rector; but students have right to appeal to the Senatus Academicus, when they consider themselves aggrieved. Disobedience to the rector, when the Senatus is of opinion that he has not exceeded his powers, is punished either by a *consilium abeundi*, or expulsion, according to circumstances.

The rector has a peculiar superintendence of the behaviour and morals of the students. He also takes cognizance of all offences against the academical statutes, and of non-attendance on classes. After repeatedly warning a student in vain, the rector is to bring the case before a meeting of the rector and assessors. The assessors are chosen out of the four faculties, to which the rector does not belong.

Chap. v.—Buildings, Museums, Libraries, Observatories, Hospitals, &c.

All the buildings are under the care of the curators, and are not to be applied to any other purpose.

An annual grant is made to each University (from the public funds of the nation) for the purchase of books, both Dutch and foreign. Of these grants, *one-third* is to be expended on books of physical science, including natural history; the other *two-thirds* are to be equally divided among the other four faculties, after deducting a sufficient sum for the purchase of transactions, journals, &c., in all languages. The curators are to see that this rule be fulfilled every year.

Each faculty shall yearly give to the principal librarian a list of the books they consider most necessary to be purchased: they may also purchase at sales, which may occur, taking care not to exceed their allowance, and always with the approbation of the Principal Librarian. In each Library, there must be two catalogues, either written or printed, of all its books and manuscripts: one arranged alphabetically, the other scientifically. The curators must see to this, and report annually on the state of the Library and catalogues.

Each University has an Anatomical Museum of all kinds of specimens and preparations, and also a collection of surgical and obstetrical instruments, both ancient and modern, to illustrate the history of the art. These collections are under the care of the Professors of Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery, each for his own branch, and each is to keep account of the expenditure of money allotted to his branch, and lay it annually before the curators.

An hospital is attached to each University, for the purposes of clinical instruction. To procure this

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advantage at the least expense, the curators are to arrange with the local authorities, to have at all times a supply of proper patients from the public hospitals. The curators are to take care that the University hospitals do not degenerate into mere charitable institutions, but that there be always a supply of proper patients, with different cases, and divided into proper proportions, between medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

For the Leyden University hospital, an annual sum is allowed of florins 10,000, 833*l.* 6*l.* 8*d.*; for Utrecht and Gröningen, florins 4500, 375*l.*—to cover all expenses.

Surgical and obstetrical instruments are to be provided for these hospitals, and kept at all times ready for use.

In all the Universities there shall also be a collection of physical instruments and models of machinery; an observatory, with its necessary instruments; a chemical laboratory, with its apparatus; separate museums for zoology and comparative anatomy, geology, and mineralogy; and a botanic garden, with a collection of dried plants.

Each of these collections is under the care of the respective professor or professors to whose department it belongs; and, in the yearly estimates, separate sums are allotted to each.

The director or directors of each museum must keep two complete catalogues of the specimens—one alphabetical, the other scientific. A copy of each must be always in the museum, and all new acquisitions immediately added. The rector must every year see that this be done before giving up his office, and report on the subject to the curators; and the directors must give the curators annually a list of all new articles added within the year. The director of each museum is personally answerable for every specimen contained in its catalogues; and when another professor requires the use of a specimen out of the museum, the director must take his receipt for it, otherwise he continues liable.

The librarian is, in the same way, accountable for books and manuscripts. The curators fix the number and salaries of the servants attached to these museums, &c., and the amount is included in the annual estimates. All these servants are appointed for one year only, and cannot be continued without a certificate from the director of the museum to which they are attached, of having given him full satisfaction.

Chap. vi.—Public Encouragement given to University Studies.

A sum of money is annually allotted—

1st, For prizes to the most eminent; 2nd, For pensions (bursaries) to assist indigent merit. For prizes, at Leyden, 10, at Utrecht and Gröningen, 6 gold medals, value 50 florins, 4*l.* 3*l.* 4*d.*

To these, only the *regular* students of the Universities and Athenæa are entitled; but all are open to the competition of all the regular students of the Universities and Athenæa.

These prizes are distributed by the rector publicly, the day he delivers his farewell oration. They are awarded to the best answer in Latin, to a prize question.

At Leyden, they are thus divided—1 in Theology, 1 in Law, 1 in Medicine, 1 in Physics, 1 in Mathematics, 1 in Astronomy, 1 in Natural History, 1 in Chemistry, 1 in Abstract Philosophy, 1 in Literature.

At Utrecht and Gröningen thus—1 in Theology, 1 in Law, 1 in Medicine, 2 in Mathematics and Physics, and 1 in Literature and Abstract Philosophy.

These are prescribed by the several faculties to which they pertain, and are so arranged as to include, in the course of years, all the various branches of instruction. In the prizes in literature, shall be occasionally included Latin orations and poems, to keep up the ancient Dutch reputation.

The questions are to be so proposed, as that the answers may rather show assiduous attention to the University instructions, than mere natural abilities. When an answer is judged worthy of the prize, by the Faculty who proposed the question, they shall open the sealed billet containing the author's name, and having the same motto with the essay; and, previous to publishing his success, the author is called before the Faculty, and must defend his work against the objections of the professors for half an hour. If, on this examination, it appear that the answer is really, *bonâ fide*, the work of the candidate, the medal shall be immediately awarded to him, and intimation given of it in the newspapers and journals, and also of the day on which it is to be presented. If the answer be in the handwriting of the candidate, he forfeits his prize.

Those who gain one or more medals, are to be named to the King, who will take care to forward them in their several professions. Successful essays are to be published in the University Almanac (mentioned below).

The sum of 17,000 florins, 1316*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, is yearly allowed by the nation to encourage youths of good promise, whose fortunes are not fully adequate to the expense of a university education.

This sum is divided into 70 pensions—30 to Leyden, of 300 florins, 25*l.* each; 20 to Utrecht, and 20 to Gröningen, of 200 florins, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each. They are distributed among the various Faculties at each University as follows:—

Faculty.	Leyden.	Utrecht.	Gröningen.
Theology	10	5	5
Law	2	2	2
Medicine	4	4	4
Mathematics and Physics	4	4	4
Philosophy and Literature	10	5	5
	30	20	20

If, any year, there be not proper candidates for all the pensions in a Faculty, the curators may transfer the vacant pension to another Faculty; and they are also to make strict regulations for overseeing the behaviour and progress of those who hold them. The curators are the patrons of these pensions, but each Faculty may recommend for them young men who have already distinguished themselves at the University. They are given for one year only at a time; but they may be continued from year to year, but not for more than six years.

No one can have his pension continued, without full attestations from his several professors of regular attendance, and a written certificate from his Faculty, of diligence and progress in his studies.

There are private pensions at the Universities, founded by individuals. These may be held along with a public one, provided the private does not exceed 100 florins, 8*l.* 6*l.* 8*d.*, but not otherwise; and any student who is detected in a breach of this rule, forfeits his public pension, and can never again hold one.

To excite emulation, as well as to prove how far the above regulations answer the end proposed, an

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Almanac shall be annually published at each University, under the care of the secretary of the University. This shall contain—

1. The oration with which the rector of the preceding year has closed his duties;
2. The successful prize essays;
3. A list of the inaugural and other dissertations, printed *sub presidio* during the year;

Also, the orations and dissertations at the adjoining Athenæa, a list of the professors, and a programme of the lectures at each University and Athenæum.

Chap. vii.—Academical Government.

For each of the Universities of Leyden, Utrecht, and Gröningen, there is a committee of curators, consisting of five persons, chosen on account of their literary and scientific reputation, as well as their rank in society. Of these curators, three-fifths are chosen from the province in which the University is situated, and two-fifths from the adjoining provinces. They are named by the King. In their meetings, the curators rank according to the date of their nominations. The head of the city magistracy is, for the time he is so, *ex officio* a member of the committee of curators. The others hold their office for life, or till they be appointed by the King to a situation inconsistent with it. They have no salary; but at each meeting at Leyden, the sum of 75 florins (6*l.* 5*s.*) and at Utrecht and Gröningen 50 florins, (4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*) is divided among the members present; and they have also an allowance for travelling expenses. The meeting of curators holds the first rank among the academical meetings. The following are the duties of the curators:—

1st, To see that all laws and decrees, relative to University instruction, including the *Statuta Academica*, be obeyed by all who are bound to obey them;

2nd, To see that all the different branches of instruction appointed be taught, and the various regulations of the royal decree enforced;

3rd. To take care of all academical buildings, collections, cabinets, and everything belonging to the University;

4th. To make, alter, &c., the instructions of the several inferior persons employed in, and depending on the University; but with advice of the senate, with regard to the beadles, and of the directors of the museums and botanic gardens, as to the servants under them;

5th. They have the care of all the funds of every sort belonging to the Universities; and also of all legacies and donations, past or future, unless especially intrusted to other care;

6th. To make up the annual estimates of the probable expenses for the ensuing year, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and laid before the King;

7th. To promote everything which they think can conduce to the utility and reputation of the University to which they belong.

When a professor's chair becomes vacant, the curators send a list of two to the Secretary of State, with the reasons of their choice; the King makes the definite choice. When the curators think it would be advantageous to establish a new professorship, or to conjoin two, or to divide one into two, they are to send a memorial on the subject to the Secretary of the Home Department. The curators are patrons of the pensions. They shall always meet twice a-year, in the town where the University is situated, viz., on the day of the change of the rector, which is the first day of the academical year; and again in the month of October, to make up the estimates. Their president shall assemble them at other times, when he finds it proper. They take an oath of fidelity to the King, and also *de fideli administratione officii*. The curators at Leyden have both a secretary and a factor, with salaries; at Utrecht and Gröningen, they have only a secretary, with a salary of 600 florins, 50*l.*

The body of the University is represented by the rector and ordinary professors together, met under the presidency of the rector. This meeting is called the *Senatus Academicus*. When the curators think it necessary to have a meeting with the Senatus on any important subject, the rector, on their request, appoints a combined meeting, which has the title of *Senatus Amplissimus*. When the senate wish such a meeting, the rector intimates their wish to the curators, who decide on its propriety. This Senatus Amplissimus is always held once a-year, on the changing of the rector, on which occasion the curators receive the academical oaths of office for the year.

The Senatus Academicus have charge of the academical discipline and studies. The senate also propose to the curators whatever new regulations seem proper to further the interests of the University. The rector calls meetings of the senate, as often as he pleases. The senate has right, for the support of order and discipline, to make all such edicts and laws, for the good of the University, as do not infringe the royal edict.

These edicts and statutes are issued in name of the rector and senate, signed by the rector, and countersigned by the secretary of the senate. Copies of all these must be sent to the curators, along with the reasons of enacting them.* All permanent statutes and edicts must be printed along with the *leges Academiæ*, and made accessible to all. Attendance on meetings of the Senatus forms part of the duty of every *Professor Ordinarius* (unless exempted specially); and they receive no payment for their attendance. The expenses of these meetings are charged by the beadle to the rector, and he charges them against the University.

Each senate makes its own regulations as to its meetings, precedence, &c., so as not to interfere with the general law. In all their official business, statutes, edicts, public letters, and minutes of meetings, the Latin language must be used. The rector summons and directs the meetings of the Senatus. In case of his absence, or other lawful impediment, this, and all his other duties, devolve on the professor present, who was last rector. The dignity of rector gives, for the time, the title of *Rector Magnificus*.

The new rector assumes his office on the commencement (anniversary) day of the University. A fortnight before this day, a list of four professors is transmitted to the king, to choose the rector. These four are one from each faculty of which the existing rector is not a member. At the top of the list, is the faculty which has been longest without having the rectorate; then the next, and so on. In like manner, the person out of each faculty is named, who has been longest without being, or who has not yet been rector. When the professor, who, by this rule, should be at the top of the list of a faculty, has not been a full academical year in his situation, then not he, but the one next him, shall be named. On the retiring of the old rector, he transfers his dignity to his successor, in a solemn Latin

* In fact, no such Statuta Academica have ever been made in Holland. At one of the *Belgian* Universities, Liege they were tried, but produced a complete rebellion among the students.

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oration, in the great hall of the University. This oration, which shall always be published in the University Almanac, *must* contain:—

1st. A historical sketch of the principal occurrences in the University during the year past;

2nd. A notice of any of the professors deceased during the year, with an account of their life and literary labours. Also a list, and account of any books published or prepared for publication by the professors. Other subjects are left to his discretion.

The new rector takes his seat on this day, and takes a solemn *oath*, *de fideli*, to the presiding curator. Besides the different rights mentioned before, as pertaining to the rector, he is also head of the University police. As such, he may summon any student before him, put any questions, and give any orders to him he pleases. He may also confine a student to his apartments, or convey him to a more secure place of *confinement;* but, in this last case, the rector is bound to bring the affair before the *Committee of Rector and Assessors*, within twenty-four hours, that they may decide whether the arrest is to be continued or not, and investigate the affair which caused it.

All decrees, edicts, and statutes have the preamble of *We*, *rector* and *senate*. The University maces and great seal are kept by the rector. When he goes officially to the University, he is preceded by one beadle, bearing a mace. The Senatus, in their public meetings, are attended by two beadles with the two maces. The emoluments of the rectorate arise from:—

1st. The right of enrolling;

2nd. The right of recensus, equally with the secretary;

3rd. The right of sharing in the emoluments of all promotions at which he presides, having an equal share with the members of the faculties of which he is *not* a member, and a double share in his own faculty;

4th. The sum of 150 florins, 12*l.* 10*s.*, for small expenses, postages, &c.

Each academical senate has a secretary, whose duty is:—

1st. To take charge of the common seal and of the archives; of which last, a numbered list is to be always kept along with them, and transferred from one secretary to the other, and compared by the new rector;

2nd. To keep the minutes of all meetings of the Senatus, of the rector and assessors, and of the Senatus Amplissimus. All these are to be kept in Latin, and each inserted in an alphabetical list of academical proceedings;

3rd. To keep in order the University registers;

4th. To write, or cause to write, prepare, or cause to prepare, all acts, decrees, diplomas, &c.;

5th. To prepare and take charge of publishing the University Almanac.

The secretary is chosen annually, like the rector, by the curators, along with the rector and assessors. His emoluments arise from:—

1st. The right of recensus, equally with the rector;

2nd. The right of sharing in the fees on promotions, in the same way as the rector;

3rd. A fee of 7 florins, 11*s.* 8*d.* for each diploma;

4th. An annual allowance of 200 florins, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, for paper, postages, &c.

The assessors, chosen as mentioned above, and changing yearly, shall, when met under the presidency of the rector, assist him in transacting and managing business of all kinds. This is part of the duty of each professor, and gives no right to additional emolument. Besides the meetings of the Senatus, and of the rector and assessors, each faculty shall hold meetings for its own particular concerns. In these meetings, each professor shall, in rotation, preside for one year as dean; and the youngest of the other professors shall act as secretary. These duties also give no right to additional emolument.

Degrees are bestowed by these faculty meetings; and the members of each faculty are to divide the examinations among themselves, as they best may, according to the spirit of the regulations in Chap. II. For the service of the rector, and various meetings, there are two beadles at each University. Besides their salaries, they receive from each student, on enrolment or recensus, 1 florin, 1*s.* 8*d.*; for attendance at each examination, 2 florins, 3*s.* 4*d.*; and for each promotion, 7 florins, 11*s.* 8*d.*

At Leyden, there is also a *porter*, charged with opening and shutting the University gates, and keeping the hall clean. He also assists the under-librarians, and has a salary of 250 florins, 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

(The regulations of these seven chapters apply to the three Universities of Leyden, Utrecht, and Gröningen. Those of Belgium Proper are under a different law, chiefly on account of the religion of the country.)

From Professor Moll.

After every examination whatever, either for the degree of doctor or candidate, or even for passing from a lower to a higher class, the *examinandus* is called in, and it is publicly announced whether he has passed *simpliciter*, *cum laude*, or *summâ cum laude*. I think, he adds, this practice produced beneficial results.

The second part of the trial No. 2, for the degree of doctor in literature, is to be thus understood. Two passages, one from a Greek, and another from a Latin author, commonly understood to be corrupt, are proposed to the candidate, and he is to give some critical conjecture, how they should be amended. It is therefore a critical exercise, an *emendatio critica alicujus spurii vel corrupti loci*. The passage may be either prose or verse, as the faculty pleases.

Public promotion is often chosen. Last year, out of thirty-four promotions, twelve were public, and twenty-two private. The year before last, out of thirty-nine, twenty-three were public, and sixteen private. The public promotions are certainly more difficult than the private, inasmuch as the professors, in a private defence, will not press a candidate *ultra modum*; while in a public defence, he is left at the mercy of his friends and his enemies.

After passing his examinations, the candidate is sure to be made a doctor; but there is a great difference attached to the *modus quo* (the ability of his thesis, &c. &c.).

The *supposts* of the University are, the apparitores or beadles, the prosecutor, hortulanus, and assistants for astronomical, physical, chemical, and other lectures.

Breaches of academical discipline, only, are punished by the rector and assessors; the *communia delicta* of the students are tried before the ordinary judges of the place. The students formerly had a

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forum privilegiatum, but it is now abolished, which Professor Moll thinks a great improvement, although opinions are divided on the subject.

A student cannot be kept decently at the University of Utrecht under 800 florins to 1000 florins (66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to 83*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) per annum. Many poor theologians subsist on less, and, of course, many spend much more.

A stranger or traveller is allowed, as a matter of courtesy, to attend the lectures, though private. This is technically called *hospitáre*.

Examinations take place at all seasons of the year. At Utrecht, the jaardag, *i. e.*, the anniversary, or commencement-day, is 26th March. The long vacation begins before the summer solstice, and lasts thirteen weeks. There are also two short vacations, one at Christmas and another at Easter, of fourteen days each.

All the regulations of the royal decree are observed as strictly as can be expected. The number of professors at Utrecht is found to be sufficient for carrying on their system. In addition to the eighteen ordinary professors, they have two extraordinary at present.

If a student thinks himself wronged by a decree of the Senatus, he may appeal to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and subsequently to the King himself.

The professors have no power to fine or impose tasks on their students.

SERIES LECTIONUM IN ACADEMIA RHENO-TRAJECTINA,

Inde a Die 19 *m. Septembris, anni* 1826, *usque ad Ferias Æstivas, anni* 1827, *a Professoribus et Lectoribus habendarum, Rectore Bernardo Francisco Suerman.*

In Facultate Medicâ, docebunt—

Anatomiam, B. F. Suerman, quater per dierum hebdomadem, horâ iv.

Physiologiam, Th. G. Van Lidth de Teude, diebus lunæ, martis, jovis, et veneris, horâ auditoribus commodâ.

Dissectionibus Cadaveris Anatomicis, opportuno anni tempore instituendis, præerit B. F. Suerman.

Pathologiam exponet B. F. Suerman, ter per dierum hebdomadem, horâ ix.

Doctrinam de Cognoscendis et Curandis Hominum Morbis, J. J. Wolterbeek, quinquies horâ xii.

Therapeuticam Alimentorum et Medicamentorum Expositionem, J. J. Wolterbeek, quater horâ i.

Pharmaciam, vernaculo sermone, N. C. de Fremery, diebus martis et veneris, horâ tertiâ.

Institutionibus Clinicis Morborum Internorum vacabit J. J. Wolterbeek, singulis diebus, in nosocomio academico.

Praxin Chirurgicam tradet B. F. Suerman, quater per dierum hebdomadem, horâ viii.

Operationes Chirurgicas demonstrabit B. F. Suerman, tempore hyemali, diebus et horis deinceps indicandis.

Institutioni Clinicæ in Arte Chirurgicâ, quovis die, vacabit B. F. Suerman.

Theoriam Artis Obstetricæ, J. J. Wolterbeek, ter per dierum hebdomadem.

Institutionibus Obstetriciis, imprimis practicis, in nosocomio habendis vacabit J. J. Wolterbeek.

Morbos Chirurgicos Generales, Ph. F. Heyligers, diebus lunæ et martis, horâ ii.; jovis et veneris morbos Venereos eadem hora docebit.

Operationes Chirurgicas in Cadavere Humano publicè demonstrabit Ph. F. Heyligers, tempore hyemali, eorumque encheiresium rationem, vernaculo sermone, exponet quater per dierum hebdomadem, horâ v.

Artem Obstetricam Theoreticam et Practicam docebit Ph. F. Heyligers, quater quavis hebdomade, horâ i.

Politiam Medicam tradet N. C. de Fremery, diebus mercurii et saturni, horâ viii.

Disputandi Exercitationibus, alternis hebdomadibus, Professores in Facultate Medicâ præerunt.

J. Bleuland, licet propter ætatem septuaginta annorum honorificé rude donatus, commilitonibus, qui explicationem accuratiorem speciminum anatomicorum et pathologicorum in museo præsentium desiderabunt, sua officia, quantum ætas et valetudo permittent, offert.

In Facultate Philosophiæ Theoreticæ et Literarum Humaniorum, docebunt—

Logicam, J. F. L. Schröder, diebus lunæ et saturni, horâ ii.

Loca Selecta ex Metaphysices Doctrina, J. F. L. Schröder, diebus jovis et veneris, horâ ii.

Doctrinæ Moralis alteram partem, die Martis, horâ ii.

Literas Latinas A. Van Goudoever, diebus martis et veneris, horâ x., die mercurii, horâ i., et die saturni, horâ xii.; interpretando cum Ciceronis libros de Officiis, tum Horatii Epistolarum, librum i.

Historiam Latinæ Poëseos, A. Van Goudoever, diebus lunæ et jovis, horâ x.

Antiquitatem Romanam, A. Van Goudoever, die lunæ, hora ix., die mercurii, horâ ix. et xii., die saturni, horâ ix.

Exercitationibus Oratoriis præerit A. Van Goudoever, die saturni, horâ i. vel aliâ magis commodâ.

Literas Græcas tradet Ph. G. Van Heusde, interpretandis locis selectis cum Xenophontis et Theocriti, diebus martis et veneris, horâ xi., tum Platonis, diebus lunæ et jovis, horâ xi.

Historiam Literariam Philosophorum Veterum, Ph. G. Van Heusde, diebus mercurii et saturni, horâ x.

Literas Hebraicas J. H. Pareau, ita ut Grammaticam exponat diebus lunæ et jovis, horâ ix., eâdemque horâ diebus martis et veneris, quædam tractet capita ex posteriore Samuelis libro.

Literas Chaldaicas et Syriacas, J. H. Pareau, diebus lunæ et jovis, horâ xi.

Literarum Arabicarum initia, J. H. Pareau, diebus martis et veneris, horâ xi.; et Carmina quædam Arabica ex Hamasæ excerptis tractabit, die mercurii, horâ ix.

Antiquitatem Hebraicam, J. H. Pareau, diebus lunæ et jovis, horâ i., diebus martis et veneris, horâ iv.

Historiam Gentium præsertim Græcorum et Romanorum, Ph. G. Van Heusde, diebus lunæ, martis, jovis, et veneris, horâ xii.

Historiam Philosophiæ recentioris, imprimis moralis, Ph. G. Van Heusde, diebus mercurii et saturni, horâ xi.

Historiam Patriæ, A Simons, diebus martis, mercurii, jovis, et veneris, horâ viii.

Literas Belgicas et Eloquentiam, A. Simons, diebus martis, mercurii, jovis, et veneris, horâ ii.

Æstheticam, quæ Poësin spectat, A. Simons, diebus martis et veneris, horâ iv.

Precepta Styli bene Belgici tradet, A Simons, die martis, horâ i., mercurii, horâ xi., jovis, horâ iv., et veneris, horâ ix.

Disputandi exercitationibus, sermone Belgico præerit, alternis hebdomadibus, die saturni, horâ ix., A. Simons.

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Disputandi exercitationibus præerunt, alternis hebdomadibus, die saturni, horâ i., alternatim, Ph. G. Van Heusde et A. Van Goudoever.

In Facultate Matheseos et Philosophiæ Naturalis, docebunt—

Elementa Matheseos, J. F. L. Schröder, diebus martis, jovis, et veneris, horâ viii., atque die mercurii, horâ ii.

Physicam Mathematicam, duce Poisson, J. F. L. Schröder, diebus mercurii et saturni, horâ ix.

Lectiones Opticas, die martis, horâ ii.

Calculi Differentialis et Integralis secundam partem, J. F. L. Schröder, horâ auditoribus commodâ.

Physicam Experimentalem, G. Moll, diebus lunæ, martis, jovis, et veneris, horâ i.

Astronomiæ primas notitias, G. Moll, diebus lunæ, martis, jovis, et veneris, horâ ix., vel aliâ auditoribus magis commodâ.

Astronomiam Theoreticam et Practicam, G. Moll, iisdem diebus, horâ iii.

Elementa Hydrotechniæ, ad presentem conditionem Patriæ adplicata, si sufficiens numerus auditorum adsit, Belgico sermone exponet G. Moll, horâ deinceps indicandâ.

Chemiam generalem et applicatam, N. C. de Fremery, diebus lunæ, martis, mercurii, jovis et veneris, horâ xii.

Botanicam et Physiologiam Plantarum, J. Kops, diebus lunæ, martis, jovis, et veneris, horâ xi.

Zoölogiam universam, N. C. de Fremery, diebus jovis et veneris, horâ xi.

Anatomiam Comparatam, Th. G. Van Lidth de Jeude, diebus mercurii et saturni, horâ auditoribus commodâ.

Mineralogiam et Geologiam, N. C. de Fremery, diebus lunæ et martis, horâ xi.

Œconomiam Ruralem, J. Kops, diebus lunæ, mercurii, et jovis, horâ i., et saturni, horâ xii.

Disputandi exercitationibus, die saturni, horâ i., præerunt Professores in Facultate Matheseos et Philosophiæ Naturalis.

In Facultate Theologicâ—

In Theologiam Naturalem cum Commilitonibus inquiret H. Bouman, diebus lunæ et veneris, horâ x.

Historiam Ecclesiæ Christianæ, imprimis recentiorem, tradet H. J. Royaards, diebus lunæ, martis, et jovis, horâ xi., et die mercurii, horâ viii.

Collocutionibus cum provectioribus de Locis Historiæ Ecclesiæ et Dogmatum vacabit H. J. Royaards, die mercurii, horâ ii.

Loca selecta Patrum, Veterisque Ecclesiæ Scriptorum, imprimis quæ ad Historiam Dogmatum referuntur, duce Olshausonio, interpretabitur H. J. Royaards, die lunæ, horâ ii.

Exercitationes Exegeticas in quosdam Psalmos habebit, J. H. Pareau, diebus martis et veneris, horâ i.

Hermeneuticam Novi Fœderis tradet H. Bouman, die mercurii, horâ x., et diebus jovis ac veneris, horâ ix.

Critices Novi Fœderis Initia docebit H. Bouman, die martis, horâ ii.

Epistolæ ad Romanos partem moralem, et Epistolam ad Galatas, interpretabitur H. Bouman, diebus lunæ et martis, horâ ix.

Theologiam Dogmaticam docebit J. Heringa, E. F. diebus lunæ, martis, jovis, et veneris, horâ xii.

Collocutionibus de Theologiâ Populari vacabit J. Heringa, E. F. die jovis, horis vespertinis, a vii. ad ix.

Disquisitionibus, cum provectioribus instituendis, Probationi, sive Academicæ, sive Ecclesiasticæ, prœviis, singularem horam destinabit J. Heringa, E. F.

Doctrinam Morum Christianam docebit H. J. Royaards, diebus martis et jovis, horâ x., et die mercurii, horâ ix.

Præcepta Homiletica tradet J. Heringa, E. F., diebus lunæ et jovis, horâ viii.

Exercitationes Oratorias Sacras moderabitur J. Heringa, E. F., die saturni, horâ i., vel aliâ magis commodâ.

Officia Doctorum et Antistitum in Ecclesiâ Christianâ exponet J. Heringa, E. F., diebus martis et veneris, horâ viii.

Puerorum Doctrinæ Christianæ Initiis erudiendorum exercitationem instituet J. Heringa, E. F., die veneris, horâ xi.

Commilitonibus, Orationes habentibus Sacras, Præses aderit J. Heringa, E. F., die mercurii, horâ xii.; H. Bouman, die lunæ, horâ i.; et H. J. Royaards, die jovis, horâ i.

Publicis Disputandi Exercitationibus prærunt, alternis hebdomadibus, die mercurii, hora i., alternatim J. Heringa, E. F., H. Bouman et H. J. Royaards.

G. Van Oordt, etsi, suo rogatu, honorifice a Rege dimissus est, lubentissimè tamen sua officia et consilia, quoad ejus fieri possit, offert commilitonibus. Orationes Sacras habentibus Præses aderit, diebus et horis et sibi et commilitonibus opportunis.

In Facultate Juridicâ, docebunt—

Institutiones Westenbergio duce H. Arntzenius, diebus martis, mercurii, jovis, veneris, et saturni, horâ ix.

Pandectas eodem duce H. Arntzenius, diebus martis, mercurii, jovis, et veneris, horâ x. et ii., die saturni, horâ x.

Jus Belgicum ad ductum linearum Jur. Civ. Holland. descriptarum a Cl. N. Smallenburgh, J. R. de Brueys, diebus lunæ, martis, mercurii, jovis, et veneris, horâ xii.

Historiam Jurisprudentiæ Romanæ, H. Arntzenius, diebus martis, jovis, et veneris, horâ i.

Encyclopediam Juris J. R. de Brueys, diebus lunæ, mercurii, et veneris, horâ i.

Elementa Œconomiæ Politicæ, J. R. de Brueys, diebus lunæ, martis, et jovis, horâ xi.

Elementa Methodi Procedendi in Causis Civilibus, J. R. de Brueys, diebus lunæ, horâ x., martis et jovis, horâ i.

Jus Naturæ, G. A. Van Enschut, diebus martis, mercurii, jovis, et veneris, horâ x., duce Haus.

Jus Publicum et Gentium, C. A. Van Enschut, diebus martis, mercurii, jovis, et veneris, horâ i.

Jus Criminale Universum et Belgicum C. A. Van Enschut, diebus martis, mercurii, jovis et veneris, horâ ix.

Disputandi Exercitationibus alternis hebdomadibus præerunt Professores in Facultate Juridicâ.

G. Dorn Seiffen, Human. Lit. Lector, diebus lunæ et jovis, horâ v., Grammaticam Græcam exponet; iisdem diebus, horâ vi., aut alia auditoribus magis commoda, Institutiones Poeticas tradet.

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J. H. Koch, Linguæ Germanicæ Grammaticam et Historiam Literariam interpretabitur diebus mercurii et saturni, horâ iv.

Literas Francias tradet F. M. D'Angely, diebus lunæ et jovis, horâ v.

Literas Anglicas tradet C. Thomson, diebus lunæ et jovis, horâ iv.

L. de France, Academicus Gladiatoriæ Artis Magister, quotidie aptum et elegantem gladii usum docebit.

Bibliotheca Academica, diebus lunæ et jovis, ab horâ i. in ii.; diebus mercurii et saturni, ab horâ i. in iv.; et, feriarum tempore, singulis diebus jovis, ab horâ i. in ii., unicuique patebit.

Communication to Scottish Universities by Dr. E. Harrison.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS, relative to the COMMUNICATION MADE BY DR. EDWARD HARRISON, in regard to the MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Scotch Universities.—Extracted from the Records of the University.

(Transmitted by the Principal.)

Edinburgh, 16th April, 1827.

16 April, 1827. The Principal presented a letter from Dr. E. Harrison, inclosing certain Resolutions of the Medical Graduates of the Scotch Universities, which were read as follow:—

"*London, No. 7, Hollis Street, Cavendish Square, April 7, 1827.*

7 April, 1827. "Reverend Sir,—As Chairman of a Meeting of Medical Graduates of the Scotch Universities, held on Thursday, April 5, 1827, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of Resolutions then adopted, trusting that the Senatus Academicus of the University over which you preside, will be pleased to take the subject into their serious consideration, and that you will honour me with as early a communication as may be convenient, of their sentiments on this important occasion, addressed to me as above.

"I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) "EDW. HARRISON.

"*To the Rev. Dr. G. H. Baird.*"

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5 April, 1827. "At a Meeting of Medical Graduates of the Scotch Universities, held at the Spring Garden Coffee-House, the 5th of April, 1827, Edward Harrison, M.D., F.R.A.S. Ed., in the Chair;

"*It was Resolved,*

"1. That a monopoly of the practice of physic in this metropolis, and other privileges connected therewith, in favour of the Royal College of Physicians in London, does now exist, and has for a long time existed, to the infinite detriment of the public, of the medical profession, and of the Universities of Scotland.

"2. That it has been incontrovertibly shown, in various late works, but more particularly in "An Exposition of the State of the Medical Profession in the British dominions, and of the injurious effects of the Monopoly by Usurpation of the Royal College of Physicians in London," that all the exclusive privileges exercised by that body have been assumed entirely in virtue of illegal by-laws of their own creation.

"3. That there is besides strong ground to believe, that powerful attempts of a most insidious nature are actually making, for the purposes of supporting and perpetuating, by indirect and concealed means, those usurped and pernicious privileges.

"4. That the public discussions, which have recently arisen, and are now afloat, concerning the discipline of the Universities, and the organization of the different branches of the medical profession, it is evident, cannot terminate without legislative interference; and it is no less obvious that the rights and privileges of the Scotch Universities, and their medical graduates, will continue to be sacrificed in England, unless they avail themselves of this occasion, vigilantly, strenuously, seasonably, and unitedly, to exert themselves for their protection.

"5. That amongst the grievances that more directly affect the medical graduates of Scotland, the following merit particular attention:—1. Although, by the law of the land, the London College of Physicians is equally open to the graduates of all Universities, the fellowship is restricted by their own illegal by-laws, to graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and members of Trinity College, Dublin, matriculated into the English Universities. 2. By a recent Minute in Council, it has been determined, that, in future, the Physicians to his Majesty, in England, should be selected exclusively from amongst the fellows of the College of Physicians. 3. Whilst these regulations and restrictions tend widely to exalt one class of physicians, to the injury of all the rest, they operate more especially against the Scotch graduates, since they have ceased to enjoy the privilege of being, like the graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, incorporated with the English Universities. This hardship is the more felt, inasmuch as, by the treaty of Union, the Universities of both countries are placed, in respect to their general rights, upon an equal footing.

"6. That since the Fellows of the College of Physicians, the Council of the College of Surgeons, and the Company of Apothecaries, hold each of them regular meetings in their respective Halls; and since the numerous class of general practitioners, and likewise the accoucheurs, have recently associated, to uphold and to extend their respective privileges; the rights of the Scotch Universities and their medical graduates, unless they co-operate to maintain and to defend them, cannot fail to be overlooked or violated in the approaching conflict.

"7. That it appears therefore highly expedient, or rather indispensable, both in order to obtain the restitution of rights and privileges so long and so injuriously alienated, and to prevent future encroachments, that, in the present critical circumstances of the profession, the Scotch Universities should honour their medical graduates in London with their countenance and powerful support, whether in appeals to the Legislature, or in such other measures as may be thought best calculated to attain these salutary objects.

"8. That copies of these Resolutions be transmitted by the chairman to the Principals of the Scotch Universities, to be laid before the Senatus Academicus of each for their consideration; and that they be respectfully requested to favour him, as early as may be convenient, with the sentiments of these learned bodies, concerning the important matters to which their attention is now earnestly solicited by their medical graduates.

(Signed) "CHARLES MACLEAN, M.D., *Secretary.*"

The Senatus Academicus referred this communication to the medical professors and law faculty, to report at next meeting.

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Report on Dr. Harrison's Communication.

28 April, 1827.

Senate Hall, 28th April, 1827.

The Committee appointed at last Meeting, presented the following Report on Dr. Harrison's communication, viz. :—

"The Committee agreed to recommend to the Senatus to return an answer to the graduates of the Scottish Universities in London, declining to make at present any application to the Legislature on the subject of their communication, in consequence of a Royal Commission having been appointed for the special purpose of inquiring into all matters regarding the Scottish Universities; to which Commission the Committee conceive that the Senatus ought to address themselves on any such occasion as the present.

"The Committee are of opinion, that the Senatus should transmit the communication of Dr. Harrison without loss of time to the Royal Commissioners, and request their attention to the statements therein made; that although it would be improper for the Senatus to enter on the question of the legality of the unequal restrictions imposed by the Acts of the Royal College of Physicians of London, on the graduates of the Scottish and English, the Senatus may accompany this communication with an opinion, that no advantage to the public is derived from the restrictions in question, the professional character of the medical graduates of this University being at least as high as that of the graduates of any other University in the Empire.

"*Lastly*, The Committee are of opinion, that if it should be still thought expedient that the graduates of this University should be debarred from the honours and privileges which those of Oxford and Cambridge enjoy in England, it may be suggested to the Royal Commissioners, that a participation in these honours and privileges may at least be claimed for such gentlemen as may take in this University the two degrees of A.M. and M.D., or for such as may take a higher degree under the title of doctor in medicine and in philosophy, under any conditions which the Royal Commissioners may be pleased to appoint."

The Senatus approved of the foregoing Report; and agreed to return an answer to the Scottish graduates, in conformity with their Resolutions; and also to transmit a copy of all the proceedings connected with this communication to the Royal Commission, without loss of time.

Extracted from the Minutes,

(Signed) ANDREW DUNCAN, Junior, *Sec.*

College of Edinburgh, 1*st May*, 1827.

On the Table of the Commission.

Proceedings of the Senatus Academicus on the plan proposed by Dr. Harrison for a Medical Reform, 1806.

PAROCHIAL EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

Parochial Education in Scotland.

28 August, 1827.

Return to the following Circular Letter of the Chairman to the different Presbyteries of Scotland :—

"*Edinburgh*, 28*th August*, 1827.

"Sir—In the course of the inquiries prosecuted by the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, it has appeared that it would be of great consequence to ascertain to what extent the parochial and other schools, in this part of the United Kingdom, are capable of carrying on the preparation of young men with advantage in a course of liberal study before commencing attendance at the Universities; and it is thought that the most satisfactory and expeditious mode of obtaining this information, in a form sufficiently accurate and authentic, is through the medium of the Presbyteries of the National Church.

"You are, therefore, requested to lay before the Presbytery of which you are clerk, at its first meeting, this letter, with the schedule annexed on the 2nd and 3rd pages, and to solicit the earliest possible return to the queries comprehended in it. In order that the members of the Royal Commission may be enabled to make the necessary use of the information now requested, before they complete their investigation, it is hoped that the returns may be forwarded early in the course of this autumn.

"The most convenient method of transmitting the answer will be by returning this letter, when the columns are filled up, addressed to the clerk of the University Commission at Edinburgh.

"The members of the Royal Commission are persuaded that they may safely rely on the assistance which they now solicit from the Presbyteries of the Church of Scotland, in obtaining information on matters bearing very essentially on the consideration of the important subject of academical education, in the improvement of which the Church of Scotland has so deep an interest.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "ROSEBERY, *Chairman.*

"*Note.*—It is requested, that in filling up the subjoined schedule, one line may be devoted to the parochial schoolmaster of each parish, and a second line to other teachers. If the number of lines be too small for containing all the parishes, another sheet may be added, divided into the same number of columns, and ruled uniformly with the printed schedule.

"In cases in which no students are actually taught Greek, the Presbyteries are requested to mention whether the schoolmasters are *capable* of teaching Greek. It is wished that the returns should contain not only the parochial, *but all other* schools within the bounds, respecting which the Presbytery can obtain information."

The following are the Queries in the Schedule annexed to the Circular :—

Names of parishes ?—Number of teachers ?—How many years have any of the teachers attended a University ?—How many pupils are at present studying Latin ? Greek ? Mathematics ? Geography ?—In what number of years do they complete the study of Latin ?—What Greek grammar is taught ?—What Latin and Greek classics are read ?—What elementary books of mathematics are used ?—What other branches are taught in any of the schools ?—And any other remarks which the Presbytery deem material.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following table is made up from the particular returns received from the Presbyteries, in answer to the preceding Circular, and is confined chiefly to the particular points tending to show the

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Parochial Education in Scotland.

capability of parochial schools for preparing pupils for a University. These returns are in general tolerably explicit and ample, with reference to the particulars embraced in the table, though in various cases there is a deficiency of specific information. This table, therefore, must necessarily participate in the defect; but the result is an approximation to accuracy. Any points appearing material, not embraced in the table, are put under the head of remarks at the end.

The Presbytery returns—in the preparation of which the Presbytery clerks in general have had the goodness to bestow much labour in the arrangement of the information laid before them (often in a very imperfect state)—are necessarily voluminous. They do not, of course, embrace tutors nor their pupils. They contain replies to five queries, the information obtained in answer to which is not embraced in the table. To three of them, see the remark placed opposite thereto as under; and with respect to the remaining two, the general answers understated, may be given as the fair result of the replies:—

1st Query.—*In what number of years do students complete the study of Latin?*
2nd Query.—*What Latin and Greek classics are read?*
3rd Query.—*What elementary books of mathematics are used?*

Though the answers, in several cases, are explicit and satisfactory, yet most of the Presbyteries—probably from not having adverted to the particular object of these queries—have returned answers in such general terms, as not to furnish the means of judging to what extent the classical education of youth is carried on within their bounds, or how far the schoolmasters are capable of teaching the branches of instruction which are usually taught in the junior classes in the University.

4th Query.—*What Greek grammar is taught?*

Ans.—Moore's Greek grammar, edited by Dunbar, appears to be the one most generally used. Latterly, the grammar prepared for the Edinburgh Academy has got into extensive use. Moore's is used in Inverness, Perth, Elgin, St. Andrew's, Stirling, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Ayr, and Aberdeen.

5th Query.—*What other branches are taught in any of the schools?—and any other remarks which the Presbytery deem material.*

Ans.—Book-keeping (system of keeping accounts), and English grammar are in universal demand.

The rudiments of the French language appear to be in general requisition in most of the large towns; and occasionally drawing.

The observations made by the Presbytery, in reference to the concluding part of the query, are given in the remarks at the end.

Notes on the Table.

* (*a*) In parishes where there is no parochial school under the Act 1803, but a burgh school, as is the case in some of the royal burghs, such parishes are here held as having an established school, and are included in the columns accordingly. In a parish where the established schoolmaster has not received a University education, but has a University assistant, such parish is likewise held to have an established University schoolmaster, and ranked according to the assistant's qualification. All other descriptions of schoolmasters are put in the columns as *private* ones.

† (*b*) Some of the Presbytery returns seem to include all pupils acquiring the elementary parts of arithmetic, *as studying mathematics*, while other Presbyteries have confined this part of the return strictly to those who are learning geometry, algebra, &c.

‡ (*c*) The number stated of geography pupils is rather within the actual number in the Presbyteries of Aberdeen Annan, Glasgow, Haddington, Lochmaben, Linlithgow, and St. Andrew's, as in each, the return as to all the parishes is not quite complete.

A RETURN, arranged according to Presbyteries, as to the State of PAROCHIAL EDUCATION in Scotland, distinguishing the number of Parishes having established Schoolmasters, who have completed a Course of University Education of not less than four Sessions, or for a period less than a Course; from the number of those Parishes which have only Private Schoolmasters, who have completed a Course of University Education of four Sessions, with the number of such Private Schoolmasters within the Presbytery's bounds; also the number of Parishes without University Schoolmasters, and specifying the number of Scholars at Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Geography.

Names of Presbyteries.	No. of Parishes.	No. of Parishes having established Schoolmasters educated at a University.*					No. of Parishes having only *private* University Schoolmasters of four years, with the No. of such Schoolmasters within Presbytery bounds.		No. of Parishes without University Teachers.	No. of Latin Pupils.	No. of Greek Pupils.	No. of Pupils at Mathematics. †	No. of Pupils at Geography. ‡	No. of Parishes vacant, or from which no Return.
		Four Years.	Three Years.	Two Years.	One Year.	Total of Parishes.	No. of such Parishes.	No. of such Schoolmasters.						
Aberbrothic	11	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	46	3	31	22	..
Aberdeen	16	14	..	..	..	14	..	30	2	437	111	65	164	..
Aberlour	5	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	25	1	31	1	..
Abernethy	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Abertarph	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	52	2	70	2	..
Alford	13	10	..	1	..	11	..	1	2	5	..	16	..	..
Annan	8	5	2	..	..	7	..	..	1	99	37	54	53	..
Auchterarder	15	6	..	2	1	9	..	..	6	55	12	37	102	..
Ayr	28	7	4	3	4	18	2	5	8	243	50	45	95	..
Biggar	11	2	1	3	1	7	..	..	4	14	1	..	31	..
Brechin	14	6	..	..	..	6	..	3	8	133	13	43	57	..
Cairston	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	14	..	..	20	..
Caithness	10	5	..	3	1	9	..	1	1	64	18	19	15	..
Chanonry	6	5	..	1	..	6	..	2	..	59	3	28	14	..
Chirnside	12	3	1	1	..	5	2	..	5	55	20	76	100	..
Cupar	19	8	..	..	..	8	1	3	10	132	13	58	66	..
Dalkeith	16	7	..	2	..	9	..	2	5	184	33	29	89	2
Deer	13	13	..	..	..	13	..	2	..	79	15	43	28	..
Dingwall	8	8	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	68	5	22	22	..
Dornoch	9	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	30	3	1	..	..
Dumbarton	17	7	..	2	1	10	..	3	5	67	3	15	45	2
Dumfries	17	..	..	1	5	6	1	2	6	184	38	31	100	4
Dunbar	9	6	..	1	..	7	..	3	2	78	18	18	17	..
Dunblane	12	4	1	3	..	8	..	2	3	78	22	22	70	1
Dundee	15	8	..	..	..	8	..	11	7	132	29	123	247	..
Dunfermline	12	3	2	1	4	10	..	4	2	109	15	28	71	..
Dunkeld	18	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	14	30	5	6	12	..
Dunoon	8	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	4	30	1	3	16	..
Dunse	10	1	..	1	5	7	..	1	3	79	21	9	41	..
Edinburgh	24	20	1	1	..	22	..	20	2	1398	663	421	1367	..
Elgin	9	7	..	..	..	7	..	4	1	114	21	33	33	1
Ellon	8	5	..	1	..	6	..	2	2	74	3	18	31	..
Fordoun	13	9	1	1	1	12	..	3	1	63	10	48	22	..
Fordyce	7	6	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	111	10	149	16	..
Forfar	11	5	2	..	..	7	..	5	4	55	5	4	7	..
Forres	6	5	..	..	1	6	..	2	..	73	5	9	25	..
Garioch	15	14	..	..	..	14	..	3	1	55	..	50	..	..
Glasgow	22	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	2	663	181	27	274	..
Haddington	15	3	2	1	2	8	..	5	7	131	20	39	105	..
Hamilton	14	7	..	3	2	12	..	9	2	130	24	32	46	..
Inverary	6	2	..	1	2	5	..	..	1	25	6	..	5	..
Inverness	7	3	..	1	1	5	..	3	2	101	23	23	28	..
Irvine	18	10	2	1	1	14	..	5	3	199	56	19	119	1
Jedburgh	14	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	9	78	20	205	60	1
Kelso	10	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	4	42	6	31	25	3
Kincardine O'Neil	14	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	1	35	1	12	1	..
Kintyre	12	2	2	1	..	5	..	2	7	56	11	3	42	..
Kirkcaldy	15	12	1	..	2	15	..	5	..	104	9	36	40	..
Kirkcudbright	16	4	1	2	3	10	..	1	5	137	56	34	70	1
Kirkwall	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	56	8	13	18	..
Lanark	11	2	1	4	1	8	3	4	..	106	19	26	312	..
Langholm	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	45	4	1	17	..
Lauder	9	4	1	..	..	5	..	..	4	32	4	15	21	..
Lewis	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	21	2	24	11	1
Linlithgow	19	9	..	3	4	16	..	4	3	215	34	25	93	..
Lochcarron	8	4	..	1	..	5	..	..	2	24	2	8	5	1
Lochmaben	13	3	..	1	3	7	..	2	5	93	22	33	28	..
Lorn	7	3	1	1	..	5	1	1	1	45	2	..	..	1
Meigle	13	5	..	..	..	5	1	2	4	56	2	34	45	3
Mull	6	..	1	..	4	5	..	..	..	15	..	4	3	1
Nairn	6	3	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	85	15	32	16	..
North Isles §	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Paisley	19	14	..	1	2	17	..	5	2	347	48	87	287	..
Peebles	12	2	2	..	..	4	..	1	4	84	10	14	107	4
Penpont	9	3	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	77	26	..	..	..
Perth	24	5	..	1	2	8	..	..	16	130	45	..	..	..
St. Andrew's	20	11	1	1	2	15	..	2	5	156	19	45	112	..
Selkirk	11	1	..	3	2	6	..	..	2	73	25	29	77	3
Sky	8	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	4	24	1	..	5	..
Stirling	12	6	1	3	..	10	..	7	2	190	71	64	128	..
Stranraer	11	1	..	3	2	6	..	..	5	129	13	47	138	..
Strathbogie	12	9	1	..	1	11	..	1	1	130	23	56	65	..
Tain §	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Tongue	4	3	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	20	3	1	5	..
Turreff	11	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	75	7	215	28	..
Uist	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	19	6	2	8	..
Wigton	10	2	3	..	1	6	..	..	2	81	9	12	25	2
Zetland	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Total	906	411	39	69	66	585	15	179	241	8553	2042	2903	5370	65

* See Note (*a*) on preceding page. † See Note (*b*), preceding page. ‡ See Note (*c*), preceding page.
§ No Returns from the Presbyteries of North Isles and Tain.

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Remarks on the Presbyter Returns.

REMARKS ON THE PRESBYTERY RETURNS.

(Any points appearing material, not embraced in the Table, are put under this head of Remarks.)

Aberbrothic.—Of the number of pupils stated, there are 27 Latin, 3 Greek, and 5 at Mathematics, at the academy of Aberbrothic. The private schoolmasters appear to be omitted in the return from this Presbytery.

Aberdeen.—In the Presbytery return, in so far as regards the city of Aberdeen, the qualifications of the established schoolmasters are distinguished from those of the private schoolmasters. The distinction, however, is not made as to the other parishes. On this account, wherever it is stated that a parish has a university schoolmaster, without making such distinction, it is here presumed that he is an established one, and included in this table accordingly. Exclusive of the town of Aberdeen there are only 12 Latin pupils; none at Greek or Mathematics, excepting in the two parishes of Nig and Belhelvie, where it is stated that "several" are at Mathematics.

Aberlour.—The Presbytery represent, "that in all the parochial schools of the Presbytery, Latin, both elementary and classical, and Mathematics, including some of the higher branches, such as Mensuration, Trigonometry, Navigation, and Algebra, as well as the common branches of arithmetic, are branches of education always in demand, though in some of the parishes not extensively so; and the capability of teaching them is uniformly insisted on, in the admission of schoolmasters." The Presbytery earnestly recommend—1st, an increase of the salaries of parochial schoolmasters; 2nd, a provision for a retiring allowance for the aged and infirm schoolmasters. Letter of Presbytery recommends these provisions at length.

Abernethy.—No particular return from this Presbytery. The Presbytery Clerk represents, that "the Presbytery did not consider a formal answer necessary, as there is no Greek or Mathematics taught in any of the parochial schools within the bounds of the Presbytery. The few parents who are inclined and can afford to give a liberal education to their children, think it unnecessary to get them instructed in any of the higher branches, till they are sent to the University. The only branches of education taught in the parochial schools under the inspection of this Presbytery are English, Latin, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping." Presbytery recommend an increase of the salaries of the parochial schoolmasters.

Abertarph.—From the great number of pupils stated to be at Mathematics, supposed that it includes pupils at Arithmetic. See remark at beginning.

Alford.—The Presbytery represent, that it is the opinion of some of the members of Presbytery, that "to make it imperative on our parochial schoolmasters to teach Greek, will be highly injurious to these our unquestionably most useful seminaries of learning, as it would distract the attention of the teachers from their other duties, which, considering the multitude of branches, and consequent still greater number of classes, which they already teach, are more than sufficiently numerous."

Annan.—Of the number of pupils stated, there are, at the Annan Academy, 45 Latin, 10 Greek, and 8 at Mathematics. No return as to qualifications of the teachers of this academy. Presbytery represent, "That no difficulty would arise in this quarter, should the University Commission effect such a change in the course of college education as would render an attendance of six or even seven years at our parish schools necessary in learning the classics preparatory to entering the University. In Annan, Dornoch, Graitney, Kirkpatrick, Fleming, Middlebie, and Ruthwell, the teachers are well qualified to prepare their pupils for what are at present the *second* classes of Greek and Latin in our Universities, and there can be no doubt, that such an arrangement would be highly advantageous. It is, moreover a general and just complaint, that our parochial teachers are very inadequately remunerated, and something ought to be done by Government to remedy an evil of such magnitude, which has already degraded the character of our parochial establishment."

Ayr.—Of the number of pupils stated, there are 94 Latin, 22 Greek, and 24 at Mathematics, in Ayr.

Biggar.—Private schoolmasters do not appear to be noticed in the return from this Presbytery. No return as to the qualifications of the parish schoolmaster of one of the parishes. The Presbytery clerk represents, that "Greek would be taught almost in all the schools, if wanted."

Brechin.—Of the number of pupils stated, there are, in Brechin, 58 Latin, 6 Greek, and 4 at Mathematics; in Montrose, 70 Latin, 7 Greek, and 30 at Mathematics; in the remaining parishes, 5 Latin, and 9 at Mathematics. The Presbytery represent, that "in Brechin and Montrose, and five of the country parishes within the bounds of the Presbytery, young men may be prepared for entering the University;" and "that one reason why so many of the parochial teachers within its bounds are incapable of teaching Greek and Latin, is the power vested, by the last act of Parliament relative to parochial schools, in the heritors of parishes, to prescribe to the Presbytery what branches are to be taught in the respective schools." Presbytery therefore recommend that it should be imperative on parochial schoolmasters to have attended the University at least two sessions, that their salaries ought to be augmented, and that burgh schools ought to be under the superintendence of the Presbytery.

Cairston.—In Stromness there are two schools where Latin is taught, one having 4 Latin pupils. In the principal school "Greek and Euclid's Elements might be taught, were any pupils choosing." The private schoolmaster in this Presbytery was educated two years at a University.

Caithness.—The Presbytery of Caithness represent it as their opinion, "that there ought to be no elementary class for Greek in any of the Universities. The existence of such a class they conceive to be one of the chief reasons why that language is so little known in Scotland. In their opinion no boy ought to be admitted to college who has not made some considerable progress in Greek. Many members of this Presbytery are inclined to entertain a similar opinion with respect to an elementary class of Mathematics," are of opinion that too little attention is paid in some of the Universities to the moral and religious conduct of the students, consider this a great evil, and calling for immediate redress, regret that so little pains is taken in some of the colleges "to call forth the talents of the students and to reward distinguished merit."

Chanonry.—Qualifications of the established schoolmasters not distinguished from those of the private ones. Same remark applicable here as is made in the case of Aberdeen.

Chirnside.—In two of the parishes the number of pupils not reported. One of the five parishes without university schoolmasters, has five Latin, and 4 Greek pupils; another of such parishes has 6 Latin and 1 Greek pupil; and another has 5 Latin and 5 Greek pupils. The private teachers in these two parishes have been one year at college.

Cupar. These ten parishes without University schoolmasters have 17 Latin pupils.—Of the number of pupils stated in the table, there are, at the academy of Cupar, 47 Latin, 12 Greek, and 42 at Mathematics. The Presbytery letter, which is too long for insertion here, contains several important statements in regard to parochial schools.

Dalkeith.—Of the number of pupils stated there are, at

Inveresk, . .	80	Latin,	15	Greek,	16	at Mathematics.
Dalkeith, . .	67	Do.	6	Do.	8	Do.
Other Parishes,	37	Do.	12	Do.	5	Do.
As in Table, ——	184	——	33	——	29	

From two of the parishes no report has been received.

Dumbarton.—No report as to two parishes.

Dumfries.—No return as to four parishes. In the town of Dumfries there are 110 Latin and 26 Greek pupils, and 25 at Mathematics.

Dunbar.—Of the number of pupils stated there are, at the Grammar school at Dunbar, 24 Latin, 4 Greek, and 12 at Mathematics.

Dunblane.—No return as to parish of Dunblane.

Dundee.—There are 10 schoolmasters, not parochial, in Dundee, who have completed a University course. Of the number of pupils stated, there are in Dundee, 108 Latin, 28 Greek, and 108 at Mathematics. Presbytery represent, 1st, The inadequacy of the salaries of parochial schoolmasters; 2nd, That legal provision should be made for ensuring properly-qualified schoolmasters, fit to prepare pupils for the University; 3rd, That the Schoolmasters' Act should be amended, to the effect of admitting any schoolmaster to appeal from a sentence of Presbytery; 4th, A provision for a retiring allowance to the aged and infirm schoolmasters; and 5th, That there should be a parochial school in the town of Dundee, which is without one. Letter of Presbytery recommends these provisions at length.

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Remarks on the Presbyter Returns.

Dunfermline.—Of the number of pupils stated there are in Dunfermline, 48 Latin, 6 Greek, and 10 at Mathematics.

Dunkeld.—The Presbytery represent that about one-half of the schoolmasters within their bounds can teach Latin well. Latin and Greek are seldom required. Private schoolmasters (if any) do not appear to be included in the return. The pupils returned are all taught at Dunkeld. In some of the other schools there appear to be occasionally Latin pupils: but the specific number is not stated.

Dunoon.—The qualifications of the private schoolmasters are not stated.

Dunse.—Of the number of pupils stated, there are, in Dunse, 58 Latin, 15 Greek, and 8 at Mathematics. No report of the number of pupils from one of the parishes.

Edinburgh.—Sixteen parishes are connected with the city of Edinburgh and town of Leith. With regard to some of those of Edinburgh, there is a want of specific information; but they are all here entered as having University schoolmasters, there being no doubt that the means of obtaining the higher branches of education are within the reach of all the inhabitants. The same rule has been adopted in respect to Perth and some other of the larger towns. There is no return from two of the Edinburgh parishes, viz. St. George's and St. Cuthbert's; in the last of which is situated the Edinburgh Academy. The number of pupils attending this seminary was obtained from the Secretary, and is included in the table. In the eight other parishes there are, exclusive of those of Edinburgh and Leith, 81 Latin pupils, 15 Greek, and 85 at Mathematics. It is known that in Edinburgh and the suburbs there are, and have long been many teachers, having charge of considerable schools, at which the same branches of classical learning are taught as at the High School. In 1824 four schools in St. Andrew's parish were reported to the Presbytery as teaching Latin and Greek to 280 boys. The schools still exist though the number of pupils in some of them may have decreased.

Edinburgh and Leith,	1317	Latin,	648	Greek,	336	at Mathematics.
Other parishes,	81	Do.	15	Do.	85	Do.
As in table,	—— 1398		—— 663		—— 421	

(See addition on next page.)

Elgin.—One parish school vacant, but there were 4 Latin and 1 Greek pupil attending it.

Ellon.—Greek is taught in the Udney Academy, but the number of pupils is not specified. At this academy are 24 of the 74 Latin pupils stated. The Presbytery represent that it should be imperative that parochial schoolmasters should be capable of teaching Latin and the elements of Greek.

Fordoun.—The parish without an University schoolmaster, has three Latin pupils, and two at Mathematics. All the private schoolmasters do not appear to be stated, nor the number of their pupils in Latin, &c.

Fordyce.—All the private schoolmasters do not appear to be returned. Of the number of pupils stated there are 45 Latin, 4 Greek, and 36 at Mathematics, in Banff. It is apprehended that in the return from this Presbytery, pupils learning the elementary parts of arithmetic, are returned as pupils at Mathematics.

Forres.—The private schoolmasters do not appear to be included in the return from this Presbytery. Of the number of pupils stated there are at the Academy of Forres, 47 Latin, 4 Greek, and 4 at Mathematics.

Glasgow.—Qualifications of private schoolmasters not distinguished. Private University schoolmasters, however, must be numerous. In the two parishes without University schoolmasters, viz. Eaglesham and Kilsyth, it is stated there are "a few" Latin pupils; and in the first, "a few Greek" pupils, but the precise number is not stated.

Haddington.—No return of the private schoolmasters. In the seven parishes without University schoolmasters, there are 18 Latin pupils. The number of pupils at each branch in Shaw's Hospital, Prestonpans, is not specified. It is stated, "Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Geography taught there; number of pupils 28."

Hamilton.—One of the parishes without an University schoolmaster has 16 Latin pupils; the other has 5 Latin and 1 Greek pupil.

Inverary.—Presbytery represent that none of the schoolmasters can teach Greek except two. Of the number of pupils stated there are at Inverary 12 Latin and 6 Greek.

Inverness.—Qualifications of all the private schoolmasters not stated. In Inverness Academy there are 4 schoolmasters educated a full University course; and of the pupils stated there are 84 Latin, 21 Greek, and 15 at Mathematics in that town. Presbytery represent, that "young men rarely go to the University directly from the schools in the country parishes, but generally pass a year or longer at the academy in Inverness, where they prosecute the study of the Latin and Greek languages further than is done in the country schools. All the parish teachers of recent appointment have attended a University one year or more, and are capable of teaching Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. The parish schoolmaster of Kiltarlity is the only one in this Presbytery who cannot teach Greek. He is an old man, upwards of 80 years of age.

Irvine.—Presbytery represent that the schoolmasters' salaries are inadequate. No return from one parish.

Jedburgh.—No return as to one parish. In the towns of Jedburgh and Hawick there are 60 pupils at Latin, 16 at Greek, and 70 at Mathematics. In reference to the number at Mathematics it is stated, that it is "practical mathematics, that is chiefly referred to."

Kelso.—From three parishes no return has been received; and in regard to a fourth, no report as to the number of pupils has been obtained. Of the number of pupils stated, there are at Kelso 27 Latin, 3 Greek, and 22 at Mathematics.

Kincardine O'Niel.—Qualifications of private schoolmasters do not appear to be distinguished.

Kirkcudbright.—No report from one parish. The qualifications of the parish schoolmasters are not distinguished from the private schoolmasters in the Presbytery return. Of the number of pupils mentioned there are 50 Latin, 30 Greek, and 12 at Mathematics, in the town of Kircudbright.

Kirkwall.—Of the number of pupils stated there are in the parish of (St. Olay) Kirkwall and St. Olay, 52 Latin and 8 Greek. Excepting in Kirkwall the Presbytery represent that none of the schoolmasters can teach Greek.

Lanark.—Of the number of pupils mentioned, there are taught in the town of Lanark, 30 Latin, 8 Greek, and 12 at Mathematics.

Langholm.—The five parishes without University schoolmasters have 29 Latin pupils, 2 Greek, and one at Mathematics.

Lauder.—Presbytery return does not include the qualifications of private schoolmasters. Most of the parochial schoolmasters are represented as being fitted for preparing young men for the University.

Lewis.—One parish school vacant. Gaelic is chiefly taught within the Presbytery's bound.

Linlithgow.—In one of the three parishes without University schoolmasters, there are 20 Latin pupils, 3 Greek, and 5 at Mathematics. In the town of Falkirk the number of Greek pupils (if any) not stated. The number of pupils in one of the parishes (Uphall) not stated. In Linlithgow there are 37 Latin and 4 Greek pupils; in Bathgate there are 37 Latin, 11 Greek; and in Falkirk there are 59 Latin pupils.

Lochcarron.—No report from one parish.

Lochmaben.—In the five parishes without University schoolmasters there are 25 Latin and 8 Greek pupils. No report from one parish.

Lorn.—Qualifications of private schoolmasters not specially stated in Presbytery return. Presbytery represent that the provision for parochial education within their bounds is totally inadequate.

Meigle.—No return from one parish, and two had their established schools vacant at the date of the return. Presbytery report only 12 parishes; Almanac states 13. The Presbytery represent that "many of the schoolmasters are not men of sufficient education for the situations they fill, and this is owing to the small salaries provided for them by law."

Mull.—No return as to one parish. Qualifications of private schoolmasters not distinguished.

Nairn.—Qualifications of private schoolmasters not distinguished.

Paisley.—Of the number of pupils mentioned, there are, in the towns of Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow, 291 Latin, 36 Greek, and 70 at Mathematics; and in these places there are a considerable number of private University schoolmasters. The five mentioned are in other parishes. In one of the parishes without an University schoolmaster it is represented that the parochial schoolmaster is capable of teaching Latin and Greek.

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Peebles.—No report from four parishes. "The Presbytery report, that the literary attainments of parochial schoolmasters have been greatly extended during the last twenty years, and that no difficulty now exists in procuring many well qualified to teach Greek and Latin, to fill up the vacancies as they occur." Of the number of pupils mentioned there are 48 Latin, 7 Greek, and 14 at Mathematics, in the town of Peebles.

Perth.—As to the length of time the University schoolmasters attended the University, the information is not very specific. Presbytery represent that there are in Perth, "several public and several private excellent teachers of Latin and Greek and Mathematics. In the public Grammar School, the average number of Latin scholars is about 130, of Greek scholars between 40 and 50." Number at Mathematics is not stated. There is no return of pupils from the other parishes, neither is there any special return as to private schoolmasters. Most of the parish schoolmasters are reported to know a little Latin, but very imperfectly; and "that excepting in Perth and in Dunbarney, and perhaps one or two other parishes, there are not, in all the parishes within the Presbytery bounds, the means of acquiring a knowledge of the elements of that language. There are of course very frequently no Latin and no Greek scholars in several of the schools, the masters of which know something of one or both of these languages."

St. Andrews.—Of the number of pupils stated, there are in St. Andrews 56 Latin, 10 Greek, and 11 at Mathematics.

Selkirk.—As to three of the parishes there are no reports. Of the number of pupils mentioned there are 25 Latin, 11 Greek, and 9 at Mathematics in the town of Selkirk; and in Galashields there are 36 Latin, 14 Greek, and 14 at Mathematics.

Stirling.—Of the number of pupils mentioned there are, in the towns of Alloa, Dollar (where there is a richly-endowed academy), and Stirling, 163 Latin, 68 Greek, and 43 at Mathematics.

Stranraer.—Of the number of pupils stated there are, in the parishes of Stranraer and Leswalt, 102 Latin, 12 Greek, and 32 at Mathematics.

Strathbogie.—Presbytery suggest the propriety of a retiring allowance being provided for aged and infirm parochial schoolmasters.

Turreff.—Presbytery return apparently does not embrace private schoolmasters. Presbytery represent the parochial schoolmasters as respectable and well qualified. 215 pupils stated to be at Mathematics. (See remark at beginning as to Mathematical pupils.)

Wigton.—From two parishes no report received. Of the number of pupils mentioned there are, in the parish of Penningham, which is without a University schoolmaster, 31 Latin, and 3 Greek.

Zetland.—No particular eeturn received from this Presbytery; the Presbytery reporting in general, "that there is no parochial teacher within their bounds capable of conducting the studies of young men for an University."

Addition.—As it may not be unimportant to bring into view the course of instruction pursued at the two principal Academies in Edinburgh, the following Extracts are taken from the Prospectus published by each in October, 1827:—

Outline of Course of Study at the High School of Edinburgh, with the principal Class Books.

First Year.—1. *Latin*—Ruddiman's Rudiments, High School Vocabulary, Sententiæ Selectæ, Corderius, Grammatical Exercises. 2. *General Knowledge*—embracing English Grammar, Roman History to the close of the Republic, Outline of Modern Geography, Murray's English Grammar, Goldsmith's larger Roman History, Mylne's Geography. 3. *French*—Hallard's Grammar, Chambaud's Fables.

Second Year.—1. *Latin*—Adam's Grammar, Grammatical Exercises, Phædrus, Cornelius Nepos. 2. *General Knowledge*—English Grammar, Roman History to the Close of the Empire, Outline of Ancient Geography, Murray's Grammar, Goldsmith's Roman History, Mylne's Geography. 3. *French*—Hallard's Grammar, Chambaud's Fables, Scott's Recueil, Rollin.

Third Year.—1. *Latin*—Adam's Grammar, Mair's Introduction, Cæsar, Ovid, Latin Testament, Latin Version twice a-week. 2. *Greek* (to commence 1st April)—Moor's Greek Grammar by Tate, High School Greek Vocabulary, Greek Testament. 3. *General Knowledge*—English Composition, History of Greece to the end of the Peloponnesian War, Particular Geography of Europe and Asia, Murray's Grammar, Robertson's History of Greece, Mylne's Geography. 4. *French*—Hallard's Grammar, Scott's Recueil, Fenelon, Le Sage.

Fourth Year.—1. *Latin*—Adam's Grammar, Mair's Introduction, Sallust, Virgil, Buchanan's Psalms, Latin Version, or Theme thrice a-week, Antiquities. 2. *Greek*—Grammar, Vocabulary, Testament, Dalzel's Collectanea Minora. 3. *General Knowledge*—English Literature and Composition, History of Greece till it became a Roman Province, Particular Geography of Africa and America, Murray's Grammar, Robertson's History of Greece, Mylne's Geography. 4. *French*—Hallard's Grammar and Exercises, Scot's Recueil, Marmontel, Voltaire, Pecard, Perrin, Raynal, l'Abbé de Lille, Boileau, La Fontaine, Rosseau, and Racine.

Rector's Class.

Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Years.—The Higher Greek and Latin Classics, Antiquities, Ancient Geography, Composition in Prose and Verse, in the Greek, Latin and English Languages. *Latin*—Mair's Introduction, Carson on the Construction of the Relative, Adam's Roman Antiquities, Virgil, Horace, Anthologia Latina, containing Extracts from Terence, Juvenal, Plautus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Lucretius, Livy, Cicero, Tacitus. *Greek*—Greek Exercises, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides. The parts of the Authors to be read each year will be mentioned in the Class.

The Young Gentlemen attending the Rector's Class, and the Fourth, have the use of the High School Library. The Works most suitable to be read in History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Belles Lettres, &c., will be pointed out in the Class; and on the Books being returned questions will be put by the Master, to ascertain that they have been carefully read.

The Scriptures are read in all the Classes.

TABLE OF FEES.

The Four Junior Classes.

Latin and Greek	*Per Quarter*	£0	15	0	
General Knowledge, per Qr. .	£0	5	0	}	Attendance
French . . . ditto .	0	2	6	}	optional.

Rector's Class.

Latin	*Per Quarter*	£0	16	0	
Greek, per Annum . . .	£1	1	0	}	Attendance
Geography, ditto, . . .	1	1	0	}	optional.

Writing and Arithmetic.
(Attendance optional.)

One Hour a-day	*Per Quarter*	£0	7	6
Two Hours a-day		0	10	6

Matriculation, 5*s.* per Annum, payable at entry, for Janitor, Cleaning, Library, Maps, Models, &c. No other Dues, whatever.

High School, Edinburgh, October 1, 1827.

Plan of the Edinburgh Academy.

The Edinburgh Academy is a Public Classical School, for boys from eight to fifteen or sixteen years of age.

The Establishment was opened on the 1st of October, 1824, and the studies of each year commence on the 1st of October, and continue till the 1st of August, when the vacation begins. It consisted at that time of a rector, four classical masters, a master for the English language and literature, a master for arithmetic and geometry, with two assistants, and a writing master with two assistants; a French master is now added.

When a boy commences his classical studies at the Academy, he enters the first or junior class. He continues to be taught exclusively by the same master (in the classical department) for four years, during which time he belongs to the first, second, third and fourth classes, in successive years.

According to the original plan a boy at the commencement of the fifth year was to leave his former classical master to enter the rector's class, and remain there two years, to complete the course of instruction, consisting of English, Latin, Greek, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, and Geometry, which was usually followed, with the exception of geometry, at the High School of Edinburgh, and other similar establishments in Scotland, previously to his going to the University. It has, however, been long a subject of regret with many parents in Scotland, that, by this system, their sons are obliged to terminate their school education at an age much too early for their entering upon the comparatively independent life of a college student, as this course of six years brings them to the University at the early age of fourteen, freed at once from the regular discipline of a school, with this further disadvantage,

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Edinburgh Academy.

that the session of the College does not extend beyond six months.

Strongly impressed with the conviction of the evil consequences that frequently resulted from this system, and urged by the solicitation of the parents of boys at the Academy, the Directors remodelled their system from the commencement of the fifth year's studies, and have now made arrangements for extending the course of instruction from six to seven years.

During the three last years the boys will belong to the fifth, sixth, and seventh classes respectively. The classical instruction of these pupils will be divided between the rector and the classical masters. The masters of the first, second, and third classes, acting respectively as assistants to the rector, in the fifth, sixth, and seventh classes.

The four junior classes are examined for two hours once a fortnight by the rector.

The state of advancement of each class may partially be judged of by the following statement of the studies of the year 1826–27:—

First Class.—*Latin*—Ruddiman's Rudiments, revised for the use of the Academy, Valpy's Delectus. *English*—History of Scotland, with Exercises in English Grammar; *Geography* and *Writing*.

Second Class.—*Latin*—Phædrus and Cornelius Nepos, Latin Grammar, and Grammatical Exercises. *English*—History of Scotland. *Geography* of Europe generally, of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, and Portugal. *Writing*.

Third Class.—*Latin*—Cæsar's Commentaries, Eton Extracts from Ovid, Mair's Introduction. *Greek*—The Academy Rudiments, Sandford's Extracts. *Geography*—Modern Ireland, Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, and Italy, Ancient Italy. *English*—History of Greece, *Arithmetic*—Elementary rules, simple and compound, Weights and Measures, Reduction and Proportion. *Writing*.

Fourth Class.—*Latin*—Eton Extracts from Ovid, Virgil's Æneid, Sallust, Mair's Introduction. *Greek*—Academy Rudiments, Sandford's Extracts. *Geography*—Portugal, Spain, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Prussia, Poland, German States. *English*—History of Rome. *Arithmetic*—Proportion, Practice, Interest, Profit and Loss, Barter, Vulgar Fractions. *Writing*.

Fifth Class.—*Latin*—Virgil's Æneid, Horace's Odes, Livy, (21st Book,) Exercises, Prose and Verse. *Greek*—Homer's Iliad, Xenophon's Anabasis. *Geography*—Modern Italy, Austria, Prussia, German States, Russia, Turkey in Europe, Hindostan, Ancient Italy. *English*—Milton's Paradise Lost. *Arithmetic*—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, Duodecimals. *Geometry*—First Book of Euclid. *Writing*.

Sixth Class.—*Latin*—Virgil's Æneid, Horace's Odes, Livy, (22nd and 23rd Books,) Cicero's Orations, Exercises Prose and Verse, *Greek*—Homer's Iliad, Xenophon's Anabasis, Euripides' Alcestes, Greek Exercises. *Geography*—Maps of Ancient Spain, Gaul, Britain, Germany, Italy, Syria, Palestine, Egypt. *English*—Milton, Readings from Shakspeare, Themes and Critical Exercises. *Arithmetic*—Same as Fifth, *Geometry*—First Four Books of Euclid. *Algebra*—As far as simple Equations. *Writing*.

Seventh Class.—*Latin*—Virgil, Horace, Juneval, Tacitus' Mores Germanorum, Agricola, Cicero's Orations. *Greek*—Homer's Iliad, Sophocles' Œdipus, Herodotus, First Book. *Exercises*—Greek, Latin, and English, Prose and Verse. *Geometry*—Euclid, First Six Books. *Algebra*—As far as Cubic Equations. *Trigonometry*, with Mensuration of Planes and Solids. *French*—The Class was taught to read common French Authors with correctness and facility.

In all the classes a portion of the time is allotted to English grammar, reading, recitation, and prose composition.

All the classes in the Academy are under the superintendence and control of the rector.

There are libraries in the third and senior classes, consisting of books of instruction and amusement, suited to the age of the boys in the different classes. These books are lent out weekly to the pupils, at the discretion of the master, as a reward for good conduct.

The hours of attendance are from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., with various short intervals for play.

The expense of the Academy to each pupil is as follows:—

Every pupil pays annually, in the month of October, an academy fee, which is two guineas for the first class, and three guineas for each subsequent year.

The fees for instruction are payable at two periods, viz. October and March, in equal sums; and these, together with the Academy fee, make the whole amount payable annually by each pupil in the respective classes, as follows:—

First Class	£ 7	2	0
Second ditto	8	13	0
Third ditto	10	17	0
Fourth ditto	11	9	0
Fifth ditto	10	17	0
Sixth ditto	10	9	0
Seventh ditto	11	11	0
Average annual expense of the 7 years,	10	2	7

There are no other payments for any purpose whatever, nor are any presents or gratuities by the pupils permitted.

The number of boys in each class is limited to 110.

Edinburgh, 1st October, 1827.

PROPOSED COLLEGE AT DUMFRIES.

Proposed College at Dumfries.

(*The following Papers were presented on* 18*th August*, 1829, *and ordered to be printed.*)

Whitehall, 29*th July*, 1829.

29 July, 1829.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to transmit to you, by the commands of his Majesty, the accompanying copies of letters (*these are hereto subjoined*) which have passed between Mrs. Crichton, Mr. Hope Johnstone, and myself, on the subject of the appropriation of a considerable bequest, placed at the disposal of Mrs. Crichton, with the consent of trustees, by the late Mr. Crichton of Friars' Carse.

The letters are sufficiently explanatory of the suggestions which I have offered to Mrs. Crichton, in regard to the preliminary inquiries which it is desirable to institute before any final measures are taken for the appropriation of the bequest, and of the general views which, in concurrence with the trustees, she entertains as to the mode of its disposal.

You will perceive that Mrs. Crichton expresses a decided preference for the establishment of a college at Dumfries.

I am to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure, that this important subject may be taken into your consideration—that you will communicate, as occasion may require, with Mrs. Crichton and the trustees, and will report your opinion to his Majesty, whether it will be advantageous to accede to the proposal made by them—and if you should be of opinion that the establishment of a college at Dumfries will conduce to the propagation of sound academical instruction in Scotland, that you will consider and report what is the footing on which it ought to be placed, in respect to the course of instruction to be pursued at the college, the privileges to be conferred upon it, and other matters of this nature.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Robert Peel.

To the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Universities in Scotland, &c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Friars' Carse, 5*th July*, 1829.

5 July, 1829.

Sir,—I should have great reason to apologize for intruding on your more important avocations, were it not that I am convinced, that to you all apology must be superfluous in a matter of public interest, and which may prove of the most essential benefit to no inconsiderable part of the south of Scotland.

The generous confidence reposed in me by the late Mr. Crichton of Friars' Carse, my husband, has placed in my disposal the residue of his large fortune, to be bestowed in such bequests, to his friends and relations, and in such charitable purposes, as I, with consent of the trustees named in his settlement, may appoint.

In the exercise of the discretionary power thus vested in me, and in compliance with what I believe

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Proposed College at Dumfries.

5 July, 1829.

to have been the wish of my husband, it is my intention (and my husband's trustees fully concur with me) to bestow a very considerable portion of the funds in question, in the endowment of a college in the town of Dumfries, the capital of the south of Scotland, and the centre of a rich and populous county, a situation where such an institution could not but be eminently beneficial, and to vest the patronage and administration of such college in the hands of Government, provided the consent of his Majesty's Government could be obtained for endowing such a foundation with university privileges, without which there is reason to fear, that much less public benefit would result from the establishment, than would otherwise, of necessity, be derived from it. The funds which could at present, and eventually, be made applicable to the foundation in question, amount to at least 85,000*l.*; but of this amount 30,000*l.* only could be made immediately available, the remaining capital falling into the institution by the gradual termination of certain annuities which at present burden it.

Should the plan be esteemed, by his Majesty's Government, to be worthy of their support, and should it be reckoned an object of any consequence that a larger capital should be made available immediately for the foundation and endowment of the proposed establishment, the whole capital would be immediately made over for this purpose, was Government to charge itself with the annuities which at present lock up the portion of it which has been mentioned.

It seems at present unnecessary to go into any more minute detail, than merely to say, that should Government be disposed to concede the boon, which alone could render the proposed institution extensively beneficial—a boon which would be received with the warmest gratitude by the county of Dumfries, and the whole of the south of Scotland—I am prepared to make the appropriation of the funds, which I have mentioned, by immediate deed of gift (with the consent of my husband's trustees), in such form and manner as may be deemed most advisable and effective. The only stipulations for which I contend are the following :—

1st. That the right of presentation to the Chairs of Divinity and Moral Philosophy be conceded to me during my life.

2nd. That I be empowered to nominate and have upon the foundation, at all times, ten poor scholars, who shall receive instruction in the various branches of literature and science which are taught in the college, free of expense.—I have, &c.

(Signed) E. Crichton.

(Copy—*Private.*) *Whitehall*, 16*th July*, 1829.

16 July, 1829.

Madam,—I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of acknowledging your letter of the 5th July, which, partly owing to an absence of three days from London, did not reach me till this morning.

I feel confident that you will consider that I am acting in the manner best suited to the great importance of the subject, on which you have done me the honour to address me, and to the noble bequest of the late Mr. Crichton, if I confine myself for the present to the acknowledgment of your communication, and request time, for the purpose of being enabled to give to it that full consideration to which it is so eminently entitled.—I have, &c.

(Signed) Robert Peel.

Mrs. Crichton, Friars' Carse, N. B.

(Copy.) *Whitehall*, 20*th July*, 1829.

20 July, 1829.

Madam,—You probably are aware, that a short time since his Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint certain noblemen and gentlemen to act as Commissioners of Inquiry into the whole state of Public Education, as it is at present administered by the Universities of Scotland.

To this important duty they have applied themselves with great assiduity, and they have collected much valuable information on every point connected with academical studies in Scotland.

It has occurred to me that much advantage might be derived from consulting the Commissioners upon the subject, on which you have done me the honour of addressing me; but I am unwilling to make any reference to them, even for the purpose of soliciting an opinion on their part, without previous communication with you, and without your acquiescence.

After that opinion should have been delivered, I should of course submit it to you for your consideration.

I shall be much obliged to you by your informing me, whether you have any objection to my addressing a letter to the Commissioners, to whom I have before referred, requesting them to communicate with you, or any person whom you might name, upon the subject of the bequest, and to report an opinion as to the mode by which that bequest would be rendered most conducive to the propagation of sound academical instruction in Scotland.

If you should have a decided preference for the establishment of a college at Dumfries, the Commissioners might be directed to report their opinion on all the details connected with the foundation and privileges of such an establishment.

The enclosed paper contains the names of those noblemen and gentlemen who constitute the Commission appointed by his Majesty.—I have, &c.

(Signed) Robert Peel.

Mrs. Crichton, Friars' Carse, N. B.

(Copy.) *Raehills, Moffat*, 26*th July*, 1829.

26 July, 1829.

Sir,—Mrs. Crichton has sent me the letters of the 16th and 20th July, which you have had the goodness to address in answer to her communication relating to the application of the residue of the late Mr. Crichton's trust-funds to the foundation of a college at Dumfries; and she has requested me to acquaint you with her sentiments on the several points to which your inquiries are directed.

Mrs. Crichton has a decided preference for the establishment of a college at Dumfries, and she is convinced that it would have been the wish of the late Mr. Crichton, as it is her own, to secure to his native county the peculiar advantages which must accrue to those who are resident in the immediate vicinity of such an establishment.

It will therefore be highly gratifying to Mrs. Crichton that her proposal be submitted for the consideration of the Royal University Commission, as she will thereby have assurance that the most full inquiry will be made to ascertain whether the scheme to which it relates can be carried into effect, with

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Proposed College at Dumfries.

a prospect of affording to the youth of the south of Scotland the benefits which she is desirous to confer upon them—and that if her proposal be not acceded to, it will only be in consequence of a deliberate conviction, on the part of his Majesty's Government, that the establishment of a college at Dumfries would not accord with the views which they entertain, as best calculated to promote academical instruction generally in Scotland.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. J. H. Johnstone.

Right Hon. Robert Peel.

26 July, 1829.

(Copy) *Friars' Carse, Dumfries, 27th July*, 1829.

27 July, 1829.

Sir,—I have authorized Mr. Hope Johnstone of Annandale to act for me in the business of the proposed establishment at Dumfries, as being one of our most influential men in this part of the country, an influence which he has acquired, as much from his personal talents and devotedness to the public good, as from his family and fortune.—I have, &c.

(Signed) E. Crichton.

Right Hon. Robert Peel.

Raehills, 13th October, 1829.

13 October, 1829.

My Lord,—Immediately after I had the honour of waiting upon the Royal University Commission in the end of August last, I, in following out the instructions which I then received, addressed a letter to the Clergy of the counties of Dumfries and Galloway, requesting to be informed as to the number of young men who had attended the Scottish universities from each of the parishes within that district during the last three years, believing that correct information on this point would be essentially useful in enabling the Commission to form an opinion as to the probable success of a college at Dumfries.

The number of the parishes is 89, and I have obtained returns from 65 of them. In the observations I have now to make, I have supposed the average attendance of students of divinity and philosophy, from the parishes from which I have *not* received returns, to be the same as from *the others* in the district, but have estimated the number of students who attend the medical and legal classes somewhat lower, because it appears that a large proportion of these descriptions of students belong to the town of Dumfries, while it has furnished only one student of Divinity and five of philosophy.

I believe that this manner of calculation will be found sufficiently accurate for every practical purpose, and in reality very near the truth.

The total number of students who have attended college during the three years, is in this view 471. Of these, 94 may be taken as (having) studied divinity, 173 medicine, 57 law, and 147 philosophy. If there are deducted the legal and medical students, in the supposition that these branches of learning could not be included in the establishment, there remains 241 students, whose attendance might almost certainly be calculated on. But I am inclined to think, that a great many of those young men, who eventually might turn their attention to the medical and legal professions, would take advantage of the vicinity of the college at Dumfries, and prosecute their preliminary studies there. Probably this might be the case to the extent of 100 in three years; so that taking that term as the average duration of a course of study at the university, this district would supply about 350 students.

It appears also likely, that in this county, which is decidedly characterized by a strong spirit of enterprise, the desire after a more liberal education would increase, as increased facilities for obtaining it were afforded. And this opinion I find is entertained by very many of the clergy, who have the best opportunities of ascertaining the feelings and sentiments of their parishioners on such a subject.

It is also certain, that many young men would be attracted to Dumfries from the north-western counties of England, and also from the north of Ireland, though I have no grounds to enable me to estimate the number. It might, and probably would be very considerable, especially from England, looking to the great population of that district of it, and the distance at which it is removed from any existing university.

Among the circumstances which strongly recommend Dumfries as an eligible situation for a college, are those connected with the size and nature of the town itself. Its population is small, and of a highly respectable character; and as it enjoys no advantages either of a manufacturing or commercial nature, there is no prospect of it being augmented in any considerable degree.

Great power of superintendence, therefore, would be possessed by the Professors, while the temptations to, and facilities for low dissipation, would be comparatively small. These considerations would operate powerfully on the mind of many parents in inducing them to give a college their preference to those universities which are situated in great cities, and would especially have this effect in country places, where the dread of exposing young men whose knowledge of the world must necessarily be very limited, without control, to the demoralizing influences which in such situations must affect them, is not unfrequently so strong as to deter parents from sending their children to college at all.

Connected with this part of the subject, it occurs to me that much general good might result from the establishment of an entirely new college, in arranging the details and constitution of which, effect might be given to all those changes which the investigations of the Commission suggest as likely to be improvements in the system of university education as followed in Scotland. To whatever extent it may appear to the Commission desirable to recommend these changes, they could obviously with much greater ease be introduced in the formation of a new college, than ingrafted into any existing institution; and it is perhaps not undeserving consideration whether a trial of them might not with advantage be made, and their mode of working ascertained, before they were brought into operation in the old establishments.

The proposed college at Dumfries would afford the greatest facilities for such experiments, from being entirely under the control and guidance of Government.

There is another argument in favour of the proposed plan, which strikes me as being very important: that if the offer of Mrs Crichton be not accepted, in all probability the sum at her disposal will be lost to the purposes of education in Scotland.

I am not prepared to assert that this will absolutely be the case, for I believe that Mrs. Crichton has not yet determined to what charitable purpose she would wish to apply this money, in the event of it being decided that a university cannot advantageously be founded at Dumfries. But I may mention, that though that lady alone has power to *propose* the mode of application, she cannot apply the money without the *concurrence* of a majority of the trustees named in her husband's settlement, and that there

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13 October, 1829.

is great reason to doubt if they would consent to any proposition which would withdraw the benefit of its application from this county.

This argument is of course of no power in the face of a conviction, either that the establishment of a college at Dumfries would be injurious to the general system of education in Scotland, or that a college would not be likely to prosper there; but it may be of considerable weight, if the investigations of the Commission do not, as I sincerely hope they will not, lead them to either of these conclusions.

As to the nature of the establishment which seems best suited to the situation of Dumfries, and the wants of the district, I venture with great diffidence to offer any observations.

The study of law can, I imagine, only be carried on in the vicinity of the courts, and I scarcely think that a medical school could be maintained to any good purpose in so small a town as Dumfries. The great obstacle in the way of its success would be the limited nature of the private practice, which would either deter men of eminence from accepting the medical chairs, or render it necessary to endow them extravagantly, to the dilapidation of the funds; while the want of extensive hospitals would expose the students to serious disadvantages, so obvious as not to require mention. The exclusion of medical study would also tend to obviate much of the opposition which might be expected on the parts of the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

In so far, therefore, as I can judge, it would appear that the college should embrace only the studies of divinity, of general literature, and of philosophy. I trust I have before stated grounds for the confident belief that the attendance of students in these departments of learning would be sufficient to support most respectably an establishment, and there seems no reason to doubt the adequacy of the fund for the endowment of a college on this scale.

In the communications which I have had with influential gentlemen in this and the adjoining county, I have met with many differences of opinion as to the likelihood of the plan being useful. In this county, the feeling is generally and strongly in its favour, while the proposal is viewed with little interest in Galloway. I am, however, justified in saying, that the portion of the district most immediately in connexion with Dumfries, and that a large and populous one, is most anxious that the measure should be carried through. And here I would respectfully suggest to the Commission, that an establishment of this nature is not to be supported so much by the sons of gentlemen, as by those of farmers and the better class of tradesmen.

The sons of the more wealthy gentry would still go the English universities, or to that of Edinburgh, where their families are probably resident during the session. But to those who, from pecuniary circumstances, or the nature of their avocations, are necessarily stationary in this part of the country, the foundation of a college at Dumfries would be an invaluable boon, and as such I am certain it would be received. On this point I am sure that I do enough in merely presenting it to the attention of the Commission, since they must have observed how large a proportion of Scottish students is drawn from the classes which I have named.

From the indifference with which the proposal is regarded by the leading proprietors in Galloway, I fear that little in the way of subscription in aid of the undertaking can be expected from that quarter. Still, if this establishment was decided on, I am not without hopes that those gentlemen might be induced to come forward and contribute towards its support; and I am quite satisfied that a considerable sum would be subscribed in this county, and by those (and there are many such) who, connected with it by birth, have raised themselves to affluence in various parts of the world. The subscription might be proposed for some special purpose, as the endowment of a particular professorship, or as a fund for the formation and maintenance of a college library.

I have thus, my Lord, endeavoured to place before the Commission some facts, which will, I hope, be considered as going far to prove that a college, on a moderate scale, would succeed at Dumfries. That it would be eminently beneficial to the district around it, no one who is sensible of the advantages which result from the diffusion of knowledge can doubt; and, looking at the inclination to rise to a higher station in society, which is at all times manifested by the middling classes in this county, I am convinced that even more benefit would be derived from such an institution, than one would be led, merely on a general principle, to expect.

I am well aware, that supposing the success of the proposed college to be quite clear, there are considerations of a general nature, which may not only warrant, but oblige the Commission to discountenance it. But I can truly say for those most keenly interested in the scheme, that though they have felt that it was peculiarly their province to endeavour to promote it as a local benefit, they would regret to see it supported at the expense of the general interests of education; and it is this feeling which leads them to look with such confidence to, and will make them acquiesce most readily in the decision, whatever that may be, of the Commissioners, whose information enables them to view it in relation to the whole university system of Scotland, and whose duty it will be to prevent its execution, if it be not consistent with those improvements in that system which it is their object to introduce.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. J. H. Johnstone.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, &c. &c.

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STATEMENT of the Number of Students who have attended College, from the Counties of Dumfries and Galloway, during the three Years preceding the Session of 1829-30.

Proposed College at Dumfries.

COUNTY OF DUMFRIES, &c. &c.

Parishes in Dumfriesshire.	Divinity.	Medicine.	Law.	Philosophy.
Annan	2	4	3	4
Graitney	..	1	..	1
Middlebie	1	..	..	..
Dornock	4	..	..	..
5. Ruthwell	3	..	..	..
Cummertrees	..	1	..	2
Kirkpatrick Fleming	3	2	..	2
Hoddam	1	6	..	1
Lochmaben	2	4	2	..
10. Johnstone	..	1	..	1
Kirkpatrick Juxta	1	..	..	..
St. Mungo	1	3	1	2
Applegarth	1	4	..	1
Dryfesdale	9	18	..	9
15. Moffat	3	..	..	2
Kirkmichael	1	..	..	1
Tundergarth	..	2	..	..
Wamphray	1	3	..	..
Dalton	..	2	..	..
20. Mousewald	..	..	..	..
Hutton	1	2	..	2
Langholm & Half Morton	1	6	1	8
Ewes	..	..	..	..
Westerkirk	1	..	..	3
25. Eskdalemuir	..	1	..	..
Canobie	..	..	..	..
Castletown	..	..	..	..
Dumfries	1	35	29	5
Holywood	1	..	..	1
30. Carlaverock	..	2	..	..
Kirkmahoe	..	..	..	..
Tinwald	4	..	1	1
Dunscore	3	1	..	6
Torthorwald	2	..	..	..
35. Keir	1	..	..	6
Kirkconnel	..	..	..	1
Durrisdeer	..	1	..	..
Sanquhar	4	3	..	4
Penpont	..	..	..	..
40. Glencairn	..	..	..	..
Closeburn	..	..	..	..
Tynron	..	..	..	..
Morton	..	..	..	..
Total	52	102	37	63

Parishes in Galloway.	Divinity.	Medicine.	Law.	Philosophy.
Brought forward	52	102	37	63
Kirkpatrick Irongray	1	..	..	..
45. Kirkpatrick Durham	1	..	1	4
Kirkgunzeon	..	..	..	1
Kirkbean	..	2	..	..
Colvend	..	..	..	..
Wigtoun	1	3	..	1
50. Sorby	..	3	1	2
Glasserton	1	2	1	..
Kirkcowan	1	..	..	1
Mochrum	..	..	..	2
Minnigaff	..	3	..	1
55. Whithorn	..	..	2	..
Stranraer	..	4	..	3
Ballantrae	1	..	..	..
Kirkcolm	..	..	..	1
Penningham	1	6	2	4
60. Stonykirk	2	..	..	3
Old Luce	1	..	..	..
New Luce	1	..	..	1
Kirkcudbright	1	3	3	6
Buttle	2	2	..	3
65. Balmaclellan	1	1	1	3
Girthon	2	2	..	2
Balmaghie	..	4	..	4
Tongueland	1	1	..	..
Anwoth	..	..	1	1
70. Lochrutton	..	1	..	1
Newabbey	..	..	..	1
Urr	..	..	..	4
Troqueer	..	..	..	..
Terregles	..	..	..	..
75. Kirkmabreck	2	1	2	..
	72	140	51	112
Kirkinner	..	..	..	..
Colmonell	..	..	..	..
Inch	..	..	..	..
Kirkmaiden	..	..	..	..
80. Leswalt	..	..	..	..
Portpatrick	..	..	..	..
Kelton	..	..	..	..
Rerrick	..	..	..	..
Crossmichael	..	..	..	..
85. Dalry	..	..	..	..
Borgue	..	..	..	..
Carsphairn	..	..	..	..
Twynholm	..	..	..	..
Partoun	..	..	..	..
90. Kells	22	33	6	35
Total	94	173	57	147

PROVISIONAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS OF VISITATION.

Provisional Resolutions.

Elementary Greek Class.

That it is the opinion of the Commission, that it would in a high degree raise the standard of Classical Literature in Scotland, that the Elementary Greek Classes in the different Universities be discontinued, and that no person be received into the first Greek class, who had not been accurately instructed in the Grammar, and had not attained such proficiency in the language as to read with facility the Historical parts of the New Testament, and the three first Books of the Anabasis, or the three first Books of the Cyropædia of Xenophon—That for ascertaining and securing such preparatory knowledge, there shall be, at the commencement of every Session, a strict Examination, by not fewer than three persons properly qualified, not being Professors, appointed for this purpose by the Senatus Academicus of the several Universities, whose Report of such as are duly qualified shall be transmitted to the Professor of Greek, in order to entitle them to be enrolled as Students of his Class—That the appointment of the Examiners, to whom upon their election an oath *de fideli* shall be administered, shall be for a period not exceeding three years; and that the

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change of practice now specified shall not take place till five years after the Report of the Commission, sanctioned by His Majesty, shall be regularly notified to the Universities. [That for accomplishing in the most effectual manner the object contemplated, means should be adopted for securing adequate qualifications in Parochial and Burgh Schoolmasters.]

The clause within brackets was omitted in the copies transmitted to the Universities.

It is farther the opinion of the Commission, that a similar Examination shall take place, of those intending to enter the first Latin Class, in the Latin Grammar, in the Æneid of Virgil, or in the Odes of Horace, and in Sallust or the first five Books of Livy, and in translating, at the time of Examination, from English into Latin—and that the Examiners shall report to the Professor of Humanity, in the like manner as is prescribed in the case of Greek, in order to entitle such as are qualified to be enrolled as Students in his Class—That the change of practice above recommended, as to the Latin Class, shall not take place till two years after the Report of the Commission, sanctioned by His Majesty, shall be regularly notified to the Universities.

Curriculum.

1*st Year.*—It is farther the opinion of the Commission, that the Curriculum for the first year shall include the first Latin and first Greek Classes—that the Examination of Students intending to enter these Classes shall begin on the 1st of October annually, and terminate on the 10th of the same month, upon which day the regular business of these Classes shall commence, and continue till the 1st of May following; and that the only exception to this rule shall be in the case of illness, family misfortune, or such unavoidable cause; when, upon special application being made, a later Examination may be allowed by the Senatus Academicus, to take place on or before the 10th of November.

That the first Latin and first Greek Classes shall be taught two hours each day.

2*d Year.*—That the Curriculum of Study for the second year of attendance at College shall include the *second Latin*, *second Greek*, and first Mathematical Classes.

That there shall be entrance Examinations of students desirous to enrol themselves for the second Latin and second Greek, to be conducted in the same manner and by the same class of Examiners as the Examinations for admission to the Classes of the preceding year.

That these Examinations shall apply to the studies of the first year.

That no students shall be enrolled in these Classes who do not appear to be qualified for the second Classes, in the course of the above-mentioned Examinations.

That the second Greek and second Latin Classes shall be taught two hours each day.

That the Examinations for these Classes shall commence when the regular Examinations for the first Classes terminate (*i. e.* on the 10th October), and the regular business of the Class shall commence in the first week of November.

That students proposing to enter the Mathematical Class, must pass an Examination in the first six Books of Euclid.

That the Examiners for this Class shall be chosen in the manner above-mentioned.

That the Examinations for this Class shall commence on the 20th of October, and the business of the Class in the first week of November.

3*d Year.*—That the Curriculum for Study during the *third* year of attendance at College, shall include a *third* Greek Class, a second Mathematical Class, and a Class for Logic and Rhetoric.

That the *third* Greek shall be taught for one hour each day, and that a small fee shall be exacted from those who have attended the first and second Greek Classes, and a full fee from all others.

That the second Mathematical Class shall be taught for one hour each day.

That the Logic Class shall be taught for two hours each day—one hour being employed in Lecturing, and a second hour in Examinations, Exercises, Themes, Composition, &c.—with such extra Meetings as the reading of Essays, additional Examinations and Exercises, may, in the judgment of the Professor, render advisable.

4*th Year.*—That the Curriculum for Study during the fourth year of attendance at College shall include the Classes of Natural Philosophy and Moral Philosophy, with liberty to attend the third Greek Class without the payment of any fee.

That the Classes of Natural and Moral Philosophy shall each be taught for two hours each day of the week—one hour being employed in Lecturing, and a second in Examinations, Exercises, Themes, &c.

That the Entrance Examinations above prescribed for the Latin, Greek, and Mathematical Classes, shall apply to all students, without any distinction, intending to attend these Classes.

That in order to obtain admission to the Mathematical, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy Classes, no previous Examination in Greek or Latin shall be required.

That the Examinations, Exercises, Themes, &c., in the Logic, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy Classes, shall be imperative on all the students, except on those who have obtained an exemption, on an application to the Principal to that effect; and no student so exempted shall be present at the Examination hours, or shall be entitled to a Certificate of attendance on the Class, or be admitted as a Competitor for Prizes, or a Candidate for Degrees.

That the Commissioners are strongly of opinion that the Examinations of all the students in the several Classes ought to be as general and as frequent as circumstances will admit.

That previously to the end of each Session, there shall be a Public Examination, by the Professor of each Class, in the several Classes forming the Curriculum of Study, of those students who desire to undergo such Examination, and of those who are selected for the same by the Professor of the Class—to be held in the presence of the Senatus and other Members of the University, and the parents and friends of the students.

Class Prizes.—The Commissioners have formed an opinion in favour of the plan of giving Prizes in all the Classes, as materially promoting emulation and exertion on the part of the students.

Fines and Impositions.—The Commissioners have formed an opinion, that the principle of punishing in the several Classes by Fines is very objectionable, and ought to be entirely abolished; and recommend, that, in place of them, impositions by additional Exercises or Examinations shall in future be resorted to by the Professors, as one method of punishing students for any misconduct.

Political Economy.—The Commissioners are of opinion, that Political Economy should be regularly taught by the Professors of Moral Philosophy in all the Universities, as a separate Class, at a separate hour.

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That this Class may be attended, during the fourth year of the Curriculum, by the students of the Class of Moral Philosophy, for a small additional Fee; and that a full Fee shall be exigible from other students, or when attended in the fifth Session.

Provisional Resolutions.

Natural History.—That the Commissioners propose to recommend the establishment of a Professorship of Natural History in those Universities in which such Class does not now exist.

Higher Natural Philosophy.—That the Commissioners propose the institution of a higher or more advanced Class of Natural Philosophy, to be taught at a separate hour.

Degrees.

Degree of B.A.—That students who have completed the Curriculum of Study above prescribed, for four years, shall be qualified to be Candidates for the degree of *Bachelor* of *Arts*.

That this Academical Honour shall be conferred only on those Candidates who have had a regular University Education, and after a strict Examination, as after regulated.

That attendance at Oxford and Cambridge shall be allowed in computing the attendance required at a University during four years—under this condition, that in all cases attendance during the fourth Session of the Curriculum in the Universities of Scotland shall be required, in order to entitle such Candidates to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Degree of A.M.—That previously to the degree of A.M. being conferred, attendance shall be required in the Classes of Natural History, Chemistry, Political Economy, and higher Natural Philosophy (where there are such Classes), and that the said degree shall not be conferred until after the lapse of at least one year, subsequent to the four years' Curriculum enjoined for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

That attendance in the additional Classes required for the degree of A.M. may take place during any of the years of attendance at College, except in regard to the higher Natural Philosophy Class and the Class of Political Economy; neither of which shall be attended before the fourth year.

That the degree of A.M. shall be conferred only on Bachelors of Arts of the Universities of Scotland, with the under-mentioned exception.

That the degree of A.M. may be conferred on Bachelors of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge, and Trinity College, of Dublin, who shall attend the additional Classes above prescribed, and shall undergo the requisite Examinations.

That the degree of A.M. shall only be conferred after Examinations conducted in the same manner as Examinations for the degrees of B.A.

General Prizes.—That the Commissioners propose to recommend the institution of certain annual Prizes, open to competition among all the regular students of the Classes included in the Curriculum.

That the Commissioners propose to recommend the institution of certain annual Prizes, open to competition among all the students at the University.

Form of Certificates to Students leaving the several Classes.

Certificates.

I certify, that during the Session 18 ,
attended the * Class of
* out of * meetings
performed * out of * exercises prescribed,
in a manner
was regularly examined during the Session,
and gave answers, indicating
that his progress
and that his conduct, so far as it has been known to me,

* Numbers to be inserted in words.

Examinations for Degrees in Arts.

1. Bachelor of Arts.

The Commissioners, thinking it highly desirable to raise in public estimation the value of degrees in Arts, and to establish a uniform system in the requisite Examinations in the several Universities, propose the following plan:

That in order to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the Candidate must undergo an Examination with credit, in the following requisites:—

Latin.—That, in Latin, he shall be examined in two Decades of Livy, or in the Orations of Cicero, and in the whole of Virgil, or Horace, or Juvenal—translating the same either *vivâ voce*, or in writing, or both, as the Examiners may prescribe, and shall be called to perform Exercises in Latin Composition.

Greek.—That in Greek he shall be examined in Thucydides or Demosthenes, or Aristotle's Ethics or Rhetoric, in Prose—and in two Tragedies of Sophocles, or of Euripides, in Poetry.

That with regard to the Latin and Greek Examinations, the candidate to have his choice of which of the above-mentioned Authors he will be examined on; the Examinations comprehending both Prose and Poetry.

Mathematics.—In the 11th and 12th books of Euclid—Spherical Trigonometry—Conic Sections—Algebra, including Equations of the higher denominations.

Logic,
Natural Philosophy,
Moral Philosophy.

That in these branches of study, the candidates shall be examined in the subjects of the courses of the several classes.

In Logic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy, Exercises, and written Examinations, to be performed in the presence of one or more of the Examiners.

The Senatus are requested to consider, Whether it would be most eligible to have two Classes for Honours, or only one.

That those who take the Degree of Bachelor with Honours shall be arranged in two classes—
One class—entitling candidates to *Honourable Distinction.*
Another class to be called the *Highest Class of Honours.*

That with reference to the proficiency or attainments necessary to entitle candidates either to

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Honourable Distinction or to *Highest* Honours, it is not expedient to specify, with the exception under-mentioned, any particular subjects of Examination as the test of merit, it being understood, that in general, candidates cannot be enrolled in either class for Honours, unless they undergo an Examination in a greater number of works or subjects than those in the class immediately inferior in the same year, except in some rare instances, where very singular and extraordinary proficiency and attainments in the subjects above specified may entitle the candidate, in the judgment of the Examiners, to Honourable Distinction.

That for *Honourable Distinction*, excellence in Latin composition, and in all the written exercises prescribed, shall be particularly required.

That in addition to what entitles to be classed for Honourable Distinction, the *Highest Honours* may be taken by candidates either in classical or scientific attainments.

That if *Highest* Honours are desired in classical attainments, good Greek, as well as Latin composition, in prose, shall be necessary, in addition to the attainments entitling candidates to Honourable Distinction, and a greater number of Latin and Greek authors must be professed.

That proofs of Composition must be given while the candidates are enclosed during the Examinations.

That if *Highest Honours* are desired in scientific attainments, the candidate must undergo an examination in some of the higher and more difficult branches of Science.

For Degree of Master of Arts.

Master of Arts.

That after attendance on the additional classes above-mentioned as necessary for the Degree of A.M., an Examination shall take place in the subjects of the courses of these classes—But

That the principal Examination to entitle to the Degree of A.M., shall take place in any branch of Literature, Philosophy, or Science, which the candidate may select—the Examination to be conducted in such a manner as to secure very high attainments.

General Rules.

General Rules for Examinations.

That there shall be six Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor, and four for the Degree of Master of Arts—of whom four and three respectively must be present at each Examination.

That the Examination for Degrees shall be conducted by sworn Examiners.

That the Examination shall be open to all who may choose to attend.

That the Examination shall commence
and the hours of Examination to be from ten till four.

That not more than six candidates shall be examined in one day.

That in order to be entitled to Honourable Distinction, or *Highest* Honours, in taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, candidates shall be taken for Examination on several days, and as often as the Examiners may deem necessary.

That the names of all the Bachelors and Masters of Arts shall be published—distinguishing, in the case of Bachelors of Arts, in separate lists, those who take *Highest* Honours, and those who take the Degree with Honourable Distinction.

That the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts shall be conferred publicly at a University Meeting.

Table of Hours.

Scheme of Hours for the attendance of Classes forming the Faculty of Arts.

	Hours of first Meeting of Class.	Hours of second Meeting of Class.
Junior Humanity Class	From 11 to 1 o'clock.	
Senior do.	9 „ 10	from 2 to 3 o'clock.
1st Greek Class	10 „ 11	1 „ 2
2nd do.	8 „ 9	12 „ 1
3rd do.	3 „ 4	
1st Mathematical Class	10 „ 11	
2nd do.	1 „ 2	
Logic Class	9 „ 10	2 „ 3
Moral Philosophy Class	9 „ 10	2 „ 3
1st Natural Philosophy	11 „ 1	
2nd do.	2 „ 3	

Table of Fees.

Table of Fees proposed to be taken in those Classes forming the Curriculum of Study for a Degree in Arts.

There shall be no distinction of rank among students. No Primars, Secondars, or Ternars. No Professor in the Faculty of Arts to be entitled to charge more than £3 3*s*., from any student for one session. Those who attend the first and second Class not to be required to pay a third year.

Humanity.—1st Class	£3 3 0
2d do.	3 3 0
Greek.—1st Class	3 3 0
2nd do.	3 3 0
3rd do. Free to such as have previously paid twice. Such as have paid only once before, to pay £3 3*s*. Such as have not paid the fee once, to pay £4 4*s*.	
Mathematics.—1st Class	£3 3 0
2nd do.	3 3 0
If a 3rd do. such as have paid twice before, to pay	1 1 0
Such as have not paid twice, to pay	3 3 0
Logic Class	3 3 0
Moral Philosophy do.	3 3 0
Political Economy, to students of Moral Philosophy	1 1 0
To such as have not attended Moral Philosophy	3 3 0
Natural Philosophy Class	3 3 0

These Fees to be exigible in every University from all students, including Bursars, unless

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the exaction shall be found to be inconsistent with such foundations of Bursaries as are obligatory upon the respective Universities.

Applications for gratuitous attendance to be made to the Senatus Academicus, who are to judge of the circumstances.

Dues for Library	£0	7	6
All Class dues whatever	0	5	0

These two sums to be paid at enrolment, and no money to be allowed to be paid or received at any of the Classes for door-keepers, fires, cleaning, or other purposes.

THEOLOGICAL COURSE.

Professor of Systematic Theology.

First Class.—Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion—comprehending the genuineness, authenticity, and inspiration of Scripture, and its sufficiency as a Rule of Faith. To meet one hour each day, for five days of the week,—three days for Lecture, and two for Examination. Session to be for six months.

This Class proposed to be open to all the Students of the University, who in that case shall pay the full fee.

Second Class.—Theology strictly so called—embracing the great Doctrines of Revelation, and the ground upon which they rest—View of Systematic Theology—Polity and Government of the Church—and the qualifications and duties of the pastoral office. Three lectures each week; and two hours for Examinations upon lectures, or upon standard Theological works appointed to be read by the students. Recommended, that the Professor of Divinity complete his proper Theological Course in three sessions.

Professor of Oriental Languages.

First Class.—Elements of Hebrew, and translation of the Historical books of the Old Testament. One hour for five days of the week.

Second Class.—Poetical and prophetical books of the Old Testament, Chaldee and Syriac—and occasional lectures on Hebrew antiquities, one hour for five days of the week.

Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

First Class.—Historical view of the Old Testament dispensation—Introduction of Christianity—Apostolic age, and Historical and Critical account of the Apostolic Fathers. To meet five hours a-week; four for Lecturing, and one for Examination.

Second Class.—History of the dissemination and establishment of Christianity—of the opinions which have been entertained as to its doctrines, its morality, and the various forms under which it has been administered. Five hours a-week; four for Lecturing, and one for Exercises and Examination.

Professor of Biblical Criticism.

Two Classes.—This department to be assigned to the Principal. The first class to meet five hours a-week; four for Lecturing, and one for Examinations and Exercises. The second class to meet three days a-week. Exercises and Addition delivered by the students, according to the requisition of the Church, to be heard by this Professor.

The session for the Theological classes to last for six months.

Distribution of the Theological Course.

First Year.—First class of Theological Professor—to be open to the students of the University—all but Theological students paying the stated fee of £3 3*s*.
First Hebrew class.
First class of Ecclesiastical History.

The Senatus are requested to take into consideration whether the Class of Ecclesiastical History shall be attended in the first and second—or in the second and third—or in the third and fourth years.

Second Year.—Second Hebrew class.
Second Theological class.
Second class of Ecclesiastical History.

Third Year.—Second Theological class continued.
Biblical Criticism.

Fourth Year.—Second Theological class continued.
Second class of Biblical Criticism.

The Discourses of the students required by the Church—after assigning the Exercises and Addition to the Professor of Biblical Criticism—to be heard and criticised by the Professor of Divinity, the Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and the Professor of Hebrew, if a Professor of Theology—in such manner as the Theological Faculty may arrange—the Discourses being delivered separately, before the respective Professors—and the judgment pronounced on them to be reported to the Professor of Divinity.

Hours for the different Theological Classes.

Table of Hours.

First Theological class	From 10	to	11 o'clock.	
First Hebrew class	11	„	12	
First Ecclesiastical History class	12	„	1	
Second Hebrew class	10	„	11	
Second Theology class	11	„	12	
Second Ecclesiastical History class	1	„	2	
First Biblical Criticism	2	„	3	
Second Biblical Criticism	1	„	2	
Discourses for three days of the week	9	„	10	
On Saturdays	12	„	2, if necessary, which will probably not be the case except in Edinburgh and Glasgow.	

Number of Hours to each Professor.

Hours to each Professor.

Professor of Divinity.—Three hours three days of the week; and two hours on the other three days.

Professor of Biblical Criticism.—Three hours three days of the week; and two hours on the other three days.

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Professor of Hebrew.—Two hours for five days of the week, if not a Professor of Divinity—if he be, and hear Discourses, three hours for three days of the week, and two hours for two.

Professor of Ecclesiastical History.—Two hours for six days of the week.

Degrees in Divinity.

Degrees in Divinity.—Degree of Bachelor of Divinity to be conferred on distinguished students who have regularly attended the Theological Course, and who, by submitting to an Examination on the Evidences and Doctrines of the Christian Revelation, on Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History, have evinced that they are worthy of this Academical honour, provided that they have previously taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or, if they have not, that they undergo a strict Examination upon Classical Literature and Moral Philosophy, such as is required from Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts: the Examinations in both cases to be conducted by Examiners as already specified. The degree of Doctor of Divinity to be limited to those who have taken the Bachelor's degree, and who also are Masters of Arts. That the Examiners for degrees shall be the Theological Faculty, along with a Committee of the Presbytery of the bounds.

Fees proposed for Theological Course.

Table of Fees.

It appears to the majority of the Committee appointed to prepare a Table of Fees, that it is, upon the whole, expedient that students of Divinity should pay moderate Fees, as under—

	£.	s.	d.	
First Theological Class	1	1	0	
Second Theological Class	1	1	0	
Ditto—Second year	1	1	0	—the third year no fee.
First Ecclesiastical History	1	1	0	
Second Ecclesiastical History	1	1	0	
First Hebrew Class	2	2	0	
Second Hebrew Class	1	1	0	
Biblical Criticism, first year	2	2	0	
„ second year				No fee.
Fees of the Course	£10	10	0	

According to the above Table, students of Divinity will pay for the First Session of the Course, £4. 4*s.*; for the Second Session, £3 3*s.*; for the Third Session, £3 3*s.*; for the Fourth, no fees exacted.

The above Fees to be paid by all who are enrolled as students of Theology, whether attending regularly or otherwise.

LAW.

The Senatus of Edinburgh will suggest what Regulations will be most applicable to their particular University.

That the Curriculum of Study of Law ought to include attendance for three Sessions.

Civil Law.—That in the first year, Civil Law should be taught for two hours each day—one hour being employed in Lecturing, and the second in Examinations, Exercises, &c.

Scotch Law.—That the Course of Lectures on Scotch Law ought to extend over two Sessions, the Professor lecturing one hour daily in each Class, with a separate hour two days of the week, for each Class for Examinations.

That the Examinations shall be required from all students in Law, in order to entitle them to a Certificate of attendance.

That during the first year's attendance on the Law Classes, it is expedient that the Class of Civil Law alone should be attended—and that to secure this object, the Class of Civil Law, and the first Class of the Professor of Scotch Law, ought to meet at the same hour.

That the Session for the Law Classes shall be six months.

N.B. The Senatus of the University of Edinburgh are requested to state whether attendance on the Class of Conveyancing ought to be required, and, if so, in what year.

MEDICAL COURSE.

Medical Course.

That the general attainments of Candidates for the degree of M.D. shall embrace a liberal Education in Latin and Greek, with the addition of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and the French Language. That in order to ascertain their proficiency in these respects, an Examination, *previous to the Examination* for the said degree, shall take place. The Senatus are requested to point out the mode which they think best for conducting both of these Examinations, and to suggest who ought to be the Examiners for each,—how they should be chosen,—and how remunerated, without the remuneration varying with the number of degrees.

Course of Medical Study.

1*st Year*, Winter—Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica.

I. Summer—Natural History, Practical Chemistry, and Pharmacy. Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy may be taken with a private Lecturer, when not taught in the University.

2*nd Year*, Winter—Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Theory of Medicine, Surgery.

II. Summer—Botany, Infirmary, Clinical Surgery.

3*rd Year*, Winter—Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Infirmary, either Clinical Surgery or Clinical Medicine, or attendance on the ordinary Physicians of the Infirmary, when there is no Professor of Clinical Medicine or Surgery giving Lectures in the Infirmary.

III. Summer—Infirmary, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Midwifery, Military Surgery, Course of Pathology.

4*th Year*, Winter—Practice of Medicine, Infirmary, Clinical Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence.

For *regular* students, attendance on the Lectures and Infirmary, during the Summer of their fourth year, proposed to be gratis.

Attendance on a second Course of Chemistry will be required, but attendance for the second Course with a Private Lecturer for a Course of six months, will be permitted.

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In order to entitle attendance with a Private Lecturer to be taken into account, such Lecturers must adapt the length of their Course to the Regulations of the University—must adopt the form of Certificate prescribed for the Universities, and must report themselves to the Senatus as intending to do so; and when irregularities occur, it shall be in the power of the Medical Faculty to report the same to the Senatus, as a ground on which the latter may hold the attendance on such Private Lecturer not to be adequate.

The Summer Session proposed to be five months, and the Winter Session six months.

Examinations in the Medical Classes to be imperative on all students attending the several Classes for the first time, and also on those attending the Classes of Anatomy and Practice of Medicine for the second time, but with the exception, in all cases, of persons not enrolling themselves as Medical students—in which latter case no certificate of attendance to be given, and the attendance not to qualify for any Medical degree.

A Catalogue to be called daily in the Medical Classes, and the same form of Certificate to be used as in the other Classes.

All the Medical Classes to belong to the Medical Faculty.

It is proposed to recommend the institution of a separate Professor of Surgery in the College of Edinburgh, by separating Surgery from Anatomy, as has been done at Glasgow.

It is proposed to recommend the institution of a separate Chair, in the University of Glasgow, for the Theory of Medicine.

It is proposed to recommend the institution of a Professor of Pathology, distinct from the Class of the Theory of Medicine.

It is proposed, that when the candidate for the degree of M.D. has taken the degree of A.M., the degree to be conferred shall be that of Doctor in Medicine and Philosophy, and the same shall be conferred at a public meeting of the University.

Scheme of Hours suggested for Attendance on the Medical Classes :—

Scheme of Hours.

1*st Year*, WINTER	Anatomy	9 to 10	10 to 11 twice a-week for Examinations.
„ „	Chemistry	11 to 12	
„ „	Materia Medica	1 to 2	
„ SUMMER	Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy	8 to 10	3 to 4 twice a week, or oftener, for Examinations and exhibition of Specimens.
„ „	Natural History	11 to 12	
2*nd Year*, WINTER	Anatomy	9 to 10	3 to 4 twice a-week for Examinations.
„ „	Theory of Medicine	8 to 9	
„ „	Surgery	2 to 3	
„ „	Practical Anatomy.		
„ SUMMER	Botany	2 to 4.	
„ „	Clinical Surgery or Clinical Medicine.		
3*rd Year*, WINTER	Practice of Medicine	9 to 10	2 to 3 twice a-week for Examinations.
„ „	Midwifery	3 to 4	
„ „	Infirmary—Clinical Medicine.		
„ SUMMER	Pathology	9 to 10	10 to 11 twice a-week for Examinations.
„ „	Military Surgery	3 to 4	
„ „	Clinical Medicine and Clinical Midwifery.		
4*th Year*, WINTER	Practice of Medicine	9 to 10	2 to 3 twice a-week for Examinations.
„ „	Medical Jurisprudence	8 to 9	
„ „	Infirmary—Clinical Medicine.		

PROPOSALS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Proposals for Consideration.

Right of Property in Apparatus.

That when a Professor is appointed to any particular Class, to which any collection of instruments, philosophical apparatus, models, drawings, or preparations, or any collection intended for the purposes of the Class, is attached, a distinct catalogue, descriptive of the articles of such collection, shall be made out, subscribed by the Professor and Principal, and carefully preserved: That Professors making use of any articles belonging to themselves, and deposited generally in the University, shall annually give in to the Principal of the University a list of the same: That in the event of the death of any Professor, all articles in the collection, belonging to any Class, shall be taken to belong to the University, when the same do not appear in the said lists of articles belonging to the individual Professor, unless they can be proved to be acquired or brought to the college by him since the date of the annual list given in during the preceding year.

Catalogue.

That a Catalogue be called at each hour of meeting, in all the Classes of the College, and a note taken of the attendance of the students, by which the Professor, in granting Certificates, may be regulated.

That in very numerous Classes, the Class be called over by Censors, in Sections of the Class, or in any other manner, calculated to attain the end without loss of time.

Chapel Service.

That Divine Worship shall be performed in the University Chapel, by the Principal and Divinity Professors, and by such other Professors, hereafter to be appointed, as have been licensed by the Church of Scotland, in rotation, during the Winter Session of the College.

Some of the Professors in rotation always to attend in the Chapel.

Subscription of Confession of Faith.

That the subscription to the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, by Professors before their induction, should be enforced, in terms of the Act of Parliament.

Joint-Professors, Assistants, and Successors, &c.

That in future no appointments shall be allowed of Joint-Professors, or of Assistants and Successors, except in the case of insanity, as after provided.

That in the event of a Professor becoming unfit for the discharge of his duties, in consequence of infirmities or old age, he shall be entitled, in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, after resignation, to draw a certain proportion of the Fees payable to his Successor; provided always,

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Proposals for Consideration.

that such resignation shall be approved of as necessary, by the Chancellor and his Court of Assessors.

That in the other Universities it is desirable that some provision should be made for a retiring allowance for a Professor, in the above circumstances, either by drawing a proportion of the Salary and Emoluments, or from some other source.

That it shall be in the power of the Chancellor and his Court, upon proper cause shown, to direct the resignation of any Professor when, from the above causes, he shall be unfit for the duty of Professor, giving him right to the above proportion of the Fees payable to the Successor; or, in the event of insanity, to authorize the appointment of a Joint Professor on the same footing.

Qualification of Professors.

That from and after the time when the Regulations of the Commission shall be promulgated, no persons entering the University shall be capable of filling the Chairs of Professors in the Universities, who have not taken the degrees of Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Arts with First Class honours, and also of Bachelor of Divinity in regard to the Theological Faculty.

Christmas Vacation.

That the Christmas Vacation shall not be longer than three days.

Professorial Librarian, Factor, &c.

That none of the Professors should hold the situations of Librarian, Factor, or other responsible situations in the University.

Latin and Greek Chairs, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

That it is expedient that there should in future be two Professors of Latin, and two Professors of Greek, in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow;—such arrangement to take effect on the occasion of any vacancy occurring by the death or resignation of any of the present Professors of the Classes of Humanity or Greek.

SCHEME PROPOSED FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Constitution of University of Edinburgh.

That there shall be a Chancellor;—

To be named by the Crown, and to continue in office for life—through whom all communications from the Rectorial Court, as afterwards constituted, to the Crown, shall pass—to be entitled to preside in all University meetings, and, on application, or for the consideration of any matters concerning the University, to summon and direct a Rectorial Court to be held.

The Chancellor to nominate a Vice-Chancellor, who shall continue in office for seven years, to officiate and preside in University meetings in his absence, with the exception of the ordinary meetings of the Senatus Academicus.

Rectorial Court.

The business of the University to be transacted by a Rectorial Court, in which the government of the University, and the general superintendence of the whole concerns, economy, and discipline shall be vested.

This Court to consist of

1. A Rector—as the Head or President of the Court.

The Rector to be chosen by the Principal, Professors, and the Graduates of the University—to continue in office seven years. The Rector to go out of office on the 1st of January, seven years after his election, and the new Rector to be chosen in the month of October preceding; the day of election to be fixed by the Rectorial Court, of which three months' previous notice to be publicly given. The Rector may be again eligible for the same office.

That in every future election after the first, the Graduates, in order to be entitled to vote for the Rector, must have their names on the University books, according to a regulation to be hereinafter mentioned.

The Rector, by acceptance, to undertake personally to perform the duties of the office, and to be present at the Rectorial Courts when not necessarily prevented from attendance.

2. The Vice-Chancellor.
3. The Principal of the College for the time being.
4. } Three Assessors, one to be named by the Rector, one by the Town Council of Edinburgh, and
5. } one to be elected by the Principal, Professors, and the Graduates—all to be chosen for the
6. } space of seven years. The qualification of the last-named Assessor to be—a member of any of the learned professions, Church, Bar, or Medicine; if of the latter, to be a member of the Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons, or a Professor in the University, or any Graduate of ditto.

The Rector to have a deliberative and casting vote, and in his absence, the members to preside according to the above order. In the event of the death of the Rector during the aforesaid period of seven years, the vacancy shall be filled up by a new election, to take place within six months, on a day to be fixed by the Chancellor.

Rector's Court to have a power of review over all decisions of the Senatus, and to be a Court of Appeal in every case.

" to have a power to originate all improvements in the internal system of the University, not inconsistent with the Statutes of Visitation.

" to issue injunctions to Professors, in order to enforce punctual attention to all the regulations which may be enacted in regard to the mode of teaching in the Universities, or other duties imposed on the Professors.

" to receive all complaints from Students, Parents, Professors, or others.

" to rectify all abuses to which their attention may be called.

The Rector to be empowered to call a Rectorial Court, to reconsider any acts and decisions of any meeting of the Court at which he may not have been present; such Court to be summoned within one month from the date of the act or decision to be reconsidered.

The Rector to have no power to act, except by and with the advice, and through the medium of the Court.

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Proposals for Consideration.

The induction of the Chancellor to take place within a year, and that of the Rector within three months of the election.

A Rectorial Court to be then held, after public intimation.

And a Court to be held once a-year, in the month of April.

The Rector and other members of the Court on the spot, to attend at the meeting of the University when Degrees are conferred.

General Prizes to be conferred at the time of the meeting of the Court in the end of April.

The ordinary discipline of the University to be vested in the Principal and Professors—subject to the review of the Rectorial Court.

The meetings, both of the Senatus and of the Rector's Court, to be open to the public when sitting, in a judicial capacity, unless, in the opinion of the meeting, the peculiar nature of the case shall render publicity improper.

Syllabus.

That within years after his appointment, each Professor shall publish a Syllabus or Outline of the General Subjects of his Course of Lectures.

Tutors.

That it is desirable, if possible, to establish in the Universities the system of teaching by Tutors, in addition to the public teaching by the Professors, and in subordination thereto.

That for this purpose the Senatus Academicus of each University should name a certain number of persons to act as Tutors, from among those who, having been students in Arts and Philosophy, had passed through the Curriculum with known credit. It should be understood that, after the new system shall have been long enough in operation to secure a supply, these Tutors should be selected from such Masters of Arts as should have taken the degree of Bachelor with distinction.

It is desirable that a Fund should be established, from which per session should be paid to each Tutor, who should have no right to demand any fee, but should have full permission to accept fees from those among his Pupils who might be disposed to offer them.

That the public duty of the Tutors should be to instruct, in the after part of the day and in the evening, the students of the Language, Mathematical and Logic Classes, in the books used, and on the subjects treated of by the Professors of those branches, to assist them in their studies, and to examine them, with a view to ascertain their progress, and excite them to application and exertion.

That for this purpose, the several Classes before mentioned should be divided among the Tutors, in such manner, and according to such proportions, as the varying numbers and circumstances of the Universities may seem to require.

In some of the Colleges a certain number of the Tutors ought, perhaps, to be appropriated to the Language Classes, while the students of Logic and Mathematics might be divided among the rest. In others of the Colleges, such a division might be uncalled for, the numbers of the students being small; but in all the Colleges every Tutor should be *capable* of instructing Pupils in all the above-mentioned branches of Literature and Science.

It is conceived that attendance on those Tutors should be imperative, unless the parents or guardians of a student should, in person or in writing, make it known to the Professors whose classes his son or ward is about to attend, that he is under the care of a Private Tutor, fully qualified to carry him on in the studies he is to prosecute; *or*, unless from particular circumstances, of which the Professors are to judge, they shall deem it more for the advantage of a student that he should follow his studies in private only.

It is proposed that the Tutors should be under the immediate control of the Professors to whose classes they are attached, and subject to the superintending authority of the Senatus Academicus.

It is deemed well worthy of consideration, whether the duty of the Tutor should be merely to go on daily with the work of the class, or whether, in the Language department especially, he should not extend the sphere of his usefulness and efficiency, by encouraging his Pupils to profess the whole or considerable parts of the authors they are studying, or even of other authors connected with the branches in the study of which they are engaged,—and by examining them in those authors in such manner as not only to ascertain their progress in Classical acquirement, but their improvement in such branches of History, Antiquities, or Philosophy, as may form the subject-matter of the books they are reading.

It is also worthy of consideration, whether it might not be permitted to the Tutors to give such portions of their time as they can spare, after the performance of their regular duties, to the more private tuition of those among their Pupils who, under the sanction of the Professors, may be desirous of profiting by their assistance.

These suggestions are submitted for deliberation—not without a sense of the difficulties that may present themselves to the general application of the proposed plan to the Scottish Universities—and it is felt, of course, that one of the chief impediments will be, the difficulty of finding an adequate fund for the remuneration and fitting maintenance of the Tutors.

It is possible that in some of the Universities the consolidation of Bursaries might, if on other grounds just and reasonable, to a certain extent answer the proposed end; but should *other means* be withheld, it is obvious that no such plan can be proposed as a general and permanent arrangement in all our Colleges. Supposing, however, that the system as suggested were not to be adopted, it remains for consideration whether it would not be desirable to permit the nomination of Tutors by the Senatus, to be paid by fees, for the benefit of such students as might be desirous of such aid and assistance in the prosecution of their studies—it being enjoined to the Principal and the Professors of the enumerated Classes, to encourage, by the sanction of their advice and recommendation, all those students who manifested any desire to avail themselves of the means thus afforded for their improvement.

Union of Chairs.

[The Commissioners determined that the discussion, upon the principle contained in the following paper, shall be taken under separate heads:—1*st*, As to the expediency or not, of allowing a union between the Language and Philosophical Chairs, and the Minister of a Parish Church; 2*dly*, Whether or not such a union should be permitted with the Chairs in the Theological Faculty; and 3*dly*, As to the incompatibility or not of the Professors of the Language and Philosophical Classes being engaged in an active secular employment. *Extract from Minutes and Proceedings of the Commissioners.*]

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The Commissioners, taking into consideration the nature of the office of a Professor in a University in Scotland, the extent of duty assigned to each Professor by the regulations proposed by the Commissioners, and the great importance of that activity, zeal, and undivided attention, in the discharge of the Professorial duties, which their regulations are intended to encourage,—are of opinion, that it is not expedient that any Professorship in the Universities should be held along with a Benefice in the Church, to which a Cure of Souls or stated Pastoral duties are attached; and they do therefore recommend that a positive law to this effect shall be established in all the Universities, to be enforced by the proper University authorities.

But the Commissioners, farther considering the importance of preserving the connexion which has hitherto subsisted between the Universities and the Church of Scotland, and of effectually securing the purity of the Theological Faculties in the several Universities,—and considering that it is not necessary or expedient for them to form any collective judgment or opinion on any controverted question which may exist as to the rights or duties of Professors of Theology as Members of the Church Courts, or as to their subjection under the existing laws to the jurisdiction of those Courts, —are of opinion, That without compromising or abridging the powers of the Church to exercise superintendence over all Professors in any of the Universities, under the existing laws of Scotland, it ought to be an indispensable qualification in every Professor of Theology, including the Professor of Hebrew or Oriental Languages, that he shall be an ordained Minister of the Established Church of Scotland (or at least a licensed Preacher therein); and that, in case any such Professor in the Faculty of Theology shall, by any lawful proceeding in the Church Courts, be deposed from the office of the Holy Ministry (or deprived of his license to preach), or shall be suspended in the exercise thereof, on account of Heretical doctrine, whether taught in the University, or otherwise promulgated, or any other Ecclesiastical cause,—such sentence of the Church Court ought, *ipso facto*, to infer a deprivation of his office, or a suspension of his functions, as a Professor in the University; and they recommend a law to this effect to be established, at the same time with the regulation prohibiting a Professor from holding a Church Benefice.

The Commissioners are farther of opinion, that it is not expedient that a Professorship in any of the Language or Philosophy Classes (*viz.* the Humanity, Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy) should be held by any person who is at the same time engaged in any active secular profession or calling; and they recommend, that a Law to this effect ought to be in like manner established.

CONSIDERATIONS submitted to the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities of Scotland, on the part of the SENATUS ACADEMICUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH; with Reports from the several Faculties of that University.

Considerations submitted by the Senatus Academicus.

THE Senatus Academicus have received, and with the most respectful attention perused, the scheme of provisional regulations, which the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for visiting the Universities and Colleges in Scotland have done them the honour to transmit to them.

As the regulations in that scheme are directed to the better arrangement of the studies comprehended in the several Faculties of the University, the Senatus Academicus thought that they should best discharge their duty to the Commissioners, and to the public, by referring to each Faculty, for consideration, what was proposed in relation to the department under its peculiar charge.

From these Faculties, Reports have been received, containing much valuable information, and many useful suggestions. And as it appears to be the most suitable course to lay them before the Commissioners, in the shape in which they were received, they will be found hereunto subjoined.

At the same time, the Senatus Academicus beg leave to solicit the attention of the Commissioners to some considerations touching the general interests and state of the University, and its relations to the public. They trust that, in what they have now to submit, and in the suggestions contained in the several Reports, they shall not be accused of receiving without due gratitude the suggestions of the Commissioners; or be suspected of any backwardness in acknowledging errors, or in adopting the proper remedies. They beg leave to assure the Commissioners that they will most heartily co-operate in everything by which science and learning may be advanced in this great seminary. But while they disclaim all those feelings of jealousy in regard to interference, with which learned bodies have sometimes been charged, they yet hold it to be their duty freely to expostulate on the tendency of some of the regulations which have been proposed. They are sure that those regulations were not sent to them merely for acquiescence; and to persons so eminent as those to whom they now address themselves, anything like the language of compliment, for their zeal and attention to the public interests of learning, would be superfluous or insulting.

Before turning their attention particularly to the scheme of provisional regulations, the Senatus Academicus must express their disappointment and regret to find, that nothing has been intimated to them of any design on the part of the Commissioners to direct their attention to the great and pressing inquiry concerning the constitution of this University. To obtain a settlement of that constitution, on a footing consistent with the interests of learning, was the object which moved the Senatus Academicus humbly to solicit the exercise of his Majesty's visitorial powers. The want of a well-defined constitution has of late years formed the only obstruction to the labours of a University which, even under that disadvantage, is one of the most successful and best attended in Europe. But this great object appears to have been lost sight of; while matters which did not require the exertion of the high powers of this Commission, seem alone to have been thought worthy of attention.

In soliciting the attention of the Commissioners to this important subject, and to the considerations and Reports here submitted to them, it seems to be necessary to call to mind the peculiar situation in which the University stands, and the nature of the application which preceded the Commission.

The University of Edinburgh is not supported and protected (like the Universities of England), by corporation privileges and immunities, benefices and opulent livings. It is nothing more than a public and free school for instruction in the sciences and literature, with the single privilege of conferring academical degrees. Its professors have no salaries, or salaries so small that its incumbents may be regarded as entirely dependent for success and emolument upon their own exertions. Their degrees are chiefly honorary, the only professional degree being in Medicine, and conferring no mono-

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Considerations submitted by the Senatus Academicus.

poly or privilege. This character of a public school of science and literature, unsupported but by the merits of its professors, forms the strength as well as the weakness of the University of Edinburgh. Depending for success, and for the emoluments of its teachers, on the reputation and usefulness of the instruction here to be received, it has seldom exhibited any of the faults of richly-endowed and privileged Universities. It has never been (as they sometimes have been called) the last retreat of prejudice; but, on the contrary, improvement has ever found here its most zealous supporters. It was within its walls that the philosophy of Newton was first publicly taught, and made a subject of trial for academical honours. The science of mind has here been cultivated with eminent success; Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Medicine, have been adorned by some of their greatest improvements and most brilliant discoveries. Amidst difficulties of no common description, with an unsettled constitution, a distracted and interrupted administration, and funds the most inadequate for every purpose of a public institution of learning, this University has ever maintained its superiority; and, at this moment, the number of its students is such as rank it with the most numerously attended Universities of Europe.

It was not, therefore, from any complaint on the part of the public, that the present Commission took its rise. It was mainly upon the application of the Senatus Academicus itself, that his Majesty was pleased to institute the existing visitation; and it may be gravely doubted, whether any application for such a measure, from any other quarter, would have received the Royal assent, if, whilst it admitted, as it necessarily must, that the University was in all respects flourishing, and that there was no failure of duty, no want of science, no faults of doctrine on the part of the teachers, it should have stated, that it was nevertheless called for with a view to the introduction of some speculative reforms and changes in the modes of teaching, and in the Curricula of Studies.

The Senatus Academicus had found, that from certain doubts relative to the original constitution of the University, their administrative powers were interrupted even in matters the most peculiarly belonging to their functions, and most entirely depending on their own responsibility. And the time that ought to have been devoted to the duties of their Chairs, was most unprofitably wasted in perpetual and almost daily contests with their patrons, the magistrates of Edinburgh. It was for the purpose of having those questions settled and composed, and their powers of useful administration for the improvement of study in science and in literature established, that the Senatus Academicus entreated this gracious interference of his Majesty.

In their petition, after having stated the contests which had arisen relative to Medical Degrees, the Senatus Academicus humbly represented to his Majesty, that—"Your Majesty's petitioners have "found themselves threatened by the Provost, Bailies, and Council of the Burgh of Edinburgh, with "certain proceedings in the courts of law, and with other unusual modes of interference in the con- "duct of academical affairs, which, if persisted in, could not fail to be productive of the most baleful "effects, by subverting the very foundations of academical discipline, by introducing disorder and "anarchy into an establishment wherein order and tranquillity are essential to its prosperity and use- "fulness, and by tarnishing the reputation and lustre of this ancient seat of learning and science."— "That in this situation, at once so new and so painful, your Majesty's humble petitioners have felt "it to be their duty, as they trust it will be held to be their right, to approach your Majesty, as the "paramount protector and patron of the University, and most earnestly as humbly to entreat your "Majesty to interpose for their relief, by exercising your Majesty's undoubted prerogative of Royal "visitation, in the appointment of Commissioners for investigating such matters in the constitution "and discipline of the College, as may appear to be in dispute between the Senatus Academicus and "the Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of the Burgh of Edinburgh, as grants of the Crown, "and intermediate patrons of the University, for enacting and declaring whatever may be found "essential to the prosperous and peaceful conduct of the most important academical establishment in "this part of your Majesty's dominions."

In granting the prayer of this humble and most necessary application, it was, indeed, to be expected that when his Majesty's attention was called to the affairs of the University, his view should reach beyond the immediate objects of the petition; and in an age in which such rapid advances have been made in science and in the art of education, it was natural that his Majesty should extend his Royal care beyond the original motion which suggested the Commission, to the effect of giving larger powers of inquiry and regulation, than that application might seem to demand. All inquiry into such institutions is useful to the public; and to the most minute investigation into everything relating to this University, the Senatus Academicus have lent their cordial aid.

They have undoubtedly to regret that the inquiries into which the Commission was pleased to enter, were conducted in a manner to which the members of the University had so little been accustomed. They humbly think, that had the professors been previously made aware of the points to which their several examinations were to be directed, they could have supplied the Commissioners with much more valuable and matured information than, under the method actually followed, they were able to furnish.

While it thus appears to the Senatus Academicus, that the primary object of the application has so far been superseded by an inquiry less imperiously called for, it is their duty to represent to the Commissioners, that the causes which existed for that application have not been removed. After the appointment of the Commission, the Senatus Academicus made the most strenuous exertions to induce the patrons of the University to concur in referring to the Commissioners all questions between them, for the purpose of having a wise and salutary arrangement formed of the whole constitution of the University—but in vain. The patrons resisted this, and pressed for a decision at law. Even at the moment in which the Senatus Academicus are addressing the Commissioners, they are involved in a dispute before the patrons, and are called upon to engage in printed arguments, derogatory to the dignity, interrupting the harmony, and wasting the time of the Senatus Academicus, and of its members, who ought to be left uninterruptedly to pursue their public duties.

These considerations are too serious not to call on the Commissioners (and the Senatus Academicus most earnestly press it upon their attention) to resume the most important inquiry which the Commissioners could pursue—that of fixing a Constitution for the University.

In turning to the consideration of the provisional regulations, the Senatus Academicus would, with humble deference, beg the Commissioners to consider whether, in the course of the investigation into which they have entered, grounds have been discovered for legislative interference, relative to the discipline of this College; or, at least, for interference to the extent which has been proposed.

There is no evil (short of the corruption or remissness which is said sometimes to creep over richly-endowed seminaries) which is on the whole so detrimental to an University, as too great an extension

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of legislative interferenee. Such interference is almost as invariably hurtful, in what relates to the supplying of the demand for public instruction, as it has been found to be in the more vulgar matters of trade and commerce. It is no doubt the duty of Government to interfere wherever public complaints have been made; or, it may be a duty even spontaneously to relax the privileges and rules of protected corporations, where that may be required, in order to adapt them to the altered spirit of the age. But it deserves very grave consideration, how far it may be safe or expedient, on merely speculative views, to interfere with a school such as the University of Edinburgh.

Two bad effects almost necessarily result from such attempts—on the one hand, the degradation of the masters or professors; and, on the other, the establishing of absolute rules which come afterwards to narrow the field of improvement, and prevent those spontaneous exertions of teachers and of students, from which the most valuable advances in study are always derived. It seems, indeed, to be a truth undeniable, that the spirit of improvement is scarcely ever to be promoted by compulsory regulations. Excellence is not to be forced, either in teachers or in pupils; but is the fruit of voluntary and generous exertion. It flourishes best under the unobstructed influence of public opinion; by the natural desire of the master to fulfil the expectations of those who seek his instructions; by the enthusiasm of students inspired by their master's zeal; and by that accordance which never fails to be established (where freedom is given to exertion), between the demands of the pupil on the one hand, and the usefulness and ardour of the professor on the other. It is thus that in free and unprotected Colleges, like that of Edinburgh, there is found, without the aid of compulsory rules, a perennial spring of improvement, the force and efficacy of which it is the tendency of minute regulations to destroy.

In considering the general tendency and aspect of the regulations proposed, two observations very forcibly impress themselves on the Senatus Academicus. *First*, That of those regulations, so far as practicable, some had already been established, or put in a course of experiment, by professors zealous to improve all the means of study: and, *secondly*, That others of the suggested regulations are not perfectly consistent with the settled arrangements of professional life, or with the means or opportunities of the students. In the former class are to be ranked the improvements carrying on and projected by individual professors in their plan and method of teaching; and in their system of examinations; and the prizes for particular merits, or for general excellence. Of the latter class, examples occur in the proposed Board of previous Examiners; in the extension of the terms of attendance at College; in the increase of the number of hours for teaching; in the show exhibitions towards the end of the several courses; and in the general disregard of the pecuniary and other means which students have, for complying with the requisite attendance.

As to the former class of regulations, however much they may deserve approbation, and may be proper for adoption, it is not unworthy the attention of the Commissioners, that by their enacting as regulations what has already been done, or is in progress on the part of the Professors, all the grace of voluntary exertion and zeal is destroyed; while the Professors are exposed to the imputation of being averse to improvement, and of requiring to be compelled into that very course of beneficial instruction which they themselves have suggested, or been active in establishing. This, it is submitted, is neither wise nor just; and it is mainly objectionable, as tending to interrupt that generous feeling of gratitude and attachment on the part of Students, which is the highest reward of the efforts of a zealous Professor.

To those regulations, again, which have not already been adopted, and which their experience has not suggested to the Professors as useful, but which seem to be the result of speculative views of excellence in teaching, some particular objections have been stated in the Reports of the several Faculties, which deserve the serious attention of the Commissioners; but on this subject the Senatus Academicus would farther beg leave to suggest one or two remarks. And

1. Of all matters which can be made the subject of regulation by enactment, the art of education is the one in which, above the rest, experiment only ought to guide theory; and theory as seldom as possible to be reduced to enactment. Hardly anything of value in the art of teaching can be advanced, which is not founded on large and direct experience. It has been observed by one who knew the subject well, that "for want of experience in this, the greatest geniuses have been the "greatest visionaries, laying schemes the least capable of being reduced to practice, or the most absurd, "if they had been put in execution."

2. Even supposing there were no practical difficulties in the arranging of hours of attendance, there does not seem to the Senatus Academicus to be occasion for the proposed extension of the hours of teaching in the several professorships. It is not found to be necessary, and has not been called for; and in all likelihood, if at all submitted to by Students, would be productive of anything but advantage. Exhaustion, lassitude, and disgust to the Student, would be the most probable result; while the necessity of sacrificing so much time uselessly, on the part of the Professor, would banish from the University men of eminent talents, and high professional respectability.

3. The extension of the Winter Courses of Lectures to six months, and the Summer Courses to five, leading in some departments to a protracted attendance of eleven months, would be unfavourable to study, and would, in many cases, prove inconsistent with the other occupations and means of the Student. There can be no greater mistake, than that of viewing the value of a course of lectures, as being in proportion to its length: Nor is it true that education is best conducted under the perpetual inspection of a teacher. On the contrary, no man is well taught who is not in a great measure his own teacher; and by far the most successful courses of public instruction are those which, without wearing out the enthusiasm of the student, open to his view the general principles, relations, and boundaries of a science, and send him home to a vigorous prosecution of his private investigations, in that line of study which the Master has pointed out for him. It is apt to be forgotten, that, during the time of his attendance at Classes, a Student has little, sometimes no time at all, for private study—and that his exertions in that way are reserved for what are called the vacations at College, but which, with worthy Students, is the time most ardently employed in acquiring knowledge. The happiest efforts of a Student, and his most successful advances, are made in the intervals which succeed a well-conducted course of lectures; and the Senatus Academicus are persuaded, that much harm is likely to ensue from adopting the notions and methods of certain new schools, in which it seems to be imagined, that no course of instruction can be perfect, which is not protracted during many months. But besides the effect on the minds of the Students, the avocations in which many of them are necessarily engaged, and the limited state of the finances of young men in such a country as Scotland, make it impossible for them to continue their attendance beyond a term of five, or, at the most, of six months.

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The arrangement of the hours of teaching requires a perpetual attention to the avocations and extra-academical studies and pursuits of the students, which make it quite an unfit subject for legislative enactment or regulation. And the Senatus Academicus would add in general, with regard to all these regulations of time, and hours, and length of courses, that it is very necessary to recollect the character of this College, as rather a great metropolitan school than a University. In English Universities, the students live in College. Their time is entirely at the disposal of the University—their attendance is required only within their own College—they have no avocations beyond its walls—no duties that do not belong to the University. But here, a number of students are immersed in the business of the world while at College. They live scattered through all the parts of this great city; their avocations in every professional department confine them to particular hours; they have to make a compromise between their studies as academical pupils, and their occupations under other teachers and task-masters. This peculiarity of situation ought never to be forgot, in forming regulations for the University; and the Senatus Academicus do assure the Commissioners, that they have experienced a degree of difficulty in arranging the points of attendance at College, which will not easily be believed, and that, after the hours have once been fixed and acquiesced in, they become part of the arrangements of other establishments, professions, and teachers, who will not submit to be again interfered with. The Senatus Academicus are satisfied, that any attempt speculatively to improve or extend the means of study, unaccompanied by due attention to the capabilities and opportunities of students, instead of doing good, will be productive of much evil—will obstruct education, or lead to extra-academical establishments.

Considerations submitted by the Senatus Academicus.

4. The Commissioners have indicated some opinions, and pointed out some arrangements, with regard to courses of study which ought to be supplied, and with regard also to the curriculum or course of study in particular departments or faculties. On this subject, the Senatus Academicus would refer to the remarks of the several faculties.

As connected with the proposed curriculum of arts, it seems not out of place here for the Senatus to beg a very serious reconsideration of the proposed Board of Examiners preliminary to the admission of students to University education. The Senatus Academicus have considered this proposal with the most grave deliberation, and beg leave to express their unanimous and decided disapprobation of any such institution. This point is treated at some length in the Report of the Faculty of Arts, and to the grounds there assigned for departing from this proposal, the Senatus Academicus beg to call the serious attention of the Commissioners. The proposal appears to them wholly unnecessary—pregnant with consequences the most dangerous, unjust, and cruel—and encroaching so much on the rights of the public to have free access to the schools of learning, as would probably lead to great discontent.

5. In the letter with which the Chairman of the Commission did them the honour of accompanying the provisional resolutions, the attention of the Senatus Academicus is in a particular manner directed to the scheme of fees recommended by the Commissioners. On this subject some observations will be found in the Report of the Faculty of Arts. But the Senatus have to observe that, disregarding all vulgar imputations of selfish motives, they think it to be their duty to take notice of this matter, in so far as it stands connected with those great principles on which a national establishment of this kind ought to be regulated.

It deeply concerns the interest of the public, and of every student in the University, that such provisions shall be made as shall secure to the University the aid of professors of eminent talents and great acquirements. And in order to do so, there must ever be maintained a due proportion between the condition of successful professional men and that of academical professors. At a time when talents little raised above the common rate, and a limited compass of knowledge, may enable a man in the profession of the law or of medicine to raise an annual income of 1000*l.*, or 1500*l.*, or 2000*l.*—if a teacher of philosophy or science, however eminent, can realize no more than 500*l.*, or 600*l.*, or 700*l.*—if the Principal shall be allowed only so miserable a salary as 150*l.*—and if the attack of disease shall leave such persons without any retiring salary during a season of incapacity,—how shall the public expect that men of eminent talent and extensive knowledge or acquirements shall devote themselves to the labours of a College life? This is undoubtedly the test to be applied in a comprehensive consideration of such a question, and it suggests irresistibly many views connected with the condition of society in this country, to which it is incumbent on the Commissioners to direct their attention in deliberating on this subject.

It is very true, that large endowments and rich livings secured to professors and members of Colleges are apt to induce indolence, supineness, and neglect of duty. But this cannot happen in a University like that of Edinburgh, in which the emolument entirely depends on the teacher's eminence and the number of his pupils; and where there is no want of the most formidable competitors beyond the College walls to maintain the vigour of his application.

But it is not to be forgotten, that while on the one hand the public and the student are thus interested in the respectable condition and emoluments of professorships, little apprehension can be entertained that the fees shall be raised too high. That rivalship to which the character of a mere public school exposes the University operates as a perpetual restraint upon individual professors, and upon the Senatus Academicus, in regulating their fees, so that the amount shall at all times be kept in due accordance with the demand of the public.

The Senatus Academicus, on these considerations, earnestly press on the Commissioners the necessity of taking an enlarged view of this subject. They have here been called upon to contend, as it were, in favour of what it is always degrading to be employed in vindicating, pecuniary emolument. But what, in one sense, may be considered as mean and base, in another and more enlarged view stands associated with the dignity of the University—with the public advantage—with the true interests of science—and with the benefit even of the students themselves.

With these observations, and with their most humble but earnest entreaties that the Commissioners may be pleased, without delay, to turn their attention to the due modelling of the constitution of this University, the Senatus Academicus conclude with recommending a deliberate consideration of the subjoined Reports.

University of Edinburgh,
July 24, 1829.

I. REPORT of the Theological Faculty.

Theological Faculty.

1. We consider many of the articles wisely calculated to improve the system of theological study, and feel most sincerely disposed to regard them with that respectful attention to which they are so well

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Theological Faculty.

entitled. Indeed, some of the most important of them were, in a great measure, carried into effect last Session.

2. We think no objection can, or ought to be stated, to teaching two hours daily instead of one, as has been the general practice. This must be understood of the five days of the week, which are the days of teaching according to academical practice. It may be left to the professors respectively to meet, or not, on the Saturdays, as they may find it necessary for the accomplishment of their business, and the advantage of the students. There seems to be no advantage in altering the hours already established; and when other hours are to be appointed, it should be left to the professors, that it may be done with due attention to the circumstances of the different Universities. However necessary and advantageous additional hours may be, little good will be done unless some means are devised to secure the attendance of the students.

3. It is respectfully submitted, that the professors should be permitted to employ these hours in the manner they find, from experience, to be most useful in accomplishing their object, and promoting the improvement of their students. We have the fullest evidence, that one hour a-week is altogether inadequate for discourses and examinations; and that both, notwithstanding their supereminent usefulness, would be, in a great measure, sacrificed, if the professors were so restricted.

4. We are disposed to think the existence of a second profession, and a second Professor of Divinity, in our University, very favourable for carrying some of the proposals into effect, though this does not appear to have been considered in drawing them up. Such is Dr. Meiklejohn's class; as appears from the charter by William and Mary; the word *history*, either ecclesiastical or civil, not occurring in the whole document. The teaching historically, or chronologically, has been adopted with a view to the *majus bonum*, and ought to be continued.

5. The occupant of the chair of church history feels more interested in the article which proposes to confine his course to two years, than any other. Against this he very earnestly, but most respectfully remonstrates, because he knows, from experience, that three years,—one for the Old Testament period, and two for the New Testament period,—is the shortest time that can be assigned, if the business is to be usefully accomplished.

6. We consider the proposal of reporting to the First Professor of Divinity very objectionable, on different grounds. It would mark a kind of subordination which was not originally contemplated, and diminish the attention of the students to some of their professors, and respect for them. Besides, it is proper that Presbyteries should know, and from their own statements, the estimate which the different professors have formed of their students. Why should there be any change on the very long established practice of the professors granting their certificates directly to the students?

7. We cannot bring ourselves to think, that the making the Principal a working Professor would either redound to the honour of the University, or the public advantage. The best judges have long been of opinion, that Scotland has too few such offices as the rewards of eminent literary merit. Besides, in the case of our University, there seems to be no great necessity for it. In the Second Divinity, or Church History Class, all the books of Scripture meet with very full and particular attention, at the times they are understood respectively to have been written. This is what may be called biblical literature. The Professor of Hebrew is willing to give, in his additional hour, a course of lectures on biblical criticism.

8. We feel the proposal respecting fees to be a delicate subject, but must ask, whether, if students of divinity are to pay fees, the highest department of knowledge is not degraded, by making them so different from those paid in other branches of study. Neither does this appear to be altogether just, when the labours of the Theological Professors are to be made as great, and even greater than those of the majority of their brethren. But, whatever may be determined on this point, there can be no doubt that the fees paid to the different Theological Professors should be equal, unless the demands made on their time and labour be different.

9. We must be allowed to suggest, that the proposal about conferring degrees in divinity requires farther consideration. Intellectual attainment alone seems to be contemplated, without any regard to worth and respectability of character; which is placing these academical honours on an entirely new footing. Individuals might claim them of right, on going through the appointed examinations. It has been understood, for a number of years, that this highest degree should not be conferred till the name of the individual had stood twenty years on the matriculation roll of the University in which he had commenced his studies; but upon this point, which seems important, there is nothing provided. The calling in a committee of the presbytery of the bounds is objectionable, as seeming to imply some suspicion of professors, and inconsistent with the chartered rights of Universities. Besides, if this committee be not limited with regard to number, the power will be virtually transferred from the University to the presbytery within the bounds of which it is situate. We say nothing of this part of the proposal being likely to become a ground of contention and discord.

10. We conclude with mentioning one circumstance, respecting the system of theological study, which must of necessity be kept in remembrance. The wisest regulations which human wisdom can form, will be of no avail, except in so far as the church acquiesces in them. It has always claimed and exercised the power of determining the attendance to be given, and the course of study to be pursued by students of divinity.

(Signed) Geo. H. Baird, *Principal.*
Thomas Chalmers, *S. S. T. P.*
Hu. Meiklejohn, *S. S. Th. et Hist. Eul. Prof. Reg.*
Alex. Brunton, *Prof.*

II. REPORT by the Law Faculty.

Law Faculty.

The Law Faculty have considered with great attention the new arrangements proposed by the Royal Commissioners in the department of jurisprudence; and it appears to them that these arrangements, if carried into effect, would very materially injure the interests of the University, and the advancement of that study in Scotland. They must be permitted to observe, that they are at some loss to perceive, what occasion there can be for disturbing a course of study which has been found in practice to answer all the purposes of legal instruction, and with regard to which they are not aware that complaints have, anywhere, been made. The classes devoted to the different departments of legal study are regularly and fully taught; improvements in the method of treating their subjects have been introduced into all of them;

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new means of study* have been furnished—new modes of instruction† zealously employed; while an increasing concourse of students marks the sense entertained by the legal community of the present efficiency of this department of University education. It was hardly to be expected, therefore, that any material change in regard to it should be thought necessary, much less that innovations should be proposed of a purely speculative description, and wholly unsuited to the condition of those for whose improvement they are intended.

In proceeding to consider those new regulations as to which the Commissioners have desired the Senatus Academicus to give advice, the Law Faculty would beg attention, in the first place, to the description of persons interested in the department of education under review;—to their means, and demands for instruction;—and to the consequences of overlooking these important circumstances in framing any system for the regulation of legal study.

The law students may be divided into four classes:—

1. Those intended for the bar, and who are either engaged in general study, directing their attention to a liberal and comprehensive course of education, without the laborious apprenticeship of a writer's chamber; or who combine with their general studies the information to be derived from that species of instruction.

2. Those who intend to be writers to the signet, and who are under indenture as apprentices.

3. Those who are in the same way destined and apprenticed to the profession of solicitors in the Supreme Courts.

4. Those who come from the country for instruction, in the immediate view of practice; consisting chiefly of those who, having gone through their apprenticeships in the smaller towns, are desirous to prepare themselves, by a course of law and conveyancing in Edinburgh, to enter on their profession as writers in the country; and partly, but in a much smaller proportion, of those who, having already entered upon their professional career, contrive to take the winter months for such a course, in order to qualify them to cope with better-educated rivals.

It thus appears that a considerable number of the students of law are beyond the age when academical education forms the sole object of attention; and that there are many who, while proceeding with their studies, are occupied in labours which place them (as to time) at the will of others, their employers or masters. This forms a consideration of great importance in regard to the hours of academic study. The mornings from an early hour, especially during the sitting of the Court, are not at the command of such students; the evenings are devoted to hard labour; and the only part of the day which can be given to attendance on classes, is from two o'clock till four.

In respect, again, to the length of the session, it is very necessary to be remembered, that many of the students who come from the country depend for the means of continuing their residence on such employment as they can procure in Edinburgh, which generally lasts only during the sessions of the Court; and, that although there are some who come solely for study, trusting to their own private resources, these are, in most cases, exhausted, in the course of an academical attendance of five months.

Another consideration which ought not to be lost sight of, is the description of persons who are to fill the chairs. If they are to be men eminent in their profession, whose lessons are to be valued by the students, and whose knowledge is to be improved and kept up by practice, it will be necessary, on their account, as well as on that of the students, not to disregard the practicable hours of attendance, or the length of the course. A professor must not be required to lecture at hours when the Court is sitting; nor in the morning or evening—the time devoted to the labours of study or business. Neither ought he to be required to prolong his attendance so much beyond the sessions of the Court, that he must surrender not only all practice in the House of Lords, but that sort of practice, likely every day, to become more important, which is to occupy the circuits of the jury court.

With these preliminary observations, the Faculty beg to advert more particularly to the proposed regulations.

I. CURRICULUM.

'IT is proposed—1st. That there should be a legal curriculum; and 2nd. That it should consist of three sessions.

The word *curriculum* seems here to be used in a loose and colloquial sense, rather than in its correct meaning as a course of study intended as the path to academical honours; for it does not seem to be proposed to institute any degrees in law; nor do the Faculty believe that any good would result from such an institution. The Faculty are, however, somewhat at a loss to decide exactly what interpretation is to be put upon the proposal, since it seems to require imperatively—1st. That the course of study should extend over three sessions; and 2nd. That the Senatus shall give their advice to the Commissioners, whether attendance on a particular class, that of conveyancing, ought to be made compulsory—and, if so, in what year.

If it be the meaning of the Commissioners to *recommend* a course of study, of a certain duration, and in a particular order as fit to be adopted by professional Bodies, it will be proper to direct that advice with a particular view to the body meant to be addressed;—the Faculty of Advocates: the Society of Writers to the Signet; the Society of Solicitors in the Supreme Courts; or the several Bodies of Procurators in the country;—for the same course cannot be equally suited for the whole.

The Faculty would here observe, that it seems more expedient to leave this matter to be determined by those several bodies themselves, according to their own views of the knowledge and proficiency required in each department, and of the practicability of attaining it, under the existing arrangements of the University. In so far as academical policy is concerned, all that seems requisite is, the institution of classes supplying appropriate means of study; and the arranging, in the most convenient way, the relative hours of lecture, and duration of the courses.

II. DUTIES OF THE PROFESSORS.

1. The Faculty observe that it is not proposed to interfere with the *Class of Civil Law*, in respect to the plan of teaching. Formerly, there were two classes; an elementary and a more advanced class—for the Institutes and for the Pandects. The Faculty approve entirely of the change introduced by the

* In the class of the Law of Scotland—1st. A Text-book, containing a minute citation of cases and authorities; and 2ndly. A private Law Library, purchased at great cost by the Professor, and open to the Students morning and evening, for the purpose of consulting and verifying the authorities referred to.

† Examinations, both oral and written, with Prizes of considerable value, given by the Professors, in the classes of Civil Law, and Conveyancing.

present Professor, who has comprised his instructions in civil law within a single course. But the proposal of the Commissioners, that the class shall be taught for two hours daily, appears to the Faculty to be very objectionable, for reasons to be afterwards detailed. In the meanwhile, it may be observed, that in the proposed regulations it is said, That *in the first year* civil law should be taught for two hours, &c. The specification of a particular year is supposed here to have reference to the intended curriculum, and as such, falls under the remarks already made on that subject.

2. It is with respect to the *Law of Scotland* chiefly, or entirely, that the Commissioners have proposed to make any change on the present plan of lecturing; their proposal being, that the Professor shall prepare a course of lectures, the delivery of which shall occupy two years or sessions; that the one half of the course shall be delivered in the first year, the second half in the second year; and that in the second year also, the first half of the course shall at a separate hour be read to another class of students.

The *first* objection that occurs to this plan is, that it is unsuitable and unusual, if not altogether unprecedented; for in every proper course, the student has a complete view of the science laid before him —sometimes more elementary, sometimes more recondite,—but always so conducted, that the subject shall be presented to him as a *whole*, in a systematic form, before he is left to the farther prosecution of his studies in private.

In the *second* place, the plan stands opposed to the insurmountable objection, that it would have the effect of denying to that numerous class of students who come from the country, only for a single session, anxiously looking for professional instruction, and to whom it is very important to afford it, the opportunity of obtaining a systematic view of the law of Scotland, within the period during which they can afford to give their attendance;—a state of things which would, in all probability, lead to extra-academical institutions, with means of instructions more reasonably adjusted to the wants and circumstances of legal students.

The present Professor of Scots Law, was for some time, inclined to adopt a plan which he is satisfied would have been more beneficial than that proposed by the Commissioners; but which he has, on further consideration and inquiry as to its probable effects, abandoned as unsuitable. It proceeded on the principle that there should be two distinct courses of lectures—an elementary course, and a course more advanced, each delivered during the same session; the one containing an explanation of the general principles of our municipal system, civil and criminal, the other, an explanation of all the deeper questions, and more complicated relations which it presents. This plan, into the developement of which it is not now necessary to enter farther, has been relinquished; because, though it avoids one of the evils of a divided course, such as that proposed by the Commissioners, it still implies the necessity of doubling the time of attendance; and would thus be rendered unsuitable to the other avocations and objects of a great proportion of those for whose improvement it was designed.

Another arrangement has occurred to the Faculty, which they beg to submit for consideration,—namely, that the winter course should proceed as at present, but that there should be two supplemental summer courses, to be delivered in alternate years—the one devoted to *criminal law*, the other to *actions*. Of the former, and its importance as a subject of a separate course, it is not necessary to say anything. Of actions, or the doctrine and practice of judicial procedure, the importance has lately become more manifest; and it furnishes a subject of the most useful practical instruction. In his present course, the Professor is occupied nearly a month, on this subject, without in any degree exhausting the matter; and the slightest consideration will satisfy the Commissioners, on the one hand, that to cut it off from the course of Scottish jurisprudence would leave space for a more full illustration of legal doctrines, and on the other, that a most useful course, of two months, might be delivered on a subject connected so immediately with practice.

3. With regard to the *class of conveyancing*, the Faculty consider it as a very important addition to the means of legal study, as directed to practice; and the number of legal students, of all descriptions, who, in point of fact, do attend it, furnish the best, and perhaps the only answer necessary to the question, as to the propriety of including this class in the proposed curriculum of legal study. As to that part of the question which regards the *year*, in which attendance on it should be required, if the Faculty were to give any opinion regarding the course of study fit for a student of law, and which ought to be recommended to the higher juridical bodies for adoption, they would say, that the student should first direct his attention to the *Civil Law*, then to the *Law of Scotland*, and finally to *Conveyancing*. But it is proper to observe, that the whole, almost, of that body of legal students who resort to the University for a single session, attend the classes of Scots Law and Conveyancing at the same time; and that any arrangement which should prevent either this description of students, or those engaged in the revision of their professional studies, from doing so, would be in the last degree unreasonable and prejudicial.

III.—Length of Course, and Hours of Attendance.

It is particularly necessary that the Commissioners should be reminded, that they are called on to consider, not the best *possible*, but the best *practicable* arrangements; and that, if the rules of Universities run counter to the interests and convenience of practical men, it is easy to find substitutes for academical instruction. It may be somewhat mortifying that the interests of science should suffer from such obstructions; but science, and its professors, and its legislators, must submit to instruct the world, as the world chooses to be instructed. If the hours be inconvenient, and students cannot attend, the demand will find a supply elsewhere;—if there be a scanty attendance of students, the best Professors will not be obtained; if the time of the Professor himself be too much encroached upon, those who are fit to instruct the youth of the profession will not engage in so laborious and unprofitable a task.

1. The study of the *Civil Law*, as the least connected with immediate practice, may be considered as the proper foundation of a liberal education in law, and the class of civil law is therefore attended by a description of students more juvenile, and more purely academical, than those who attend the other law classes. But by the subsisting regulations of the writers to the signet, their apprentices form a large proportion of this class; and even of those who are breeding for the bar, many are under engagements very similar to those of writers' apprentices. Even with regard to this professorship, therefore, attention is necessary to the hours at which young men can command their time.

The Faculty are very clearly of opinion, that the proposal to teach this class for two hours each day, ought not to be adopted. It is not only unnecessary for the object of teaching, but it is impracticable, as requiring more time than can be allowed to the student. 1. The Faculty may state their opinion very decidedly, that effectually to engage the attention of a law class for an hour at a time, is as

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much as can be accomplished, or should be attempted. Weariness, impatience, habits of inattention, disgust with the study, would be the certain results of attempting more. 2. An attendance of two hours, whether successively or at different times of the day, would, in point of conveniency to the students, be held so objectionable, that it would inevitably (and this the Faculty have the best reason to believe) lead to the repeal of those regulations which are now in observance by the Society of Writers to the Signet, requiring the attendance of their apprentices on the class of civil law. But 3. The Faculty are clearly of opinion, that an additional hour in the day is not necessary, either for lecture or examination. There is ample time in the session for all that is required to be taught in the course; and the examinations, as at present conducted by the Professor, have, in his opinion, proved sufficient for every useful purpose.

For these reasons, the proposed change on the hours of teaching in the civil law class, is thought not only to be unnecessary, but in a high degree injurious.

2. In the classes of *Scots Law* and *Conveyancing*, there is still a greater number of students, whose time is not in their own hands. The present hours and courses have been acquiesced in, and have become part of the settled arrangements of the profession; and any material change would be attended with much difficulty, as well as hazards, against which the powers of the Commissioners cannot guard. Law is not, and could not, with any practical advantage, be converted into a subject of study for academical honours. It is, however, a subject of the deepest interest and importance to the various bodies or corporations of which the legal community consists; and those bodies have both the right and the means of providing for the instruction of their students, without regard to the edicts of universities. They will give a decided preference to the Metropolitan University, as long as its system of instruction is conducted upon principles, and in a way, compatible with the wants and condition of those requiring to be improved by it, and with professional interests; but they will not abide by it, if any system altogether unsuitable to those persons, or subversive of professional interest, should be introduced.

The Faculty, therefore, after considering this matter very carefully, and with due inquiry into the arrangements and views of those who are beyond the authority of the University, or Commissioners, report it as their decided opinion—1. That the hours of lecture, and the length of the session, as at present arranged, ought not to be disturbed; and, 2. That if separate hours be required for examination, one in the week for each class is sufficient.

As to the *Scots Law*, the Professor would earnestly beg a reconsideration of the point of *examination*, with a recollection of these circumstances:—That the pupils are more advanced; that many of them are of an age, and in a situation, in which it is not pleasant to submit to examinations, and not decorous or proper to shun them; that the subject is not peculiarly well fitted for examination, as a test of knowledge; and that there is not time, with due regard to the extensive business of the course, to carry on examinations with any hope of advantage. In the class of *Conveyancing*, it is true, examinations have, during the last three sessions, been regularly practised, and, as the Professor thinks, with great benefit; but it is to be observed first, that his course is necessarily less extensive, and consequently allows more time for examination, than a course directed to the law of Scotland generally; and next, that conveyancing, both in theory and practice, is much better suited than any other department of law, for this mode of instruction. The success of this experiment is not, therefore, to be taken as conclusive evidence of the utility of examinations in the class of Scottish law.

The Faculty cannot conclude this report, without expressing their disappointment that, while the Commissioners have intimated the expediency of material changes in the department of legal study, in regard to classes actually and prosperously taught, they should have been altogether silent as to the future destination of the only class connected with the name of law, wholly lost to the University—namely, the class of *Public Law, and of the Law of Nature and Nations*. Had that class been adverted to, in the proposals of the Commissioners, the Faculty would have had an opportunity of offering some observations which, at present, might be considered as misplaced.

Signed by Order of the Faculty,

MACVEY NAPIER, *Dean*.

III.—REPORT of the MEDICAL and SURGICAL PROFESSORS.

The Professors of Medicine and Surgery, in obeying the directions of the Senatus Academicus in regard to the suggestions that occur to them on the scheme of medical study proposed by the Royal Commissioners, beg leave to remark, that the regulation of studies for the medical profession in this country is a matter of peculiar complication, difficulty, and delicacy, for several reasons, which are not obvious on first consideration of the subject. They may, therefore, easily escape the attention of those who are not practically acquainted with it; but their weight will hardly be denied by those who have considered it in all its relations.

1. It is in the *first* place to be observed, that graduates in medicine are differently situated in this country from members of the other learned professions in this essential respect, that they enjoy no real monopoly of any branch of their profession; but are exposed to the continual, keen, and often successful rivalry of other practitioners, whose education has been less expensive and less complete.

It is also certain, that the public, on whose favour the fortunes of a medical man depend, are necessarily very imperfect judges of medical attainments, and that, in fact, the difference between the most highly-educated physician, and a practitioner of good sense and experience, but of little scientific knowledge, is disregarded even by the most competent judges, in the common routine of practice.

It accordingly happens very frequently, that men who practise on the inferior professional diplomas, whose education has been chiefly by apprenticeship, and who have no pretensions to much literary or scientific knowledge, acquire as much of the confidence of the public in all departments of the profession, and in all ranks of society, as physicians of the highest learning. It is this unavoidable circumstance in the practice of the profession, which must ever present the real obstacle to the beneficial effect of regulations intended to improve the scientific education of any one class of medical practitioners, in a country where no class enjoys any monopoly of practice.

From these undeniable facts it follows, most distinctly, that much caution and practical experience are required to make beneficial to the public any laws for regulating medical education; and that hasty and violent innovations must defeat their own object. Their effect will be, to render the regu-

lations under which a degree in medicine is given a matter of absolute indifference to the public, because by placing this degree beyond the reach of practitioners in general, they will increase the proportion of those who will *content themselves with the inferior education* requisite for inferior diplomas; and thus they will *lower instead of raising the general attainments of practitioners* throughout the country. The Professors entreat that this observation may be kept continually in view during the whole of the subsequent remarks, because it is the foundation upon which most of them are placed. They are the more urgent on this subject, because they are sorry to observe that the opinions which they thought it their duty to submit to the Royal Commissioners, have been in a great measure disregarded; and that the scheme now proposed seems to have been constructed, they have no doubt, with the purest intention of conferring a benefit on the public, but merely on a speculative view of the importance of medical men being well versed in literature and science; without consideration of the practical difficulties of the subject, or of the efficacy or adequacy of the means by which it is proposed to attain that end.

They must be permitted to observe, that to be really effectual for the good of the public, such improvements must be gradual; and their extension must be regulated by the practical observation of their effects. The education required for the medical degree in this University is already much more complete and scientific than that taken by the greater number of practitioners enjoying the confidence of the public.

The Professors are willing to allow that, by the plan of the Royal Commissioners, a certain number of physicians might be formed, having *at the time of graduation* attainments chiefly unprofessional, or at most collateral, superior to the average of those possessed by the candidates at present; but they altogether disbelieve that, though this plan were adopted, a greater number of such physicians would be found in practice *than is to be found in the profession as already constituted;* because there are many men now in the profession, who, from the love of literature, and from the ambition of acquiring scientific eminence, voluntarily carry their studies much beyond what the regulations of this or any other university require, or the scheme of the Royal Commissioners proposes.

The Professors beg leave most earnestly to submit, that it is not the proper object, nor within the reach of legislation in these matters, to raise young men, by a compulsory education, to eminence in the medical profession. Men of real scientific eminence cannot be formed by laws; or, if they can, it must be by such laws as reward their labours, not by such as prescribe their education.

The true object of legislation, as the Professors conceive, in regard to the medical profession, is, not to give a high and varied education to a few physicians, for the honour of that title, but to give the best possible education to the greatest possible number of practitioners, for the benefit of the community. Now for this object, in the case of any degree, the regulation of which is intended to have any practical good effect, two conditions are requisite:—First, That the education given be in itself good; and, Secondly, That it be such as many practitioners will take. If the last condition is not secured, it is to no purpose that the first is fulfilled.

The wisdom of the regulations for the degree of M. D. in this or any other university, should be estimated neither by the amount of acquirements demanded alone, nor by the number of the graduates alone, but by the number of graduates and their acquirements taken conjointly. When the medical school of the University of Edinburgh is tried by this test, the professors know that its usefulness and importance to the profession will be found to be such as should protect it from any rash or speculative innovation.

Further, it appears to the professors to be especially unnecessary to insist on very high scientific attainments, for all physicians: since it is proposed by the Royal Commissioners to grant a higher degree, viz., that of Doctor in Medicine and Philosophy, to such men only as desire to have a character for extensive and varied scientific knowledge. By means of this additional degree, any advantage that may be anticipated from the compulsory education of physicians of this character, may be obtained *without sacrificing the interest of the public*, and violently disturbing the present constitution of the profession.

II. Another principle which ought always to be held in view by those who would regulate medical education for the benefit of the community is, the absolute necessity of that education being in every case strengthened and enlarged by much practical experience before it can enable a medical man to acquire the confidence of the public. Nothing that can be done within the walls of a university, or in an hospital, where the student is only a spectator, can supersede the necessity of every individual practitioner habituating himself, in one way or other, to the minutest details of practice. The scientific education of a physician can only form, therefore, a part of the foundation of the character on which he is to depend for success in life; the rest must in every case be the result of exertions, and generally of gratuitous exertions, in the practice of the profession, which must be continued long after the period of education is over, in whatever manner that education may have been conducted. The immediate object of medical education is to fit the young physician to undertake, and to profit by, these preparatory professional duties; and it should always be so conducted as to leave time and opportunities for these. It is accordingly found by experience that the most learned and scientific physicians are neither the best, nor the most successful practitioners; and that in some of the universities abroad, where a more rigid course of academical instruction, and a more minute knowledge of merely scientific subjects are exacted of the graduates, than is done here, there is certainly no corresponding superiority of their practical skill or usefulness. There is therefore a limit to the beneficial effects of compulsory additions to the studies of those who enter on any of the departments of medicine.

III. Another circumstance in regard to the medical profession, which renders the regulation of the education for it a matter of peculiar complication and delicacy, is, the great variety of situations and circumstances in which valuable medical information may be obtained; the consequent variety of previous information, in those who resort to this, or any other school of medicine; and the advantage which many medical students derive from changing, within certain limits, the place of their studies, and from hearing the doctrines, and witnessing the practice, of different schools. In this University in particular, it has been a common practice, for many years past, for young men to present themselves as candidates for graduation whose practical knowledge has been partly acquired in other medical schools and hospitals, often unconnected with universities. These young men frequently appear on examination to be among the best informed of the graduates; many of the most eminent men in the profession have followed such a plan of study; and the Professors are at a loss to perceive what benefit can result to the public from such men being prevented from taking part of their education and a medical degree

at Edinburgh. The hospital which is connected with this University cannot indeed be made to give, with due regard to the comfort and safety of the patients, to the great number of medical students resorting to this school, all the practical information which they are expected to acquire, and to show on their examinations for degrees; and in the present state of the law regarding anatomical instruction, it is quite impossible to furnish in Edinburgh the means of such instruction in the requisite degree, to all the students of the University. It was on these grounds that, when the term of study required of medical graduates was extended to four years, the Senatus judged it proper to make allowance for hospital attendance, and to leave opportunities for other studies to be prosecuted elsewhere, particularly in London. But in the scheme now proposed for the education of medical graduates, it appears to be determined that their education shall be in universities exclusively; and even that it shall be conducted in a way which will confine it strictly to the Universities of Scotland. It leaves the students neither time nor money for those auxiliary opportunities of improvement, and obliges all candidates for Scotch medical degrees to forego all the advantages which a residence in London, Dublin, or Paris, undoubtedly offers, particularly to those destined to practise in England or Ireland.

The Professors think they have reason to express their surprise and regret, that after all the exertions that have been made, to give such celebrity to the medical school and medical degree of Edinburgh, as has induced a great and increasing number of the most respectable members of the profession, altogether unconnected with Scotland, to resort to this university, it should now be proposed to lay down such regulations, as must virtually exclude all such candidates for the Edinburgh degree; and go far to confine the usefulness of the medical department of the University of Edinburgh to a portion, and but a very small portion, of the medical profession in Scotland itself.

Such a complete change of system, affecting not merely the interests of this university, but the general education of practitioners throughout this country, as the regulations of the Royal Commissioners, if carried into effect, would produce, might no doubt be advisable in regard to a school of medicine, which had notoriously misconducted itself; which had resisted all suggestions for its improvement; and disappointed the just expectations of the public; but the professors confidently state, that this is the very reverse of the fact in regard to the Medical School in the University of Edinburgh. This school has enjoyed very great reputation for nearly a century; the Edinburgh degree of M.D. has, in all parts of the world, been held in high estimation; and its graduates are as much distinguished for professional skill, not only over the British dominions, but in many foreign states, as those of any other university whatsoever. The Professors farther beg the Senatus to observe, that the number of students resorting to it, and the number of candidates for its degree that annually present themselves, and particularly the respectability and standing in the profession, of many of these candidates, afford ample evidence that the confidence which the public repose in it is unshaken.

The Professors beg farther to remind the Senatus, that so far from resisting practicable improvements, they have, themselves, shown their anxious wish to improve the education of physicians, so far as can be done with practical good effect, by an extension of the amount of medical study requisite for their degree, such as had not before been contemplated in any other British university, and *which has not yet been imitated*, either at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin; they have not yet had an opportunity of observing sufficiently the practical effect of these alterations, or of judging how much farther such improvements may be carried, in the cautious manner which, for the reasons above stated, they hold to be essential to their beneficial effect. They know they can assert, in accordance with the conviction of every one conversant with the habits of the students, that these are made to labour harder now than at any previous period in the history of the university. In such circumstances the Professors cannot but consider it as particularly hard, and even unjust, that they should have such extensive and untried alterations imposed on them, as can have no other effect, according to the best of their judgment, than to defeat the purpose which they have been thus endeavouring to promote,—the improvement of the general usefulness of those to whom the health of the community is to be intrusted.

The Professors trust that the Senatus will not suppose, from what has now been stated, that they are not impressed, as they ought to be, with the importance of that scientific instruction which it is their duty to communicate. The Senatus must perceive, that those who are intrusted with the care of medical education, whatever be their own attachment to purely scientific pursuits, have a higher duty to perform than to raise the merely scientific value of the academical degree. A medical degree is best honoured in the extensive usefulness of its possessors. To that usefulness a certain amount of scientific knowledge is essentially important; and just in proportion as it is important, it is desirable that such knowledge should be generally diffused: precisely because they are anxious that many practitioners should be men of science, the Professors deprecate such changes as would estrange physicians from practice.

The Professors are quite aware likewise, that in stating these considerations they labour under the disadvantage of arguing in protection of their own interests; and may be supposed to be biassed by selfish motives. They most freely admit, that this is a reason why their arguments should be carefully weighed; but it is not a reason why they should be hastily rejected. If it can be shown that any definite and tangible advantage to the public must necessarily result from the degree of physician being placed beyond the reach of many professional men, who now for its sake submit to a fuller course of study and stricter examinations, than they would otherwise undergo, let this be done; but if no such advantage can be clearly demonstrated,—still more, if, as the Professors believe, the public must be sufferers by the change,—it will surely be no recommendation to such measures, that they will necessarily injure the fortunes of men who have devoted their lives, they will say faithfully and zealously, to the acquisition and communication of knowledge, and that they will lower the character, and lessen the usefulness, of an ancient seat of learning which has sent forth, during the last century, a greater number of able and useful medical practitioners, than any other school of medicine in these dominions.

The Senatus are aware that the medical professors, (holding it to be their duty to elevate the education of the physicians who take their degree, as high as the practical demands of the public will justify) have already had in contemplation some farther additions to the course of study for the medical degree. They, however, are of opinion that further improvement of the value and usefulness of the Edinburgh professional degree is to be expected from increased hospital attendance and improvements in the mode of examinations, rather than from additional compulsory attendance on lectures. The scheme proposed by the Royal Commissioners proceeds upon the very opposite principle, and disregarding altogether practical improvement, requires only a very great increase of the duration and variety of *compulsory university education.*

The whole course which it is proposed to make imperative on candidates for graduation, extends to thirty-nine months of constant study; with three vacations of one month each, at intervals of eleven

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months. During the whole of these thirty-nine months, the average amount of compulsory attendance in the university and hospital, to be required of the students, is not less than six hours daily.*

Besides going through this course of study, each candidate for graduation is to be required to present a Latin thesis of his own composition; and to submit himself to examination, not only on all the subjects of this course of study, but likewise on Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy.

That the amount of this burden may be duly appreciated, it is necessary to bear in mind,—First, That in order that a student may derive full benefit from academical lectures, it is necessary that he should employ several hours a day in reading on the subjects of these lectures. Secondly, That a considerable proportion of the students of this university are the apprentices of surgeons, and are obliged to devote several hours a day (often with great advantage to themselves) to the service of their masters. Thirdly, That many are very usefully employed in the latter years of their studies, as clerks and assistants in the infirmary, in which duty they are necessarily engaged several hours a day. Fourthly, That many advanced students are employed likewise very usefully, particularly in the summer season, as clerks and assistants in dispensaries. Fifthly, That almost all the medical students at this University have been for many years in the habit of attending lectures, often of great value and importance to them, without the walls of the university; and Lastly, That many of them are regular attendants on professional societies, established with great effect for their mutual improvement. For all these important extra-academical auxiliaries to the study of medicine, as it has been hitherto conducted in Edinburgh, it appears to be the intention of the Royal Commissioners, not only that no allowance shall be made, but that no time shall be left.

In some of the despotic countries on the Continent, particularly in Austria, a system of compulsory academical attendance, of an extent approaching to what is here proposed, is in force; but the physicians who are trained under such a system, have not proved themselves more useful members of the profession, than the graduates of this university have done; and a monopoly of practice, which is unknown in this country, is afterwards secured to them by law.

The introduction of a system of so extensive and varied compulsory study, for the degree of physician, into this country, and of the discipline by which it is intended to be enforced, the Professors cannot but consider as an innovation quite uncalled for by the state of the profession, and foreign to the spirit of those institutions in which the study of medicine is most successfully conducted.

The great body of medical students in this university have arrived at years of discretion; all of them are perfectly aware that the business in which they are engaged, is to be the foundation of their character and fortune in future life. To such students, the observation of Adam Smith (perhaps too generally stated by that author) is truly applicable:—"Force and restraint may no doubt be in some degree requisite in order to oblige children, or very young boys, to attend to those parts of education, which it is thought necessary for them to acquire during that early period of life; but after twelve or thirteen years of age, provided the master does his duty, force or restraint can scarcely ever be necessary to carry on any part of education." Besides this, the examinations to which the students look forward, are found to be so effectual a check upon idleness and irregularity, that the pupils of this university are as correct in their conduct as in any other institution, and much more so than in some universities where formal discipline is much more strict. The great use of academical lectures to such men is to guide private study, to enforce principles, explain difficulties, and excite interest; but all these advantages are lost from want of time, under an extensive system of varied impositions and positive regulations. Between the professors and students under the present system the utmost harmony subsists, which contributes greatly to the efficiency of the school; but the Professors cannot look forward to the permanency of this mutual good feeling, if they are to be made the instruments of enforcing a system of discipline, and a number of petty exactions, to which the medical students are quite unaccustomed, and which they will undoubtedly regard as an arbitrary encroachment on their time, and an irksome restraint on their usual occupations and private studies.

On these grounds the Professors object to the long and rigid course of university studies, the compulsory examinations, the calling of lists in the class-rooms, and the compulsory regulation of the order in which the different courses of lectures are to be attended.

The medical and surgical Professors will now lay before the Senatus in detail, their observations on the different proposals of the Royal Commission.

I. *Preliminary Examination.*—In reference to the proposed preliminary examination, the Professors beg to express their firm opinion, that as the necessary extent and variety of *professional* study is so great, and as it is the paramount duty of the Senate from time to time to increase this upon the principles already stated, which alone are safe, and which therefore can alone be efficient, attention to other branches, with the exception of the Latin language, ought not to be imperatively demanded from all the candidates, whose previous circumstances and future views are very various. The circumstances of many render the acquisition of such branches difficult or impossible, yet without them they exercise their profession with much advantage to the public.

The education of a doctor of medicine of this university is much more scientific than that of most gentlemen in ordinary life, and the collateral branches required are quite adequate to his purpose in the exercise of his profession. Some men may take a more general education with advantage, but to demand it of all the candidates, would be to require of the majority a sacrifice of some of their more strictly professional studies.

Of the propriety of Latin forming, as heretofore, a part of this preliminary examination, the Professors have no doubt; as it is yet, though less than formerly, a medium of international scientific communication.

Such is the opinion of the medical and surgical Professors; but if a preliminary examination should be insisted upon, it should embrace the living rather than the dead languages, and be confined to certain prescribed elementary treatises on general science. They think that the examiners in every case should be, as hitherto, the Professors of those branches of medicine or surgery which the statutes render imperative; and they are not aware of any source from which the remuneration of these examiners can proceed, except the fees paid by the candidates.

II. *Compulsory Order of Medical Studies.*—This subject, as the Senatus will remember, has been

* In making this calculation, it is reckoned that a Student attending practical anatomy will generally spend three hours a-day in the dissecting room, and that one attending the hospital and clinical lectures will generally spend at least two hours a-day in the infirmary, including the time of following the visits, of witnessing operations and dissections, and of examining and making extracts from the Journals.

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repeatedly discussed by the medical Professors and their colleagues. The Professors have seen so many medical men extremely well educated by very various courses of study, that they could not point out one, as in all cases, decidedly preferable to others. Besides, the great variety of intellectual character of different students, and the still greater variety of their previous preparation, would make an uniform plan of study exceedingly burdensome and oppressive, and truly injudicious, in regard to many of them.

The Professors are strongly impressed with the belief that, in these matters, all restrictive legislation is injurious, and contrary to the enlightened spirit of the age. They are themselves willing, and many other medical men, with whom the students are connected, are both willing and able, to advise each student individually, according to his circumstances, as to the order of his studies; but the Professors can anticipate no good effect whatever from any more definite general regulation than that which has been already laid down by the Senatus, viz. that at least two six months' courses of lectures, or one of six months, and two of three months (of those requisite for graduation) should be attended in this or some other university, during each season, which is reckoned as an academical Annus Medicus.

Though the Professors are most decided in their opinion against any compulsory order of study, yet they think some benefit may arise from a general recommendation, which students may advantageously adopt, unless there be something special in their case. The Professors think that students should be recommended to acquire, in the first place, a knowledge of the preliminary and what may be called independent branches, as Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany; that they should then proceed to those theoretical and scientific branches of professional study, which require previous knowledge of the preliminary branches already mentioned, as the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica, and that their attention should be finally directed to those branches which are strictly practical, as the Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, &c.; while Clinical Instruction should be constantly kept in view from the time that the student is sufficiently advanced in his studies to profit by it.

III. *Extension of the Summer Courses to Five Months.*—To this the Professors decidedly object, as one of the regulations which would prove extremely burdensome and oppressive to many deserving students; and therefore, for the reasons above stated, ineffectual for any practical beneficial purpose.

The Professors believe, that in no other university, certainly in none in the British dominions, is such an amount of continued exertion, as eleven months of unremitting study in the year, made imperative on the students. In many instances they know that such exertion would seriously injure their health: and in no case do they conceive that it would be conducive to their real improvement.

Nor do the Professors conceive that it is wise to impose such long continued and burdensome duties on certain of the teachers, as would leave no time for voluntary studies or scientific exertions, and would make the office of Professor one to which men of good prospects in the profession would cease to aspire.

The circumstance of there being no summer courses of such length in any other university, English or French, where medicine is taught, is of itself a serious objection to this part of the plan of the Royal Commissioners. It would compel the students to study in Scotch universities exclusively the branches taught during the summer session; whereas it has hitherto been the liberal policy of this university, not to require any particular course of those Lectures requisite for graduation to be attended in Edinburgh, but leave open a free competition with other universities.

The Professors beg farther to observe on this head, that they are not aware of any reason for such an extension of the present summer courses as is proposed, and in particular, they are at a loss to understand for what reason it is proposed to require, that the class of botany, hitherto taught one hour a day for three months, should be taught two hours a day for five months, when no extension is required of the lectures on such subjects as anatomy and the practice of physic.

Those Professors who lecture in summer, do not object to an extension of their courses to four months; but if this were determined on, they would consider it absolutely necessary that the winter lectures should begin in October, in order that the summer courses should not be prolonged into August. To this proposal, however, there are very serious objections, particularly as some of the medical classes are attended by students in arts, law, and divinity; and it would be extremely inconvenient for most of those, particularly the law students, to attend the university, as early as October; nor is the prolongation of the classes taught in summer, a sufficient object to justify a derangement of the whole system of the university.

IV. *Compulsory Attendance for Three Summers in Scotch Universities.*—This, although not directly required in the scheme of the Royal Commissioners, is rendered indispensable, by the demand of attendance on lectures in three different summers, of such length, and under such regulations, as are not to be found in any other university.

The Professors believe that many students may derive great advantage from remaining more than one summer in Edinburgh; but to the proposal of making such attendance imperative on all during three successive summers, exclusive of the one in which they are to graduate, the objections already stated to a single five months' summer course, obviously apply with triple force. Many of the most meritorious students cannot afford such long-continued residence. Many are very usefully employed during the summer months in attending hospitals or dispensaries, or assisting private practitioners at home. To all, the period of vacation is extremely useful, as then only they have leisure for reading books, and pursuing various branches of study, which are recommended in the lectures. To the health of others, a period of vacation is really necessary. Lastly, In the judgment of the Professors, this part of the plan is objectionable, because several of the classes required to be attended, in these additional summer courses, are not such as it is necessary, or even expedient, to make imperative.

V. *Compulsory Attendance for Four Years in Universities exclusively.*—It is in this part of their scheme especially that the Royal Commissioners appear to have overlooked the essential peculiarity of medical education already noticed, viz., the variety of situations in which useful and important medical knowledge may be acquired. Wherever there is a large hospital, there are opportunities of acquiring essential medical information; and it appears to the Professors extremely unwise in a university which aspires to extensive usefulness, and to a character of liberality, to make no sort of allowance for studies there prosecuted. This applies particularly to the practical knowledge acquired in the different hospitals in London, at which, in fact, the graduates of the English universities are in a great measure educated. Unless there be adopted some such means as the present statutes direct, of at least partially recognising the great hospitals of the metropolis, it appears to the Professors quite certain that the university will lose many graduates who would have done it great credit, without acquiring any compensation in improvement of the value of the degree.

Many of the best-informed men in the profession in England adopt at present the following course of study:—After an apprenticeship in the country, they spend two or three winters at one of the hospitals in London, and many of them take the London Surgical Diploma. Afterwards they spend three winters in university attendance, either wholly at Edinburgh, or partly here and partly in Paris, and then graduate here. The Professors can anticipate nothing but injury to the university and to the public from the loss of such men as graduates; because they are firmly convinced that many of the gentlemen so educated are as well fitted for the exercise of their profession as it is possible to make men, by any course of education whatever, independent of actual practice. But it were in vain to expect that such men, after having taken in London a diploma which enables them to practise every branch of the profession with success, will submit, for the sake of the additional honour of the degree of M.D., to nearly four complete years of incessant labour in Universities.

VI. *Compulsory Attendance on Nine Additional Courses of Study connected with Medicine.*—The sudden imposition of so great an additional burden as this, in the case of a university which sends forth so large a number of graduates annually, and already requires a longer period, and greater amount of medical study, than any other medical school in these dominions, the Professors cannot but regard as a very hazardous experiment, not only with reference to the university itself, but to the state of the profession throughout the country; and they think, for the general reasons already stated, that it will certainly lower, not raise, the general attainments of medical practitioners.

These general objections, however, do not apply to all the proposals under this head. The Professors approve highly of the institution of a separate class of surgery to be imperative on all graduates; but at the same time they think this will entitle the present Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to prefer a claim for indemnification on account of what he may judge to be the diminished importance and value of his lectures, if they shall be confined to the former science.

As might naturally be expected, there is some difference of opinion among the Professors in regard to the expediency of some of the other additions to the course of study proposed by the Royal Commissioners; but, with the exception of Mr. Russell, *who entertains doubts on the subject*, the Professors are clearly of opinion that it would be highly inexpedient to adopt the whole extension proposed by the Royal Commissioners. The opinion of the majority of the medical and surgical Professors is, that considering the great additions lately made to the course of medical study for the degree (the effects of which change have not yet been fairly ascertained), it will be most advisable to impose no additional compulsory attendance at present, excepting the attendance on the separate class of surgery; but as soon as the effects of the recent changes shall have been ascertained, they will take into serious consideration the addition of some of the other classes, which have been proposed by the Royal Commissioners.

The Professors would have been inclined to recommend the addition of Practical Anatomy to the Curriculum, both on the present occasion and on the last revision of the statutes, if a sufficient supply of subjects for this purpose could have been legally obtained; but in the present circumstances they think that the classes of Medical Jurisprudence and Police, and of Clinical Surgery, are the additional branches of study proposed to be rendered imperative on the graduate, which should next be held in view. They can, however, by no means concur in the propriety of making the Medical Jurisprudence and Police a winter course of six months. If the summer courses are prolonged to four months, or even without this alteration, they think that the Professor of Legal Medicine will have time for treating the whole of the Medical Jurisprudence, and the essential parts of the Medical Police, at sufficient length, and in proportion to the time occupied in the other medical courses in the university. In regard to the Clinical Surgery, it appears quite necessary, that if this class shall at any time become imperative, some permanent arrangement should be made with the managers of the Royal Infirmary, to secure that this Professor shall always have the means of giving clinical instruction on cases of patients there treated; and it is also to be observed, that as many candidates for graduation have already surgical diplomas from the College of Surgeons in London and Dublin, it appears unreasonable to demand of these gentlemen, whose surgical education is already complete, attendance on this course, which is not given in connexion with a university in either of those cities, and the attendance on which would be of no avail in qualifying for the surgical diplomas there given.

The addition of a course of lectures on Natural History to the Medical Curriculum, was fully considered at the time when the additions were lately made to that course; and the medical and surgical Professors have seen no reason to alter the opinion they then expressed,—that so extensive and multifarious a study ought not to be made imperative on all medical graduates, nor should they be subjected to examination on all parts of this science. Those parts of it which are most connected with medicine are already taught in the classes of Chemistry, Botany, and Materia Medica; and in regard to the whole study, the Professors still think, that the best footing on which it can be placed, is that which the last edition of the statutes has directed, viz., that it should be one of those university courses which are recommended to medical graduates, and of which a certain number are required to be taken, but no one of which is specified as indispensable. Some of these are much more useful to one individual, and others to another, and the selection of those to be attended is therefore, as the Professors think, properly left to each candidate.

In regard to the class of Military Surgery, the Professors cannot avoid expressing their surprise, that it should be proposed to require attendance on this course of every physician intended for civil life. The class of Military Surgery does not exist in any other British School of Medicine, in consequence of which circumstance, attendance on it has not been required even of medical officers of the Army or Navy; and the professor of it, with a candour and forbearance which have been duly appreciated by all his colleagues in the Senatus, declined to urge, at the time of the alteration of the statutes, that it should be made imperative on the graduates.

It also does not appear to the Professors necessary to make attendance on Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy imperative on all the graduates.

Still stronger objections apply to the proposal of making Clinical Midwifery imperative on all graduates. By this the Professors presume, that the Royal Commissioners mean attendance at the deliveries which take place at the lying-in hospital, and on such instructions as may be given by the professor on the individual cases occurring in that institution. The Professors do not think that such attendance for such a time is expected by the public of physicians in general, or that it will be of use to physicians in the ordinary exercise of their profession. On this account, they cannot expect that much attention will be paid by the greater number of the graduates to this instruction; and it is plain, that without zeal on the part of the student, this kind of attendance must be of little use. Those physicians who propose to practise this branch of the profession, have abundant opportunities, both of acquiring practical

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knowledge under experienced instructors, and also of making this proficiency known to the public. But if it were possible to imagine that practical acquaintance with Midwifery ought to be absolutely demanded of all candidates, the Professors think that it would be quite necessary to allow them to acquire it under certain regulations from various institutions, because it is absolutely impossible to accommodate at the lying-in hospital here a sufficient number of patients for the purpose; nor indeed is there any adequate institution connected with any British university.

The proposal to institute a Professorship of Pathology separately from the class of Theory of Medicine, the Professors cannot but suppose to have originated in misapprehension of the nature of great part of the medical instruction given in the university, or misunderstanding of the nature of the instruction which would necessarily be given in separate lectures on Pathology, were such delivered. The changes which are effected by diseases on the different organs of the body, their causes and effects, are demonstrated and explained in the class of Anatomy; and the doctrines of Pathology, besides being delivered in a general way in the class of Theory of Medicine, form in fact the basis of the lectures in the classes of Practice of Medicine and of Surgery, and in many of those in the class of Midwifery; and are besides continually explained and illustrated in the Clinical lectures on Medicine and Surgery, and in the dissections at the hospital. The addition of this course appears to the Professors, therefore, to be both an unnecessary and inexpedient increase of the burdens of the students intending to graduate; and they are confirmed in this opinion by observing, that in the schools of medicine in France, which have been lately re-modelled, and where the subjects of medical lectures are in various instances more minutely subdivided than in this country, there is no separate class of Pathology, the *Pathologie Interne* corresponding *exactly* to the class of Practice of Physic; and the *Pathologie Externe* to the Practice of Surgery.

VII. *Compulsory Repetition of Attendance on Four Courses of Lectures at Stated Periods of the Curriculum.*—The Senatus will remember that a proposal to compel repeated attendance on three of the classes in the Medical Curriculum was formerly under their consideration, and was approved of by several of the medical Professors, but was abandoned, because it was coupled with a proposal for a recognition of private lectures, to which many members of the Senatus objected. The intention of the Royal Commissioners differs from that which was then discussed in these points:—1. In the proposal formerly made, it was left optional for the student to attend these additional courses, *either in a university, or out of it*, under certain restrictions as to the private lecturers whose certificates would be received; whereas the intention of the Royal Commissioners is, that all the classes thus required are to be taken twice *in a university*, with the exception of Chemistry. 2. In the former plan, the choice of the classes to be attended twice was left to the students; but in that of the Royal Commissioners the classes of Anatomy, Chemistry, Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine are selected for this purpose. 3. In the former plan, the student was left at liberty to attend these additional courses when he pleased; but in the present, each has its fixed place in the Curriculum.

In all these respects, the Professors must take the liberty of saying, that they consider the plan formerly in contemplation preferable to that of the Royal Commissioners. The Professors think that the students may be safely left, and ought to be left to judge for themselves which of the courses of lectures it is most for their own interest to attend twice; and considering the great variety of opportunities of education and improvement which different students enjoy, independent of their studies in this university, they conceive that a regulation requiring all to follow one course in this respect, would be very injudicious. The time at which the repetition of any course will be most advisable, must also depend on what the student may himself feel as his greatest deficiency at any period of the course, and is not, as the Professors conceive, a fit subject for compulsory regulation.

VIII. *Compulsory Examinations in the several Classes.*—The Professors are quite willing to undertake the duty of examining their classes, but they would strongly object to the proposal of making attendance on these examinations imperative on all who attend the classes for the first time, for two reasons:—First, The number attending several of the classes is generally so great, that if all were to attend the examinations, it would be impossible for the Professors to examine any one student many times during the session. Secondly, The age and circumstances of the students of medicine in this university are so different, that it would be injudicious to apply the same rule to all of them. Some are at the age of fifteen or sixteen commencing their medical studies; others have passed the meridian of life, and have already been engaged in practice, although students of the different university classes for the first time. Any public class examination would be intolerable to students of the last description, and especially such an examination as would be suitable to those of the first.

The more advanced students should, at all events, be exempted from these examinations; but the Professors would consider it much more consonant to the usual, and as they conceive, judicious practice of the university, to make this attendance imperative on none, and trust to the inducement to submit to such examinations which will be given by certificates of attendance upon them, and to the conviction which every student must feel, that those whose assiduity and success in their studies have not been made known to the Professor by this means, must expect to be subjected to a more strict trial than might otherwise have been thought necessary, at the time of their examination for the degree.

IX. *Catalogues to be called in the Class Rooms, and Certificates to be granted.*—The Professors concur in the propriety of ascertaining, in some manner, the regularity of attendance of those who may desire to have certificates; but, for the reasons formerly stated, they object to a burden being imposed on all students, for the sake of a benefit to be derived from it by some. They think that the practice of calling the catalogue daily, would occasion, in crowded classes, a very great loss of time, and lead to many irregularities. They have repeatedly taken this matter into consideration, and conceive that some better plan of obtaining the object may be devised; but until they have had some experience of several they cannot report finally on any.

The Professors approve of certificates being granted to such students as may submit themselves to examination in the several classes; but as they disapprove of such examinations being imperative, they of course do not consider it necessary that every student should claim these certificates; and as it must be exceedingly difficult, where the number is great, to ascertain by examination the proficiency of all the students whom they may examine, they do not think that the certificate as to these examinations should necessarily state more than the fact of attendance.

X. *Proposed Change of Hours of the different Medical Lectures.*—The hours at which the different medical lectures are delivered have been arranged by those who are most interested in their being made

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convenient to the great body of the students, and the professors cannot perceive any advantage from their being regulated in any other way. They are at a loss to discover a reason for any one of the proposed changes, and several of them appear to them highly injudicious. It has generally been a maxim, that no two compulsory medical classes should be taught at the same hour; but in the scheme of the Royal Commissioners, Anatomy and the Practice of Medicine are both to be taught at 9 A.M. This would cause little inconvenience if all the medical students in the university were to follow the prescribed Curriculum, and were to take the degree of M.D.; but even according to the existing regulations, the number aspiring to the degree is hardly more than one-third of the whole number of medical students; and if the regulations of the Royal Commissioners were established, this proportion would be very much diminished. Those students who attend only for a year or two (and of such the number is very great) should, at all events, be allowed to study at the same time such branches as they may think most useful to them; and by many such students, the classes of Anatomy and Practice of Physic, are attended in the same winter. Besides, the hour of 9 A.M. is quite unsuitable for teaching Anatomy, because for many anatomical demonstrations, the best possible light is required, and the dissections for these must immediately precede the lecture. If the lecture were to be at that hour, none of the more minute parts could even be satisfactorily demonstrated, far less could they be previously prepared, and the students would be deprived of the advantage which they now enjoy of witnessing the dissection and preparation for lecture.

Similar objections might be stated to several others of the proposed changes of hours, particularly in reference to the classes of Chemistry, Botany, and Natural History, which are attended by many gentlemen who are not students of medicine, who are occupied at the hours assigned to these classes by the Royal Commissioners in other avocations, or in compulsory attendance on other branches of study connected with their own professions. The proposed changes would, therefore, often be extremely inconvenient to these, or amount to an absolute prohibition of their attendance.

Having thus expressed their opinion in regard to all the material changes which the plan of the Royal Commissioners would introduce, the Professors of Medicine and Surgery trust the Senatus will be of opinion, that it is no factious spirit of opposition to all innovation, which has led them to disapprove of so many parts of that plan; but that their objections have proceeded from a thorough conviction, that the result of most of the proposed changes on the reputation of the university, and on the respectability and usefulness of the medical profession, would be the reverse of that which, the Professors cannot doubt, the Royal Commissioners intended.

(Signed by authority of the Medical and Surgical Professors),
WILLIAM PULTENEY ALISON, *Dean.*

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

Appendix to Report of Medical Faculty.

No. I.—Dissent from some part of the REPORT of the MEDICAL and SURGICAL PROFESSORS, by the undersigned Professors.

WE the undersigned differ in so far from the opinion expressed in Art. 6th of the preceding report, as to think that a three months' course of legal medicine and a similar course of clinical surgery (with the qualification as to this last formerly proposed), though immediately added to those imperative on graduates, would not bear too heavily either on their time or their funds, and would not estrange their attention from the proper objects of professional pursuit; but on the contrary, by ensuring their attention to some of the minuter details of practical knowledge, would furnish an additional security to the public for their fitness for the exercise of the profession.

We also think that a three months' course of practical chemistry and pharmacy, to be given under the superintendence of the professor of chemistry or of materia medica, would be a proper addition to the list of optional classes, which will then consist of four classes, of which two may be required.

(Signed) ANDREW DUNCAN.
ROBERT GRAHAM.
WILLIAM PULTENEY ALISON.
ROBERT CHRISTISON.

No. II.—Dissent from some part of the REPORT of the MEDICAL and SURGICAL PROFESSORS, by JAMES RUSSELL, Professor of Clinical Surgery.

As I have the misfortune not to concur with the whole of the intended communication to the Royal Commissioners, I beg leave, with all due respect for the opinion of my colleagues, to state my own views of the subject simply and concisely.

I approve of the general spirit which pervades the medical curriculum submitted to the consideration of the Professors by the Royal Commissioners.

In particular I approve of their intention of raising the value of a medical degree, by requiring higher qualifications in the graduates, which unquestionably is the most certain means of breeding intelligent judicious practitioners, and of securing them the confidence of the public. For although experience be indispensable towards the formation of an intelligent practitioner, yet the same degree of experience will become more or less instructive, according to the state of mind of the person who enjoys this opportunity of improving himself. A person with his mind well stored with useful information, well tutored by previous discipline to observe accurately and to reason logically, who has been accustomed to take a comprehensive view of every object, and to bring all his collateral knowledge to bear upon one point, will make much more rapid and much more solid advancement in practical skill, than a person of equal natural abilities who has not enjoyed the same advantages of a liberal preliminary education. It is a great mistake to consider attention to science to be inconsistent with professional pursuits or incompatible with extensive professional employment. The late Sir Samuel Romilly, who was at the head of the English Bar, and a great political leader in the House of Commons, read almost every book of merit which was published in his time. And at present Mr. Henry Brougham not only finds leisure to read, but even to compose scientific essays, under an overwhelming pressure of business. In my younger days too, Dr. Cullen, Dr. John Gregory, Dr. Monro, and Dr. Black, who were then the leading physicians in Edinburgh, cultivated branches of science and literature beyond the mere limits of their profession.

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Then as to the confidence which the public reposes in well-educated practitioners, every person of observation must have perceived the marked respect paid to practitioners who possess knowledge beyond the limits of their profession. They are regarded as superior in the powers of their minds to their less instructive brethren, and therefore more likely to make good practitioners. They are universally respected. Respect begets confidence: and the four physicians whom I before named as men of a liberal and scientific turn of mind, enjoyed the complete confidence of their fellow-citizens, as practical physicians.

When I contemplate the state of this country, so completely overstocked with medical practitioners in every quarter, I do not apprehend the smallest risk of the public suffering from a want of well-informed physicians to answer every useful purpose. A physician should, in my opinion, possess every academical accomplishment which can add dignity to his character, and thereby entitle him to the respect and confidence of the public. There is abundance of wealth in this prosperous nation to give the most liberal education to as great a number of graduates as the employment of the country can maintain in a respectable situation. And the character of a physician would rank higher in public estimation, if every one was distinguished by his superior education and knowledge.

The Commissioners will, I hope, excuse me for noticing certain regulations which, in my opinion, admit of improvement. For instance, with regard to clinical surgery, an imperative class, the Commissioners enjoin attendance upon botany and upon clinical surgery during the Summer of the second year, without adverting to the incompatibility of attending two classes which meet at the same hour. Clinical surgery during the summer session meets from three to four o'clock: Botany is to meet from two to four. There does not indeed seem to be any good reason for the Commissioners giving themselves trouble about arranging the hours of attendance upon the different classes. The most judicious arrangement is that which best suits the convenience of all the Professors. It is entirely a matter of experience, and will be attained with most certainty by the operation of time, aided by a disposition on the part of the Professors to accommodate one another. Last Winter the hour of clinical surgery was changed to accommodate Dr. Graham. And if there were occasion, other changes would doubtless be made for the mutual accommodation of the parties. So that the arrangement of hours for teaching the different classes, may safely be trusted to the Professors themselves, who are the best judges of the matter, and must necessarily consult each other's convenience.

I very much question the expediency of calling a list, or using any other means to ascertain the presence of every student, as the students of medicine are in general disposed to attend with great punctuality, so that the time lost would not be compensated by any equivalent advantage, more especially as the improvement of the industrious would be sacrificed to the correction of the idle, who are not numerous, and do not deserve so much attention.

I am perfectly willing to try the success of regular examinations. While I am not aware of the practicability of making compulsory examinations applicable to medical students of every description.

I am happy to find that the Commissioners recommend establishing classes of practical anatomy and of practical chemistry, as I esteem attendance upon both of those classes to be essential towards completing the education of every practitioner in medicine. The constitution of those classes, however, and the regulations about certificates of attendance, are points which require mature deliberation. I do not propose to subject the Professors of Anatomy and of Chemistry to the drudgery of conducting the practical courses in person. The conduct of a dissecting room is a laborious servile occupation, not altogether consistent with the dignity of a professor, whose time would be more profitably employed in studying the discoveries and improvements connected with his profession; more especially as this branch of instruction is perfectly well taught by prosectors, who have applied themselves particularly to the study of practical anatomy, and who would be willing to devote sufficient time, perhaps five hours a-day, to discharge their duty.

I do not perceive any just grounds for making a distinction between the nature of attendance required in a course of practical anatomy and in a course of practical chemistry, or why an extra-academical course of practical chemistry should be received, while an extra-academical course of practical anatomy should not. I should regard it as a great improvement to extend the privilege to both courses alike, as the students would then have ample opportunity of being fundamentally instructed in those important branches of their profession. An abundant supply of well-qualified private lecturers would always be found, provided the University made those classes imperative, as the College of Surgeons has done, which would secure a numerous attendance. And the University might employ various precautions to prevent unsatisfactory courses from being received, besides requiring specific certificates of the student's proficiency.

The lecturer in the University, though not elevated to the rank of a professor, might have a respectable gradus assigned to him. While the Professor of Anatomy should have a right to enter the dissecting rooms at all times, to satisfy himself that the business was conducted in a proper manner.

Unless a liberal system be adopted with regard to extra-academical courses of practical anatomy, the candidates for medical degrees cannot be certain of acquiring this valuable branch of education, since a single establishment, conducted by a single individual, will hardly be sufficient to instruct the number of students who graduate annually at the University.

The pecuniary interest of the Professor of Anatomy would not be affected by this arrangement, as all the anatomists who keep dissecting rooms, declare that they do not make anything by them.

The same general principle is applicable to the class of practical chemistry and pharmacy.

The passage in the General Report, which relates to attendance upon nine additional classes, states, that the Professors unanimously object to so great an additional attendance, excepting Mr. Russell, who entertains doubts upon the subject. My doubts arise in the first place from not distinctly comprehending what is meant by clinical midwifery.

Parturition is a natural process which is sufficiently explained in the course of general lectures, to be perfectly understood by any student who witnesses a few deliveries in a lying-in hospital, under the instruction of the assistants. So that there is not occasion for a clinical professor upon this account.

If by clinical midwifery be understood, prelections upon diseases peculiar to women in childbed, those cases bear so very small a proportion to the healthy births and recoveries, that it would require a much larger establishment than at present exists in Edinburgh, or is ever likely to exist, to furnish materials for such a course. Upon these grounds, if the statement be correct, I regard clinical midwifery to be unnecessary.

Then as to pathology. Although our knowledge of pathology has been much extended of late years, although it is at present a fashionable study, and although it might be of advantage to the students to have certain subjects presented in a collected systematic view, with the particulars fully explained in

detail; yet if the various branches of those subjects be fully taught separately in the different classes of the University, the necessity of establishing a separate class for pathology is not apparent.

Attendance upon a separate course of surgery is more a nominal than a real addition to the number of imperative classes already imposed upon the students. Since at present Dr. Monro gives a course of surgery distinct from his course of anatomy, and at a separate hour. So that the proposed separation of the classes of anatomy and surgery into two distinct professorships, would not impose any new nor additional attendance upon the students.

A very material circumstance seems to have been wholly overlooked in enumerating the nine additional classes. There is not any notice taken of the obligation, already imposed upon the candidates for a degree in medicine, to attend two classes out of five of the nine additional classes, although it is obvious that this obligation is equivalent to imperative attendance upon two classes.

Further, although attendance upon practical chemistry and pharmacy be not mentioned in the medical curriculum, and although attendance upon practical anatomy be left optional, yet all well-educated students qualify themselves in those two essential branches of education, which thereby virtually enters into the present course of their studies.

The above analysis of the nine additional classes demonstrates, that the increased imperative attendance proposed by the Commissioners is not so great as has been represented. At the same time it is sufficiently great to deserve the most serious consideration. For although I am a zealous advocate for a liberal system of education, yet I am fully aware of the caution requisite to be exercised in making any great change upon a long-established system. An attempt to accommodate an old arrangement to the extension of modern science, without duly attending to the necessity of introducing improvements gradually, is exposed to the risk of failing. A failure, under such circumstances, would be an irretrievable misfortune, since there is not in the history of all Europe a single instance of an University which had fallen from a high reputation, having ever afterwards regained its former celebrity, and having a second time become a flourishing seminary of education.

As a majority of the Committee wished the present arrangement about the five partly optional classes to remain undisturbed, I was quite willing to comply with their wishes, provided the compliance was general. But if some of my colleagues wish their classes to be made imperative, I shall then think it my duty to prefer a similar claim in favour of clinical surgery, which, in the opinion of the whole medical profession, and of the public in general, is admitted to be of the greatest utility to every practitioner in medicine. I shall not however trouble the Commissioners with any additional arguments upon this subject, as it is already sufficiently before them. I merely beg leave to quote a passage from a letter of Sir James Macgrigor (Director-General of the Army Medical Board) to Dr. Ballingall, dated 18th April, 1829.—"In no long time, I trust, that wherever there is an hospital, or even a dispensary, we shall have clinical lectures. These are the most instructive practical lessons which can be given in our profession: and I really think that the public has a right to claim these lectures from the physicians and surgeons of all the public charities."

The remarks which have occurred to me on the other topics of discussion, I choose to postpone, from my unwillingness to trespass upon the patience of the Royal Commissioners, with whose wishes I am most anxious to comply. I will feel much gratified if I have had the good fortune to suggest any hints which may contribute to promote the object of the Commission.

No. III.—Dissent from some parts of the General Report of the Medical and Surgical Professors, by George Ballingall, M.D., Professor of Military Surgery.

I have attended (as far as other indispensable avocations would admit) the numerous deliberations of the medical and surgical Professors on the course of study for medical graduates proposed by the Royal Commissioners. I have attended these deliberations for the purpose of hearing attentively the opinions of my learned colleagues; and after giving to these opinions all that careful and respectful consideration to which they are so pre-eminently entitled from me, it is with much regret that I still find myself unable wholly to concur with the sentiments of the majority, and that it becomes necessary for me to trouble the Royal Commissioners with any separate statement of my views.

With reference to the arguments which have been urged against the enforcement of an extended preliminary and professional education, I would observe, that while the Colleges of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Company are daily raising the qualifications requisite for obtaining their diplomas, so as in my opinion to qualify the holders of these diplomas to become efficient and valuable servants of the public as general practitioners, I cannot see the expediency or propriety of granting the "*highest degree in medicine*," at such a limited expense of time and means as will enable the holders of such degree to undersell or even to enter into competition with the common *routiniers* of the country. On the contrary, it appears to me that it is only by elevating the standard of scientific education in all its branches within the Universities, that we can hold out anything distinctive or desirable in a University education, or that we can expect to keep that vantage ground which these institutions have hitherto held in public esteem.

The inestimable value of learning to the physician has been fully acknowledged in all ages, from the days of Celsus downwards. This writer, in speaking of the aid afforded to medicine by the study of the collateral sciences, has very justly observed—"Quamvis non faciat medicum, aptiorem tamen medicinæ reddit."

Concurring entirely in this sentiment, and considering, as I have always done, that some test of an extended preliminary education is the great and leading *desideratum* in any endeavour to improve the present code of regulations for conferring medical degrees in this University, I approve much of an efficient examination of the candidates upon literary and scientific subjects previous to their examination upon subjects purely professional. Were I to offer any objections to the topics enumerated by the Royal Commissioners, it would be to the examination in French; not because I underrate its value, but 1st, because it is not taught in the University; 2nd, because I do not consider it of much greater importance to professional men than some of the other living languages, particularly the German; and 3rd, because it very generally is, or very easily may be, acquired by every well educated man, particularly if he is conversant with Latin.

The preliminary examination on classical and scientific subjects, I am disposed to commit to the faculty of arts, in whose province it seems to me to lie; at the same time, it may be well to guard against any undue exactions from the candidates, by circumscribing the field of examination; limiting it to what is termed a competent knowledge of the different branches enumerated; and this extent of

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knowledge it does not seem to me very difficult to define. At Surgeons' Hall we consider a candidate for a diploma to possess a competent knowledge of Latin, provided he can read Celsus, or Gregory's Conspectus, *ad Aperturam Libri;* and some similar restriction might be adopted in regard to the other topics enumerated by the Royal Commissioners.

For reasons stated in the General Report of the medical and surgical Professors, I disapprove of the very frequent compulsory examinations in the different medical classes; but I should consider an examination of those intending to graduate at the end of each session, on the professional subjects which they had been studying during its progress, as an essential and practicable improvement.

The curriculum of medical studies proposed by the Royal Commissioners I approve of generally, but conceive that it will be difficult, if not impossible (for reasons stated in the General Report of the medical and surgical Professors) to enforce the compulsory order of attendance.

With regard to the observations, made in the General Report of the medical and surgical Professors, regarding the class of military surgery, I would observe that this class has (without any solicitation on my part) been placed by the Senatus Academicus on the same footing as the other optional classes, and that additional protection has also been given to it by a regulation of the Royal College of Surgeons, adopted during the present summer. Under these circumstances, it will not be expected that I should object to the proposal of including in the curriculum the class of military surgery, as well as the other branches of medical and surgical science which are *bonâ fide* taught in the University. As the best means, however, of enabling the Royal Commissioners to judge of the expediency of including military surgery in the number of imperative classes, I consider it my duty to lay before them the following state of the class during the by-gone session, almost the first in which the recent regulations for medical degrees have begun to operate. The class of military surgery was attended last winter by 49 pupils, 22 of whom paid fees, 16 were medical officers in the service of his Majesty, or of the Honourable East India Company, and the remainder were chiefly apprentices of myself, and of my colleagues in the Royal Infirmary. This attendance in a time of profound peace, and under circumstances by no means favourable to the formation of a class of this description, affords, in my opinion, a proof of its being adapted to the wants and tastes of a large proportion of the medical students, many of whom are educated with a view to the public service, or to colonial practice.

In conclusion, I would humbly express my approbation of the general views which pervade the course of study proposed by the Royal Commissioners, and although I may consider some of the minor arrangements as inexpedient, or even burdensome, I am quite satisfied that the reputation and success of this seminary as a school of medicine were not originally founded, nor ought they now to rest, upon any facilities for the acquisition of medical degrees, but on a zealous and efficient discharge of our duties in our several departments, and on a liberal use of those valuable establishments which we possess, for the furtherance of professional education—our museums—our library—our botanic garden—and, above all, on the advantages of an extensive and well-cultivated field of clinical instruction in the hospital.

No. IV.—Observations by Dr. Monro, upon the proposed Institution of a separate Chair of Surgery, and a separate Chair of Pathology.

Dr. Monro most respectfully solicits the attention of the Royal Commissioners to the subjoined observations, suggested by their proposal for the disjunction of Surgery from Anatomy, and of creating a separate Chair of Surgery, and also a separate Chair of Pathology, both of which it is proposed to add to the medical curriculum.

In framing the subjoined remarks, their author trusts he may be permitted to state objections both of a personal and public nature. On this occasion he advocates the cause of his successor, rather than his own, as, considering the very long period he has discharged the duties of his chair, it must become vacant soon after the proposed alterations (if passed) shall come into operation.

By my commission, which is dated 28th November, 1798, I was appointed, by the Honourable Patrons, conjunct Professor with my father, whereby they "elect, nominate, and appoint the said Dr. "Alexander Monro, senior, and Dr. Alexander Monro, junior, to be joint Professors of Anatomy *and* "*Surgery* in the College of Edinburgh, *ad vitam aut culpam*," with the benefit of survivancy to the longest liver.

By this deed, I was appointed Professor of Surgery, as well as of Anatomy, *for life;* and the Patrons could not, in my opinion, appoint separate Professors of Anatomy or of Surgery, while I continue to discharge the duties of the chair.

It is evident that, by the above commission, a legal and definite right was granted to me, to perform the duties of the Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery, which the law would protect against any new arrangement calculated to interfere with or diminish its value.

It may be asked whether, without great injustice, the right of lecturing upon Anatomy could be taken from me; and if this cannot be done, the right to teach Surgery, which rests precisely upon the same tenure, must be equally protected.

Accordingly, Surgery forms a most important part of the duties of my chair, and has invariably occupied a great portion of my attention. I have devoted much and anxious labour to the composition of lectures on Surgery, which have been constantly added to and improved, according to the progress of science; and have expended large sums of money in the purchase of books and instruments, and in making preparations, casts, and models, for the illustration of my surgical course.

If a separate Professor of Surgery is to be appointed, whose lectures are to form a part of the curriculum, all this labour and expense will be lost to me; but of this I am not perhaps in one point of view entitled to complain, if the necessity of this new Professorship were occasioned by the inadequate manner in which the duties of the chair are at present discharged. The proposition does indeed seem to imply, that in the opinion of the Royal Commissioners, surgery has been imperfectly taught in this university; and however reluctant to speak of myself, I feel called upon to state, that it has never even been insinuated, that I have been remiss or negligent in the discharge of my duty.

The truest test of the manner in which the branches of medical science intrusted to me have been taught, will be found in the fact, that during the thirty years I have been professor, the number of pupils has not diminished, notwithstanding the additional lectures given upon Anatomy and Surgery in this city, and notwithstanding that the number of teachers of these branches of medical science has nearly tripled in London, Dublin, and Glasgow, exclusive of the new medical schools which have been established at Liverpool, Manchester, Exeter, Bristol, and other towns in England, and in Cork, and

in other parts of Ireland, and notwithstanding the great emigration of our students to Paris and other places of the Continent, for the purpose of studying Practical Anatomy, and the establishment of various universities in America. I may be also permitted to state, that the books published by me on Pathology and Surgery have been very favourably received both at home and abroad, and have been much quoted by the most competent judges. A very important fact remains to be noticed, viz. that my lectures on Surgery have been placed, by the most competent and impartial judges, the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London and Dublin, on the same footing as those of their own members.

It is evident that the obligation upon medical students to attend a separate course of lectures upon Surgery, must have the same effect upon the Anatomical Class, as if my commission as Professor of Surgery were at once cancelled; for I should be deprived of what has hitherto formed one of the most attractive portions of my course of lectures.

To take from me two branches of my course, which I can command the means of teaching, and to leave only that part, the Anatomical, which can be but imperfectly taught, from the want of an adequate supply of subjects for the illustration of my lectures, and to afford my pupils the advantage of dissecting, would be peculiarly hard, and most injurious to my chair at any time, and particularly so at present, when the want of an adequate supply of subjects for the illustration of my lectures, and for affording to my pupils the advantage of dissecting, is so peculiarly felt in Edinburgh. Mr. Warburton has intimated his intention of bringing in another bill; but it seems to me, that unless very much altered from that proposed during last session, it cannot remove the obstacles opposed to the teaching anatomy in Scotland, whilst it will foster the rival schools of London and other populous cities in England, where there are large and numerous charitable institutions, from which a number of unclaimed bodies may be derived. In Edinburgh itself, I have ascertained, upon the most unquestionable authority, that only one hundred unclaimed bodies could be got in the course of the year; and if fifty only could be had during the winter months, such would be a very inadequate supply for the lectures of all the teachers of anatomy and surgery in Edinburgh. Further, if the latitude, given to distant relatives and acquaintances for claiming bodies, shall be continued in the new bill, the average number of bodies derived from hospitals, &c., would not probably exceed twenty during the winter session.

The very inadequate provision for our students to dissect, which, unless obviated by more effectual regulations than those which have yet been proposed, will soon amount to a total privation, merits particular notice, as it operates very much against the success of our medical school. Indeed, no school of anatomy can *now* be successful without such a provision, practical anatomy being rendered imperative by the proposed code of the Royal Commission, as well as by the regulations of the Royal Colleges of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh; therefore students would be compelled to leave this university, and to resort to such places as afford means of cultivating it. The result of disjoining surgery and pathology from anatomy, must be, to reduce the chair to comparative insignificance; and it is a strong argument in favour of the utility of the combination of the two sciences in question, in one course of instruction, that they are taught by several individuals in this city, and also in London and in Dublin. The same system is followed at Gottingen, Pavia, Upsal, Heidelburgh, and other celebrated universities of the Continent.

But even if the practice had been different, attention to the nature of the sciences themselves would prove their intimate connexion.

Surgery must rest upon the basis of anatomy; and in order to render lectures on surgery intelligible and instructive, a full account of the anatomy of those parts which are operated upon by the surgeon must be premised. Surgical operations being in fact merely dissections performed upon the living body, it is absolutely necessary that the surgeon should be conversant with anatomy.

The lecturer upon surgery cannot avoid demonstrating the parts, and pointing out anatomically their form and situation. Accordingly, Professor Burns of Glasgow, in his Principles of Surgery lately published, defines surgery to be "A minute description of the relative situation, and particular connexion of the parts which may become the seat of disease, or the subject of operations." And Mr. Velpeau, a distinguished surgeon of Paris, has published two large octavo volumes on surgical anatomy, in 1826, in which a full exposition is given of the greater part of the anatomy of the human body. It is therefore evident, that the greater and more interesting part of anatomy must be given by the Surgical Professor, and consequently the appointment of a separate chair for teaching surgery alone, would either be unnecessary, if the Professor of Anatomy were to continue his present mode of instruction, or at all events, the Chair of Anatomy would be rendered nearly useless; because the same branch must be taught in the new class, and most undoubtedly no student would attend lectures on anatomy for a second or third time, as is now the custom with many. This will be rendered still more apparent, when it is recollected, that the connexion between pathological surgery and anatomy is equally intimate.

By pathological surgery is understood that most important branch of the science, the object of which is to explain the nature, symptoms, and treatment of those diseases which are connected with morbid structure. This forms a most important branch of study of the physician and surgeon; and it is the peculiar province of anatomy to explain all deviations from the healthy structure.

If, then, it be necessary for the surgeon to study those occasions, on which his knowledge and science may be brought into exercise, this must be done through the medium of anatomy; and unless the Professor of Surgery is to be confined to a mere display of manual operation, he will necessarily intrude upon the province of the Anatomical Professor, not only in his description and demonstrations of the human body, but likewise in his lectures upon morbid structure, without which his course would be utterly useless to the student. In short, the appointment of a Professorship of Surgery is to create a second Professor of Anatomy, the effect of which will be to injure most materially the interests of the present chair, without the probability of any benefit being obtained in the new system of medical instruction.

It may not be improper to add, that the means afforded for surgical instruction in this university are more than usually ample. Besides the surgical lectures given by myself, there are at present a Regius Professor of Military Surgery, a Professor of Clinical Surgery, who lectures in conjunction with one of the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary, and Dr. Hamilton treats of surgery as applicable to the diseases of women and children.

From the above facts, the Royal Commissioners will perhaps be satisfied, that surgery has not been taught in an imperfect manner in this university.

The institution of a Professor of Pathology has also been proposed.

Now, this branch of science has been for nearly a century taught by the Professors of Anatomy to a great extent, and forms a most attractive and essential part of my course. The nature and objects of

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pathology have been above enumerated: it seems, therefore, necessary only to add, that the large museum formed by the industry of my predecessors, and which has been lately very much extended, and was many years ago presented to the university, would be rendered unavailing, if I were precluded from illustrating the effects of morbid structure, and explaining the symptoms and treatment of diseases originating from that cause.

If a separate Professor of Surgery is likewise appointed, I should thus be deprived of two most popular branches of my course; the scope to my lectures would be much diminished, and I should be prevented from explaining the immediate application of anatomy to the practice of physic and surgery. My course would be most materially deteriorated, and reduced below the level of other teachers; it would be reduced to mere descriptive anatomy, by which I should lose a great number of my pupils.

The effect of the proposed change would also be highly injurious to the University of Edinburgh, and to the public service. The prospects of remuneration held out to the medical profession are uncertain, distant, and but small, and consequently the students do not belong to the more affluent classes of society. Many are educated upon gratis tickets, and some of the more meritorious are forced to support themselves during their medical education, by employing their spare hours as clerks, teachers, &c.; and it deserves particular notice, that the army and navy colonies are chiefly supplied from this class.

One certain effect of the proposed curriculum must be to increase the expense of medical education, by adding two classes; whereas at present, students have the benefit of instruction in surgery, pathology, and anatomy, upon one fee.

By many, the imposition of such a burden could not be borne, and it would undoubtedly drive them from the university, and thus diminish the number of well-educated physicians, by whom the army, navy, and colonies are now supplied.

The proposed additions to the curriculum seem calculated to give the public the impression that our present system of medical education is imperfect, while, on the contrary, it can be shown, that the Edinburgh curriculum at present is more complete than that of any similar institution.

The Edinburgh University has obtained a high reputation, and the number of its pupils has, without interruption, increased progressively, and now equals those of all the schools of London; and a greater number of valuable physicians and surgeons have been educated within its walls, than in any other similar institution.

I sincerely hope that the above observations may not be deemed by the Royal Commissioners irrelevant or obtrusive. My loss is quite apparent, but my title to full indemnification cannot be denied, for the terms of my commission exclude the possibility of doubt as to my legal rights. But it is of more general importance to view the permanent effects of the proposed alterations upon the Anatomical Chair, and it must be reduced to insignificance, if the Professor be curtailed of those parts of his subject, which are so necessarily combined with anatomical instruction.

Upon the whole, it is submitted, that the increased expense of the student's education will neither be counterbalanced by increased instruction, nor will any advantage be gained, at all commensurate with the magnitude and nature of the change proposed.

No. V.—Dissent from some part of the Report of the Medical and Surgical Professors, by the undersigned Professors.

13 July, 1829.

We, the undersigned, Professors of Chemistry, of Anatomy and Surgery, and of the Practice of Physic, concurring in sentiment with the Royal Commissioners, that attendance on two courses of Anatomy, Chemistry, Practice of Physic, and Clinical Medicine, ought to be made imperative, beg leave to express our dissent from that part of the Report of the Medical and Surgical Professors, contained in article 7th, which disapproves of such repetition—

Because we are of opinion, That the extent and importance of the subjects of Anatomy, Chemistry, Practice of Physic, and Clinical Medicine, are so great, that every candidate for the degree of M.D. ought to attend two courses of each of them.

Because we are of opinion, That (if the Royal Commissioners shall not entirely adopt the general sentiments of the Report, and shall not yield to its prayer, deprecating an extension of the curriculum, and shall deem it proper to augment, in any measure, the imperative attendance) *the* extension most likely to secure thoroughly-educated physicians, duly qualified to enter upon the exercise of their profession, and prepared to enlarge the field of medical science by their future exertions, is a repetition of the four classes above enumerated.

Because we are deeply impressed with the conviction, That the great objects of the medical education, the ultimate safety and well-being of our countrymen, as well as the advancement of the science itself, will be more surely obtained, by enforcing a repetition of the fundamental branches of the study, than by compelling attendance upon subjects less essential to the duties of the physician, or only remotely connected with them.

Because we not only entertain the opinion, that in proportion as the variety of study is enlarged, in the same ratio the attention to the essential and fundamental branches is diminished, and that the consequence will be, that students will acquire a scanty portion, or perhaps little more than a smattering of a greater diversity of knowledge, while they will be less thoroughly acquainted with that which is fundamental and essential; but we can also state this as a matter of fact, established by actual experience.

When, in the year 1823, the Medical Faculty first talked of a prolongation of the course of study to four years, the principal object held forth was to afford to the students more time and more ample opportunities for becoming thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental departments of the profession.

The Senatus Academicus approved of the addition of one year to the curriculum, but at the same time, and unfortunately, as we conceive, enlarged the variety of subjects, without demanding any repetition of the fundamental classes.

The result has been such as we anticipated; and of that result we have got the most decided proof, from the strict examination of above one hundred candidates for medical degrees during the present session.

It is a matter of fact, that though the course of study has been prolonged a whole year, the candidates have not been found better acquainted with the fundamental branches of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Practice of Physic, than they used to be; and some of us are decidedly of opinion, that a very great number of them have been, in truth, less well prepared on these branches than formerly.

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We have found that, in many instances, the fourth year has been almost entirely devoted to the subsidiary branches; and we conceive has rather been employed in forgetting what had been learned of the more essential subjects in the preceding years, than in increasing an acquaintance with them.

From these circumstances, we humbly conceive that our opinion is fully warranted, that it is not advisable to extend the variety of imperative subjects; and that if any addition be made to the amount of imperative attendance already enjoined by the statute, it ought to be confined to a repetition of the essential classes already named.

All of us being Professors of about thirty years' standing, and arrived at a period of life which forbids the hope of our incumbency being prolonged much beyond the period when any regulations emanating from the Royal Commission could begin to operate, we confidently trust that we shall not incur the imputation of advocating a repetition of our classes from interested and selfish motives. Our opinion has the sanction of the Royal Commissioners themselves, of the University of Glasgow and the Medical Boards of London, the regulations of which establishments render such repetition imperative.

(Signed) Thos. Chas. Hope.
James Home.
Alex. Monro.

13th July, 1829.

No. VI.—Dissent from Report of the Faculties of Arts and Medicine.

27 July, 1829.

The Royal Commissioners, after mature deliberation, recommended natural history to be adopted as a necessary branch of education, for those wishing the honour of Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. This recommendation, however, does not meet with the approval of the Faculty of Arts; and the Faculty of Medicine, with the Professor of Botany as one of its privileged members, also refuse to admit natural history as a necessary branch of medical education. The medical faculty, or some of its members, place natural history in the curriculum alongside of the practical courses of anatomy and chemistry given by individuals not in any way connected with the Senatus Academicus. The Professor of Natural History dissents from this decision of these faculties; which decision, on the part of the Faculty of Medicine, is founded on the vast extent of natural history, and the alleged fact that all the natural history necessary for the medical student may be picked up among the other medical Professors. In answer, the Professor of Natural History begs leave to remark, that natural history is not more extensive than chemistry; and that if the natural history required by the student is to be gained from the other Professors, so also the necessary medical chemistry may be obtained from the Professor of Materia Medica,—the medical botany from the same source,—and the details and views taught in the class of the Institutes of Medicine, from the Professors of Anatomy and Medicine.

(Signed) Robert Jameson.

College Museum, July 27th, 1829.

No. VII.—Note by the Secretary of the University, appended to the Medical Report.

The secretary of the University of Edinburgh takes the liberty of annexing to the Report upon the Medical Curriculum, proposed by the Royal Commissioners, a respectful representation, that, if carried into effect, it will materially affect the interest of the office of secretary.

The remuneration of the secretary for the unremitting attention which the due discharge of the duties of his office requires, the responsibility with which the exercise of his functions is connected, and the expenses to which he is necessarily subjected, is entirely derived from a fee of 5*s.* upon every college certificate of the course of their studies granted to students, and of 1*l.* 1*s.* on every diploma to a graduate. None of these fees have been increased for many years, and some of them not since their first institution. Nor has the great additional labour, responsibility and expense incurred since the present incumbent was appointed to the office, been more than adequately compensated by the increased number of certificates and diplomas granted.

By the inquiries of the Royal Commission, the secretary has been called upon to devote much additional time and attention to the business of the University, and by the proposed alterations in its constitution and practice, much additional labour will be required of him; when at the same time one great source of his remuneration, the granting of certificates, is to be annihilated; and the other, the fee on diplomas, probably very much reduced: the secretary therefore respectfully represents, that some means may be devised for securing to him a fair and adequate remuneration for his services in future.

(Signed) Andrew Duncan.

IV. REPORT OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Report on Provisional Resolutions.

Faculty of Arts.

The Faculty of Arts, to whom the provisional resolutions of the Royal Commission, as far as regards their department, were referred by the Senatus Academicus, has agreed to the following general report; reserving to each of its members their privilege of stating more fully, in what manner he conceives the changes proposed would affect his own chair in particular.

The members of the Faculty, in entering on the consideration of measures which, if carried into execution, would so materially affect the Universities of Scotland, have endeavoured to examine the subject in all its bearings, in a spirit of calm and dispassionate inquiry, and to discharge from their minds all improper bias in favour of a system of public instruction, to which, as a whole, they profess themselves firmly attached, without being blind to its defects, or unwilling to see them removed.

At the same time, in speaking of an establishment of ancient date, which has grown up along with other institutions of the country, sharing in, as well as contributing to their progress, and gradually accommodating itself to the wants and necessities of the community, they cannot disguise their opinion, that innovations, in order to be improvements, ought to be introduced cautiously and slowly, and accompanied with practical ameliorations in the earlier stages of public education, with which the efficiency of college discipline is indissolubly bound up.

Junior Greek.

I. The first provisional resolution recommends "that the elementary Greek classes in the different Universities be discontinued."

The Faculty agree with the Royal Commission in thinking it desirable, that the first elements of Greek should be taught elsewhere than within the walls of the University: and they have the satisfaction of being able to state that, in the College of Edinburgh, at least, the junior Greek class has

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been gradually assuming such a character, as promises in time to render purely elementary teaching unnecessary. This inference they think may be drawn from the following circumstances:—

1. That the number of those who enter the junior Greek, totally unacquainted with that language, has for the last twenty years been regularly decreasing; and, in the present session, out of a class little short of 120, does not exceed 20; 2. That in consequence of this change for the better, the Professor is now in the habit of beginning to construe Greek authors within ten days after the commencement of the session. They are aware that this change is principally owing to the greater attention that has been paid, within the time mentioned, to the teaching of Greek in the great schools of the metropolis.

But the Faculty, at the same time, are of opinion, that until the primary schools are placed on a better footing, it would be highly injurious to the general education of the country to close the door against those who go to college to obtain what they cannot procure at home, and to debar the Professor from directing the students of this class to the means of supplying, by diligence and private study, deficiencies which are their misfortune, and not their fault.

The Faculty will sincerely rejoice in any measure tending to accelerate the improvement, which the facts now stated seem to indicate, in the preparatory teaching of Greek; but such a measure, it appears to them, must begin with the parochial burgh schools. These schools, established so generally over Scotland, have always been regarded as nurseries, out of which the youth of promising talent might be transferred to the Universities; the College being thus understood to come in aid of the imperfect means of initiatory instruction afforded by the country schools. And it ought not to be forgotten that, in these seminaries, the sons of the clergy, and of the middle and lower ranks of our rural population, who constitute a great majority of the divinity students, receive their school education. In order, therefore, to render the instruction in colleges less elementary, it appears to the Faculty indispensable, that the means of better preparation be provided in the anterior stages; and this, they conceive, can only be done by so raising the condition of parochial teachers, as to attract to the profession men of superior attainments. For, if the entrance qualification in Greek be raised, as the Royal Commission propose, far above the point which the primary schools are capable of reaching, it will not only cut off the present supply of alumni to the Universities, but it will dry up the very sources from which that supply is drawn; because the existence of such a class of students as that now referred to, is continued solely by the opportunity which the Universities now afford, of taking up the instruction where the country schools leave it. To those pupils who bring higher attainments to college, the senior and third Greek classes are open, without the necessity of attending the junior: and the very fact of such numbers joining the latter in preference to the former, is a proof of the incompetency of the preparatory schools. Till reform, therefore, begin in the right quarter, and be left to operate slowly and silently, the Faculty foresee nothing but mischief from the adoption of the measure proposed. If such reform be judiciously set about, where alone it can be effectual, the Faculty feel confident that the Professor of Greek will not be found backward in adapting his instructions to the improved attainments of his pupils.

First Mathematics.

All the arguments against the abolition of the junior Greek apply still more forcibly to the proposed discontinuance of the first mathematical class. Elementary geometry has always been considered an appropriate subject of academical instruction. Even in Cambridge, where the exact sciences are in such repute and demand, it must be known to the Royal Commissioners, that the tuition of an undergraduate begins with the Axioms of Euclid; and that the tutors do not consider it essential that the pupil should have received any previous training in mathematical knowledge.

Board of Examiners.

II. The next provisional resolution is that, which proposes to erect a Board, composed of certain persons, not being professors, by whom all intending to enter the language classes for the first time are to be previously examined, and without whose sanction the Professor is not to be entitled to enrol any student as a member of his class. From this proposal the Faculty respectfully take leave to record their unqualified dissent, upon the following grounds:—

Reasons of Dissent.

1st. Without dwelling on the difficulty which, they conceive, amounts nearly to an impossibility, of finding properly qualified persons to perform ably, discreetly, and impartially, the responsible and invidious task of examiner, it appears to the Faculty that the system of previous examination proposed would infallibly exclude from a college education a numerous class of youth, who now resort to the University from all parts of the country, with very moderate acquirements indeed, but with the strongest desire of improvement; who claim nothing but admission to the means of obtaining that knowledge which is not to be had in the districts they come from; and who, in a majority of instances, make exertions, and attain a proficiency in the course of the first session, which cannot well be conceived or appreciated by those who have not watched their progress.

The Faculty may be permitted to mention one instance among many which are familiar to all of them, of what may be accomplished by students of this description, whom the proposed regulations would consign to the poverty and ignorance from which they are just beginning to emerge. A youth of twenty entered the junior humanity class, in the end of October, 1826, who had previously studied Latin only eighteen months at a remote parish school, and eight or ten weeks more, under circumstances far from favourable. His knowledge of the language was, of course, extremely scanty and imperfect,—such, indeed, as to have insured his immediate rejection by any Board of Preliminary Examiners. Of prosody, *e. g.*, he was so ignorant, that it was necessary to explain to him the meaning of dactyle and spondee. Yet so rapid was his progress, that in the month of March of the same session, he took the lead in almost every branch of the business, and gained the two highest prizes. In the senior class, last session, his proficiency may be judged of, from the fact of his having carried off the first prize for Latin verses, against a very formidable array of competitors, from English as well as Scotch schools. The Faculty cite this as a strong, but by no means a solitary example, of extraordinary proficiency in the class of youth whom the proposed resolution would exclude from the benefits of a college education. They state with confidence, that a large proportion of the creditable certificates they sign at the close of each session are granted to individuals of this class, whose prospects would have been irretrievably blasted by the establishment of a preliminary examination. Many would be deterred, by the very name of such a tribunal, from going to college at all; and if it were anything but a name, most of those who did come, would be sent back with a stigma affixed. And yet it is out of the class now spoken of that our pulpits and schools are at present supplied with their greatest ornaments, and to which the general literature, and intellectual character of our country have been deeply indebted.

2ndly. The resolutions enjoin that intending students, previously to entering the junior Greek and Latin classes, should undergo a strict examination, *inter alia*, on the first three Books of the Anabasis or Cyropædia of Xenophon; and on the Odes of Horace, or the first five Books of Livy. Now the Faculty are of opinion, that it is impossible so to define what is to be understood by a strict examination, as not to leave the interpretation of it very vague and loose; and that thus, according to the particular views, acquirements, or humour of the examiner, it might be made to comprehend anything, from the parsing and verbal translation of an easy passage, to questions that might puzzle the best scholar. That there is, therefore, no security against this examination being used, either to exclude the most of those who might have the courage to present themselves, or to admit all without exception; that, if all were admitted, (the interpretation calculated to be least injurious to the interests of learning,) the new scheme would lapse into total inefficiency: if, on the other hand, a rigorous examination were to be insisted on, the practical effect would be to exclude the modest and most deserving of encouragement.

3rdly. The Faculty are of opinion, that to raise the qualifications for admission into the language classes, without hinting at any projected improvement in the primary schools throughout the country, is somewhat preposterous; and they cannot perceive how the cause of literature and science is to be promoted, by leaving the schools demonstrably incapable of giving the preparation required, and at the same time precluding the Universities from employing the only means left of remedying the evil.

If, indeed, it be true that some measure for improving the schools is in the contemplation of the Royal Commission, the Faculty will hail it as a public benefit; but in that case they are inclined to think, that not two years, or five, which the Royal Commission proposes, but twenty or thirty at least, must elapse before even the best devised plan can be expected to produce the desired effect. On the other hand, if no such intention exists, and it be supposed that the mere enactment of these resolutions into a law will of itself accomplish all the beneficial results anticipated, the Faculty, without presuming to impute such a notion to the Royal Commission, think it right to express their belief, that it is altogether visionary: and moreover, that inasmuch as there are no peculiar emoluments, privileges, and immunities flowing from attendance at a Scotch University (beyond the knowledge there to be acquired), one immediate result of the new regulations would be, to tempt the Dissenters, now a numerous and united body, to add other chairs to that of divinity, which they already possess, and to offer admission to their seminary on such terms, as would drain, if not annihilate the Universities.

4thly. The Faculty believe they are correct in asserting, that the examination of youth previous to admission as students, by a Board of sworn Examiners, not being professors, (which, in Scotland, is tantamount to saying, not belonging to or connected with the University,) is a practice altogether unknown in any College or University of the empire. They regard it, moreover, as subversive of the right enjoyed by parents in all time past, of sending their sons, with consent of the teacher, to any institution for education throughout the country,—more especially as, with very few exceptions, they have no object in view for their children, but improvement in knowledge and professional qualification, and ask no boon but an attestation of proficiency and character, signed by the Professor under whom they have studied. Nor can the Professors themselves altogether discharge from their minds a feeling of personal indignity being offered to them, by the proposal of an extra-collegiate body, on whom they are to be dependent for the formation of their class; as if they and their brethren were to be viewed with a suspicious eye, and considered as persons entirely under the sway of mercenary motives, and so disposed to abuse power, that none which it is possible to take away should be left them. And although they are aware that the Royal Commission are as far as possible from having such intention, they find it more difficult to persuade themselves that such a measure would not degrade them in the estimation of the public, and materially hurt their usefulness.

The Faculty conceive, then, that it would be rash and unwise to attempt, in the Universities of Scotland, an innovation which appears to them to have nothing in theory to recommend it, while it certainly derives no support from usage or experience elsewhere.

The Faculty cannot take leave of the regulation they have been considering, without expressing the feelings of dismay and alarm with which they contemplate the injury it is calculated to inflict on the studious youth, whose means, both pecuniary and educational, are limited; and they must be permitted to say, that they would look upon the enactment of it as a blow struck at the peculiar pride and glory of Scotland,—the annals of whose literature would have wanted some of the brightest names that adorn them, had the system, now recommended as an improvement, been earlier adopted. But they can scarcely help thinking that they have occupied too much time in arguing against a novelty like this, which appears to them not more adverse to the interests of learning, than inconsistent with the hitherto unchallenged rights of his Majesty's subjects. It may be competent to fix the terms of admission to a company, society, or corporation, the members of which, by the very act of admission, acquire a share of power, privilege, and emolument. But the Faculty of Arts is not such a body; they have nothing of the kind to bestow except degrees, which are seldom contended for by a greater proportion of their pupils than one in the hundred. In every other respect their class-rooms, they conceive, are open to all who are able to satisfy the professor of their fitness.

The Faculty are of opinion, that the proposed extension of the term of compulsory attendance to seven months would powerfully co-operate with the system of preliminary examination to exclude from college a numerous class of most meritorious students, whose means are barely sufficient to maintain them at the seat of the University, during the shortest term admitted to be a regular session by the present regulations; and that this exclusive tendency would be still further increased by the necessity imposed upon them, of being on the spot ten days before the commencement of the session—an interval which would impair their resources without adding to their knowledge, while there is reason to believe it would not improve their morals.

It appears to the Faculty that this is one of the cases in which (a wise legislator feels) it is proper to be guided, not by what is desirable in the abstract, but by what is practicable in the circumstances, and accordant with the habits, of the people for whose benefit the public institutions of the country were originally framed.

V. The Faculty are of opinion, that the provisional resolution, which ordains that the entrance examinations above described shall apply to *all* students, *without any distinction*, intending to enter the Latin, Greek, and Mathematical Classes, is one which, if they rightly comprehend its import, would, in addition to the other mischief it is likely to occasion, cut off the resort of that class of students who, without professional views, or being disposed to submit to public examinations, are desirous to attend the prelections of a professor on subjects of classical and scientific interest. The Faculty are

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extremely unwilling to believe that this exclusion of what have been called *amateur* students, was contemplated by the Royal Commission in the framing of this resolution, as most of its members must be aware how much honour has accrued to the town and University of Edinburgh, from the conflux of students attracted thither by no motive but the love of knowledge. Yet it seems difficult, in any other way, to explain the words of the resolution just quoted, or to account for the proposal of arrangements which leave the student no choice of taking a *third* session of the Humanity Class. The Faculty find it equally difficult to reconcile with the professed object of the Royal Commission two of their provisional resolutions; one of which narrows the avenue to the Language Classes almost to the point of exclusion, while the other dispenses with all examination in classical knowledge, before entering the Classes of Mathematics, of Logic, of Natural and of Moral Philosophy.

VI. The Faculty concur so far with the Royal Commission in thinking, "That the examinations in all the classes ought to be as general and as frequent as circumstances will admit;" but they cannot go all the length of the provisional resolutions, which ordain, that in the Logic, the Moral and the Natural Philosophy Classes, there shall be an hour of examination for every hour of lecture, and that attendance on both hours shall be imperative on all. On the contrary, they conceive that compulsory attendance on examinations five hours every week in the classes just named, would be found equally oppressive by professors and students; and that attempts to enforce the regulation would be likely to produce irritation in both, and thus endanger the good feeling which at present happily subsists between the teachers and the taught. While they are desirous, therefore, to see the general recommendation of the Royal Commission followed out, they have no hesitation in thinking that the time allotted for examination on lectures is too great, on account of the difficulty, not only of keeping up the attention and employing the time usefully, but also of the difficulty of finding an hour, when even the greater part, far less the whole of the class, could attend.

Again, in proposing to make the exercises, themes, &c., as well as the class examinations, imperative on all, the Royal Commission do not appear to have sufficiently weighed the extreme difficulty of enforcing such a regulation. A door would thus be opened for practising frauds and impostures of various kinds, which the Faculty cannot flatter themselves they would be more successful in preventing, than other teachers who have acted under compulsory regulations of this sort. To what extent it is possible to procure written exercises, from students in these advanced classes, where the youth cannot be treated like schoolboys, must always be left to the zeal and discretion of the individual professor; who, in the opinion of the Faculty, will contribute more to the eliciting of talent, and to the general intellectual improvement of his pupils, by appealing to the principles of honour and generous emulation in the matter of written exercises, than by enforcing, contrary to his own convictions, any mode of compulsory regulation.

The Faculty would respectfully submit to the Royal Commission, whether, in multiplying imperative enactments like these, there be no danger of impairing that love of study which has hitherto so honourably distinguished the pupils of this University. They conceive that the most efficient control over academical youth is to inspire them with the desire of knowledge, and the ambition to excel, and that these are principles of action which over-regulation and petty exaction have a tendency to extinguish rather than to cherish.

They cannot, therefore, too strongly deprecate any approach to a system which should have a tendency to reduce college attendance to a struggle on the part of the youth, to take the smallest amount of the instruction thrust upon them, and the *maximum* of their own way in all things forbidden.

VII. To the public examinations at the close of the session, in presence of the parents and friends of the students, the Faculty would offer no objection, if they could be persuaded that the youth would not thus be exposed to the hazard of having the latter weeks of their session consumed in getting up exhibitions of more show than real utility, and thus compromising, in some degree, the dignity of an University.

VIII. With regard to the provisional resolution on the subject of fines and impositions, the Faculty have no wish to argue at length in defence of a practice—very partially and sparingly acted on in this University—which, they are aware, those who view the matter theoretically, are naturally enough disposed to condemn. They are informed by the Professor of Humanity, that, having successfully employed the writing of tasks as a substitute for corporal punishments in the High School, he entered on his present duties, with as strong a prejudice against fining as any member of the Commission can entertain; but that having made trial of both methods, he entirely concurs with the Faculty in thinking, that a well-regulated system of small fines, which trench on the offender's pocket-money, and, being thrown into the general fund for class-prizes, tax the idle for the benefit of the diligent, is one of the least objectionable modes of aiding academical discipline, and far more direct and effectual than such impositions as are *set* indeed at the English Universities, but which, it is well known, are very rarely *written* by those who can afford to employ a transcriber.

IX. The Faculty do not feel themselves called upon to dwell at any length on the three remaining resolutions relating to the curriculum in arts—those, viz. intituled Political Economy, Natural History, and Natural Philosophy. Though they desiderate more extended views on the partition and arrangement of the different branches of knowledge, than these resolutions seem to them to contain, the Faculty offer no objection to anything therein proposed. On the contrary, they rejoice in the prospect afforded of so important a science as Political Economy being regularly taught in all the Universities of Scotland; and they anticipate much good from the institution of a class of Higher Natural Philosophy. But, while they profess themselves willing to listen to any plan for improving the system of public instruction, whether by erecting new chairs, or by consolidating old ones, they may be permitted to express their surprise at the sentence of condemnation pronounced by implication upon the Chair of Rhetoric in this University—a chair which has already contributed so much to cherish and diffuse a taste for elegant literature in Scotland, that the Faculty cannot but regret that the Royal Commission should contemplate the abolition of it, and that, without seeming to provide for the fulfilment, elsewhere, of its important functions. The Faculty must also express their regret that the Commissioners should have wholly overlooked the Class of Universal History; which, notwithstanding the acknowledged importance of its object, has hitherto remained the only class in this faculty, and the only class regularly taught in the University, which is altogether without protection. They would therefore recommend, that if any alteration is made in the curriculum, attendance on this class should be required to qualify for a degree in arts.

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Report on Provisional Resolutions.

Faculty of Arts.

X. Before quitting this part of the subject, the Faculty beg leave to call the attention of the Royal Commission to the fact, that the provisional resolution which ordains, that in the fourth year of the curriculum the student shall attend the Natural and Moral Philosophy Classes together, is inconsistent with the regulations of the Church, which require (and as the Faculty are inclined to think more wisely) that these classes shall be attended, each in a separate session.

Having thus briefly explained their views on the most important points connected with their department of study, in the proposed alterations of the present system of academical instruction, the Faculty deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute examination of the other regulations contained in the provisional resolutions.

They have long been impressed with the propriety of making some change in the manner of conferring degrees in arts; and they have been engaged for some time past, in conjunction with the Faculties of the other Universities, in devising a plan for securing greater attainments, and raising the honour in public estimation—though, from the difficulties in which the subject is involved, they have not yet matured their views. They are fully aware of the difference that must always exist between a Scotch degree of arts and an English one—the former leading to nothing but the honour and credit that may be attached to it; the latter, besides these, conferring distinctions and civil privileges, and being an express condition of ecclesiastical preferment.

In this University, the average annual number of degrees in arts, granted for the last ten years, does not exceed six; and while the Faculty are sensible, that to raise their value, the difficulty of obtaining them must be increased, they feel that there is a risk of increasing it so much as to extinguish the demand altogether.

With respect to the requisite qualifications, they have the satisfaction of thinking, that their views coincide with those of the Royal Commission, except in one or two points of detail, which are not such as to occasion any serious difference of opinion.

On the propriety of making the examinations for degrees public, the Faculty entirely agree with the Royal Commission: and this publicity, indeed, they regard as the most effectual improvement that can be made. But they object to the examinations being conducted by sworn examiners. From the words of the provisional resolution on this point, the Faculty are at a loss to determine whether the Royal Commission intend these examiners to be professors or not. If not, they will only say, that they never can consent to surrender to a non-descript and unacademical body, a power which they alone, it appears to them, are entitled—and, in the case of their own pupils, alone qualified to exercise. The Faculty cannot imagine it to be intended by the Royal Commission, that, in granting a diploma, conferring an honour which emanates solely from the Faculty, and to which their signatures must be affixed to give it any value or validity, they are to be dictated to and overruled by a set of men who require an oath to secure their performance of a duty—that duty, too, being one which, from ignorance of the history and studies of the candidates in their academical progress, they never can perform well. The only alternative that seems to remain, is, to suppose that the sworn examiners, on the occasion of granting degrees, are meant to be Professors. But as, on this supposition also, the Faculty cannot persuade themselves that the Royal Commission have so little faith in the honour of the Professors, that they cannot trust them to discharge a duty conscientiously without the sanction of an oath, they forbear to enlarge on this view of the matter; more especially as they feel assured, that not one of their number would submit to such degradation.

In reference to the last provisional resolution for restricting the degree of B.A. to those who have had a regular University education, the Faculty take leave to state that they are most willing to concur in any measure that will establish an intercourse of good offices between the Universities of the sister kingdoms, and an admission *ad eundem* from the one to the other; but they trust it will be distinctly understood, that no privilege of this kind can be granted, which is not reciprocal.

Prizes. On the subject of prizes, whether limited to the class they are proposed in, or open to competition among all the regular students, the Faculty are happy to express their cordial concurrence with the views of the Royal Commission. Prizes of the former kind have long been regularly bestowed every session, in all the Classes of the Faculty of Arts; and if they had entertained any doubts of the beneficial effects of the other kind, they would have been removed by the successful example to which the munificence of the Royal Commissioners has enabled them to appeal.

Hours. The scheme of hours proposed by the Royal Commissioners completely subverts the existing order which the Faculty, after much deliberation, adjusted finally last session, in a manner which they find to have produced almost universal satisfaction. But they think it unnecessary to dwell on this matter, till it shall appear whether those regulations with regard to examinations and additional hours of teaching, which render such a change necessary, are to be persisted in.

Fees. Still less do they think themselves called upon to express an opinion on the proposed reduction of fees and class dues, not conceiving that any measure, materially encroaching on the vested rights of the several Professors, can be in the contemplation of the Royal Commission; and being under no apprehension if it should, that such a measure would ever be countenanced by the Government of the country, or receive the sanction of his Majesty.

Signed by order of the Faculty,
ANDREW BROWN, *Dean.*

APPENDIX to the REPORT of the FACULTY of ARTS.

College, 13*th December*, 1828.

Appendix to Report of Faculty of Arts. The Librarians beg leave to direct the attention of the Senatus to a proposal in the communication from the Royal Commission, which fixes the fee to the library, on matriculation, at 7*s.* 6*d.*; and "all other class fees whatever" at 5*s.*

If this last payment is to relieve the library fund only of the present allowance to the *Janitors*, leaving every library expense to be defrayed from the fee of 7*s.* 6*d.*, the effect will be ruinous to the Library. There is great need for increasing, instead of lessening, its income.

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Appendix to Report of Faculty of Arts.

By a report made to the Senatus in March, 1825, the salaries of the officers of the Library were stated at	£250
Since that time, it has been necessary to employ an additional servant, at	50
The fuel and management of stoves in the new buildings exceed the Patrons' allowance last year by	40
Vellum for diplomas, and writing, nearly	50
Stationery, postages, parcels, and extras, nearly	50
Interest of 2500*l.* expended in repairing books	110
When the great hall is ready, one additional attendant *at the least* must be employed, at	50
	£600

Eighteen hundred students, matriculating at 7*s.* 6*d.*, will yield 675*l.*; and, if the graduations produce 150*l.* more, there will be a sum of 225*l.* for the annual purchase and binding of books,—less than one-half of the sum which is so expended at present, and which is felt to be utterly inadequate to the wants of the Library.

(Signed) Andrew Duncan.
Alex. Brunton.

Observations on the Provisional Resolutions, by Dr. Chalmers.

Pennycuik, August 7, 1829.

Remarks in reference to Provisional Resolutions.

Dr. Chalmers.

Dr. Chalmers begs to inform the Right Honourable the Commissioners on Scotch colleges, that the enclosed paper was drawn up by him some months ago, and sent to the Senatus Academicus, with the view that it should accompany any general report of theirs on the subject of the provisional regulations. He very much regrets that he was prevented by illness from attending the college meeting at the time, and that latterly his distance from Edinburgh has kept him away from the subsequent discussions—else, he should have dissented from the opinion of his colleagues, on the subject of a preliminary examination at the admission of students into the university.

The enclosed was returned to him a few days since, with a notice that the Senatus had declined to transmit it to the Royal Commission, it not being any part of their proceedings, but had left it to himself to forward it, if he should deem it right. He thinks it best, in these circumstances, to transmit it unaltered.

Follows a Copy of the enclosure:—

"Dr. Chalmers, for reasons which he has already stated in full to the Commissioners, thinks well of their primary enactment, which provides for a high preparatory education—and furthermore, thinks that there is nothing in the circumstances of the country which should prevent the adoption of it, at the time specified in the scheme. But he also thinks, that this most wholesome enactment has not been rightly followed up by the subsequent ones.

"In the first place, he holds that there is a want of keeping and right adjustment between this first enactment, and that which imposes such a number of teaching hours upon the language professors. It is well that so enlightened a scholastic course has been prescribed, previous to the entrance of students into the university—but the more lengthened that scholastic course is, with all the greater safety and propriety may those who have described it, be confided to the manly and liberal discipline of a college. The Commissioners seem to have overlooked the distinction between the scholastic and the professional treatment of young men; and after having most properly enacted for them a more lengthened period of tuition under the schoolmaster, and so qualified them all the better for the tuition of the professor—they, instead of transferring them from the schoolmaster to the professor, are for transferring them from one set of schoolmasters to another.

"But there seems to be a still more glaring inconsistency in the scheme. The enactment of a high preparatory education, indispensable as it is to the elevation of science and scholarship in our universities, will unavoidably expose all the classes to a very great reduction in their attendance. More especially, it will go to annihilate the first language and mathematical classes—and the effect on the income of the respective professors will be tantamount to a sentence of excision on the emoluments of those classes which are the most lucrative and the best attended. It is altogether a vain expectation, that after the demand for their present elementary teaching has been extinguished, this will be replaced by an equal demand for the high education of the newly ordained and ultimate classes, whether in the language or mathematical departments. It is the lesson of all experience, that in proportion to the rigour of the scientific, or to the refinement of the literary education, the demand falls away—and that, therefore, neither the one nor the other can be upheld by fees alone. There would be great personal injustice done to all the Professors, and more particularly to those who have been now specified, if, for the unavoidable diminution in the amount of their fees, there be not full compensation made by the increase of their salaries. Else it will follow, that in proportion as the character of their work is raised, their condition will be degraded—and that those individuals whom the Commissioners propose to place on higher positions in regard to employment, will be reduced to lower positions than they now hold in the scale and status of society. It will invariably be found, that the interest and the prosperity of high science must decline under the establishment of that narrow system of economy, whose single or paramount object is to have all sorts of work done as cheaply as possible. Under a regimen of unsparing parsimony, the work of high scientific education, as it cannot be done cheaply, will not be done at all. The two cannot amalgamate; and hence an utter contrariety between the first enactment for a high preparatory education, and that other enactment, which not only is silent on the subject of salaries, but which proposes a reduction in the fees. Attendance on the classes should in no circumstances be necessariously gratuitous, and the fees of them all should be equal."

Representation of the Professor of Greek to the Royal Commissioners, respecting his Classes.

Professor of Greek.

The Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, while he cordially acquiesces in almost every part of the representation of the Faculty of Arts, respecting the provisional resolutions, as promulgated to them by the Royal Commissioners, considers at the same time that he would not do justice to the community, to the chair which he has the honour to occupy, nor to himself, if he were not to convey to the Royal Commissioners more full and ample information respecting the effect of these resolutions, not only upon the Greek classes in the universities, but also upon the classical literature of the country, than could be comprehended in a general report.

University of Edinburgh.

Remarks in reference to Provisional Resolutions.

Professor of Greek.

He was perfectly aware, from observations repeatedly obtruded upon the notice of the public, that a prejudice was endeavoured to be excited against the continuance of a junior Greek class in the universities of Scotland, as unbecoming the dignity of such institutions. If that Greek class had continued to be the only one taught in the universities, when the wants of the country no longer required it, there would have been room both for complaint and also for reformation. But it is well known that *two other higher* classes are open, in this university at least, to such students as have mastered the principles and made some progress in the study of the language. It is also well known that the junior class was instituted in the colleges of Scotland to supply a defect in the public and parochial schools: and the question of its utility or inutility may now be decided by the inquiry, whether these schools are in such a state as to render a junior class unnecessary in the universities of Scotland. To those who look only at the High School, the Edinburgh Academy, and a few of the provincial seminaries, the junior Greek class will probably be thought unnecessary; and yet it has been observed that a considerable number from all these seminaries do, every session, join that class. But suppose every student from these schools was qualified to attend the higher classes, the Professor may be allowed to state that they form but a small proportion of the Greek students at this university. Of those who come from the parochial schools, *more than the one half join the junior class*. What, it may be asked, is the cause of this? Simply, that the teachers in these schools either do not possess sufficient knowledge of the language, or have not time and opportunity to carry their pupils beyond the mere elements. The Professor presumes that the experience of more than twenty years, during which time students from almost every parish in Scotland have attended his classes, has enabled him to form a tolerably correct estimate of the extent to which the study of the Greek language is carried in the schools of this country. He is happy to be able to state that there is a progressive improvement; because, of late years, very few have entered his junior class altogether unacquainted with the elements of the language. This has enabled him, as is stated in the Report of the Faculty, to commence reading some Greek author almost at the very beginning of the session, instead of spending, as formerly, nearly the one half of it upon the rudiments alone. This progressive improvement has been effected by the appointment of a better class of teachers in the public and parochial schools of Scotland. If, then, due encouragement were given to that useful body of men, higher qualifications would be required of them, greater scholarship would be shewn, and the *necessity* of teaching the elements of the Greek language in the universities would be gradually superseded. At present, however, the Professor is convinced, that not one parochial schoolmaster out of *twenty* is capable of carrying forward his pupils to enable them to join the second Greek class, and not one in *fifty* could bring them up to the standard of admission proposed by the Royal Commissioners. He has no hesitation in saying, that the defect cannot be attributed to him and his fellow-labourers, but to the miserable state in which the schoolmasters of Scotland are placed, and the total want of encouragement to young men of talents, that not one of his junior class could undergo such an examination as is proposed, and scarcely the one half of his second, at the commencement of the session.

He requests the attention of the Royal Commissioners to this fact, that several young men, from 18 to 20 or 22 years of age, attend the junior class, with the view of qualifying themselves to become teachers. Their previous education has, in general, been very ill conducted. Some of them are either self-taught, or have wrought their way with a little occasional assistance. Their ambition is limited to the office of a public or parochial schoolmaster; and with persons of this class most of the schools are filled. To all these the doors of the Greek class-room would be effectually closed; and thus the country schools, instead of being filled with well-qualified teachers, made acquainted at the universities with proper discipline, and the most approved modes of instruction, would, of necessity, be occupied by such as possessed little or no knowledge of classical literature. This would infallibly be the consequence, if the measures proposed were carried into effect; for what parents would send their sons to schools, where all the knowledge of Greek they could possibly obtain, would not bring them near the standard proposed for their admission to the universities? And what candidates would be found for any of the parochial schools, qualified to give their pupils either an accurate or extensive knowledge of the languages of Greece and Rome? For it is of some importance to know, that it is only since teachers were enabled to spend a session or two at college, the improvement in classical literature throughout the country has taken place. If they are *now* to be excluded, as they must be by the system proposed, one principal source of the prosperity of the universities will be dried up, the Greek classes will be ruined, and the parochial schools will relapse into that state of ignorance and torpor in which they existed half a century ago. The Professor of Greek is certain that he states the opinion of all those qualified by *experience* to judge of the subject; and he conceives that he would ill discharge his duty, were he to conceal his conviction, that the premature suppression of the junior classes in the universities of Scotland, and the system of previous examinations, would be attended with the most ruinous consequences.

Why the existence of a junior Greek class should be thought unbecoming the dignity of an university, he is at a loss to comprehend. It must be equally undignified to teach the elements of Mathematics, or of the Hebrew and Oriental languages. But he must be allowed to say, that a Professor of Greek will not do his duty, if he does not, when teaching the elements of the Greek language to his students, convey to them more general information than they are likely to receive at any public school. He thinks that important information may be given, even from the alphabet, and the peculiar structure of the language compared with other tongues. At the period of life when young men generally attend the junior Greek class, they are, or should be, better prepared, both for understanding and relishing such views, than mere schoolboys.

He is not unaware that comparisons have often been made between the state of Greek literature in this country and in England, to the disadvantage of the former. He considers these comparisons neither candid nor just, but as founded, in a great degree, both in prejudice, and a misconception of the extent to which Greek literature is carried in both countries. There can, indeed, be no room for comparison, when the poverty of the Scottish schools and universities is contrasted with the rich endowments of the English: and the total want of stimulus in the former, to encourage the acquisition of high classical attainments, is felt and perceived in every department. No licentiate of the Established Church obtains a living, in consequence of his literary or scientific merits. No candidate for the highest medical honour is obliged to know a single letter of the Greek alphabet, though almost every one of the terms of his art is borrowed from the Greek language: and few of the votaries of Themis, it is presumed, are required to be deeply read in the works of Demosthenes or Plato. Yet under all these disadvantages, the Scottish universities do produce more men of talents and learning than is generally known or willingly acknowledged. Our youth quit the field without the opportunity, except on a late occasion, of showing either their talents or their acquisitions; and because these are not known, they are uncharitably supposed

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Professor of Greek.

not to exist. The Professor may, perhaps, be allowed to state, that he had lately an opportunity of forming an estimate of what some of his own pupils could perform, compared with several of an older standing at an English university. There might be a feeling of partiality, but he would stake his credit upon the equal, if not superior scholarship in all the essentials of good learning, of some of his more advanced students. It is a most mistaken notion, that attendance alone on lectures will ever make a finished scholar. They no doubt put him in the way, and point out the path he ought to pursue. But the best part of his learning must be acquired by his own study, and his hopes and aspirations must be fed by the prospect of substantial honours and rewards. When the "premia in *medio posita*" are exhibited to the eyes of students, then may the Royal Commissioners expect and demand high attainments; and then also will all those, who deplore the wane of Scotland's classical glory, be gratified by its speedy renovation. But till then, it would be as idle to expect it to flourish and bloom as fair as that of England, as for the husbandman to look for an abundant harvest, if there be no refreshing rain to quicken into vegetation the seed he has committed to the soil, and no light and heat to bring it to maturity.

The Professor of Greek judges it unnecessary to make any observations upon the resolutions as they would affect his second and third classes, being convinced that these classes would be almost annihilated by the previous examinations. He has now only to state to the Royal Commissioners, that if the resolutions should be attempted to be carried into effect, his income, derived almost wholly from the students attending his classes, would be seriously diminished, and that he would, in consequence, look to them for an indemnification for the loss he would sustain. His commission entitles him to all the rights and privileges which his predecessors enjoyed, and these, he sincerely trusts, will never be infringed by any arbitrary measures, while he is capable of holding his situation in the university. He has, under several disadvantages, endeavoured conscientiously to do his duty, and he can proudly say, though it may seem a boast, that the interests of Greek literature in Scotland have not suffered in his hands.

(Signed) GEORGE DUNBAR.

Rose Park, 1st August, 1829.

Unto the Royal Commission,

The Representation of the REGIUS PROFESSOR of RHETORIC, in behalf of his Class, as a constituent part of the Curriculum.

Professor of Rhetoric.

In the provisional resolutions of the Royal Commission, their opinion respecting the rhetoric class is implied rather than expressed.

To that class no place has been assigned in the curriculum. It is not inserted among the new classes required as a qualification for the degree of Master of Arts with honours; and according to the more recent usage of the other Universities, the class of logic and metaphysics in this University is presented under a designation hitherto unknown, namely, as a class for logic and rhetoric. From these facts it has been inferred that the class of rhetoric is put into a state of abeyance for eventual abolition.

If this inference be just, the Professor takes leave to exercise, with deference but with earnestness, the privilege inherent in his chair, of submitting some considerations which may deserve to be weighed, before it is proposed to his Majesty to make such a resolution definitive.

He begins with offering a short notice of the origin and endowment of the professorship of rhetoric in this University, not ill calculated, as he conceives, to establish its importance as a distinct branch of academical instruction.

It is not unknown that, before the middle of the last century, the philosophical spirit had made considerable progress in Scotland, and was actively engaged in promoting the advancement of learning and science among the liberal youth of the country. The agitations of the year 1745 had scarcely subsided, when it occurred to some of the eminent men who took the lead in this work of improvement, that while logic, the scientific art of investigating and establishing truth, was taught at great length in the Universities, no attempt had been made in any of them to resolve the rules of criticism into those laws of our sensitive and intellectual nature of which they are the expressions, and thus to convert into science what had hitherto rested on the basis of authority. They distinctly apprehended the practical benefits which might be expected from such a course of inquiry, as directly calculated, in their judgment, to enlarge the bounds of intellectual philosophy, to cultivate the taste of scholars, to raise the character of literary works, and to extend the credit and influence of the nation.

The enlightened and indefatigable Lord Kames, to whose public spirit the literature of his country lies under many obligations, zealously exerted himself to devise the means of supplying what was considered as a defect in the philosophical course pursued in the Universities. Under his patronage Mr. Adam Smith, then entering into life, was encouraged to prepare a course of lectures on taste and composition; which he read in this city, for the first time in the winter of 1748. Of the merit of these lectures it were superfluous to speak. They opened new and instructive views of the origin and development of the faculty of taste, of the laws of emotion and passion, of the mechanism and progress of language, and of the scientific principles of design and execution in the different walks of literary composition. The powerful impression which they made, ensured a recompence most gratifying to the feelings of Mr. Smith, by obtaining for him, without competition, in the year 1751, the Chair of Logic in the University of Glasgow.

It certainly was not without hazard that a young and unproved scholar ventured upon the ground which Mr. Smith had occupied with distinguished reputation; but so great was the interest excited by this new department of study, that a successor soon appeared in the person of Mr. Watson, afterwards advantageously known to the world as the historian of Philip the Second. In this attempt, it is understood that Mr. Watson acquitted himself with ability, and obtained a fair portion of public favour. The Professor has not ascertained in what year he commenced his lectures, or how often he repeated them. They seem to have been delivered for the last time in the year 1758, the lecturer being shortly after promoted to the class of logic and rhetoric in the United College of St. Andrews.

By the advice of his friends, the attention of Dr. Blair was turned to this classical and popular branch of instruction. They had a principal share in establishing and upholding the Lectureship. They were anxious to see it placed on a public and permanent footing; and were satisfied that his genius and taste would do it complete justice. Thus prompted, Dr. Blair formed the plan of his course, and filled up the details with a judicious reference to the state of knowledge at the time, and to the general attain-

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ments of the students most likely to attend his class. Having received the consent of the Senatus Academicus, he began to read his lectures within the walls of the College on the 11th of December, 1759; and the respectable testimonies given in their favour, as a valuable addition to a system of philosophical instruction, induced the patrons to institute, in the following summer, a class of rhetoric, under his direction, as a component part of their academical establishment. The same views of utility which had guided the patrons, prevailed with his Majesty, on the 7th of April, 1762, to erect and endow a professorship of rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh, and to appoint Dr. Blair the Regius Professor.

Upwards of thirteen years had thus elapsed, from the first delivery of private lectures on rhetoric in the city, to the endowment of the professorship in the University. The subject had all that time been under the view of the soundest judges in matters of literature; and in making the appointment, the patrons consulted no personal or temporary interest, but the permanent benefit of the scientific education of the country.

It may be affirmed with some confidence, that few literary endowments ever contributed more speedily or more effectually to fulfil the intentions of the founders. To the studies and researches which the institution of the rhetoric class suggested or extended, may be ascribed that truly philosophical production of Lord Kames, the Elements of Criticism, the kindred Essay on Taste by Dr. Gerard, Dr. Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, Mr. Burke's Essay on the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful, and several of the Philosophical Essays of Mr. Hume—works which gave a strong impulse to philosophical inquiry, and had an effect in producing that state of knowledge, refinement, and literary reputation, of which we boast.

Among the benefits within the University, resulting from the introduction of the class, this may be regarded as one of some importance: that it enabled the professor of Logic to adjust, more completely than could be done before, the business of his department, and to relieve it of discussions lying beyond its immediate range, or liable to run into inconvenient length. Time was thus provided for giving greater comprehension to the leading doctrines of his course, and for illustrating more copiously their application to the discovery of truth, the conduct of reasoning and the laws of evidence. Competent judges have agreed that these changes have added materially to the usefulness of his lectures, by forming them into a great consistent whole, eminently fitted to prepare the student for the successful prosecution of every branch of science.

The duties assigned to the rhetoric class have in like manner been ascertained, and reduced to a system. They are directed to three objects—an exposition of the philosophy of taste, an induction of the principles of criticism, and an exemplification of the best means of applying them to the purposes of the composer and the critic.

These subjects furnish matter sufficient to occupy a full session, without trenching on the province of any other establishment. In their present form, and amidst the variety and importance of the discussions strictly pertaining to logic, they cannot be transferred to the Professor holding that chair. By such a transference, the interest of the one department or the other must be sacrificed; and even under the most judicious management, both would ultimately suffer. In fact, to be taught with a due regard to practical utility, the course of rhetoric, like that of logic, must be taught in a separate class: and how well qualified soever the same Professor might be for discharging the duties of both offices, it will not be denied by any person, acquainted with the actual state of the University, that scarcely any measure of industry or patience would enable him to do justice to the multitude of exercises to be examined and criticised in the two classes.

Of the value of the labours to which the rhetoric class is set apart, the Professor means to say little. He has no desire to point out the manner in which they contribute to heighten the pleasure and augment the power of the scholar, by leading him to refer whatever is just in thought or beautiful in language, or happy in design and execution, to those principles in the constitution of our nature to which they are accommodated, and by facilitating to him, of consequence, the means of reproducing them in his own writings. He is willing to confine his appeal to their unchallenged utility in a humbler sphere. Those who are familiar with literary works and the history of their authors, need not to be told, that there are few subjects connected with practical scholarship, in which general hints and scientific rules are of greater moment than in relation to the difficult art of composition. The fact is sufficiently established, not by the lighter but the graver literature of every country, that the discriminating powers of taste in regard to the choice and construction of language, the use of ornament, and the distribution of the parts of a comprehensive and complicated subject, are not always acquired by proficiency in erudition on one side, or in abstract science on the other. There are many proofs that such an acquirement is not the invariable result of long practice in writing, even upon metaphysical subjects where it is most needed. Through some prejudice, not very consistent with his general character, Mr. Locke undervalued the studies of rhetoric, and the effect of that prejudice is apparent in his works. "We might point out many passages," says Dr. Gerard, "in the Essay on Human Understanding, in which Mr. Locke has indulged both a tedious minuteness in the illustration of his subject, and unreasonable digressions from it."

The inadvertencies or blemishes, trivial in the days of Mr. Locke, and still unimportant when redeemed by equal talent and originality, might in the present times essentially injure the productions of ordinary writers. In the course of every session, the Professor has the satisfaction of seeing the remarkable progress made by some of his students, in the clearer perception of the power of words, in the neater structure of their sentences, the more judicious distribution of their matter, and the capacity of preserving unity of design in the discussions which they produce. To these points their attention is particularly directed; and it may be supposed, that in writing for the class, they consult them with greater care than is to be expected in exercises prepared for the other Professors, whose views are directed to different objects.

In adverting to the circumstances of the country and the genius of the age, it may safely be affirmed, that at no time was less room afforded for such a reduction of the means of intellectual improvement, as appears to be contemplated in the provisional resolutions. From the deep interest that has been directed to every form and mode of elementary instruction, from the unparalleled extent to which knowledge is diffused among all ranks of the people, and from the institutions daily rising for communicating to the working classes a measure of scientific training, formerly unheard of, a sort of necessity seems to be imposed upon scholars by profession, of proportionably extending the range and increasing the value of their acquirements. In the actual state of things, there seems to be no rashness in saying, that a period has arrived in the progress of our literature in which the great body of the students, sent from the remoter districts of the country and the middle ranks of life, need the benefit of the instruction communicated in the rhetoric class, more perhaps than that of any other of the subsidiary depart-

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ments. In the higher walks of society, if the speculative doctrines of taste are not instilled into the minds of the young, its practical discernment at least forms part of their domestic discipline. As they grow up to manhood, they become familiar with the genius, and wit, and ridicule of their age—guides of great use in the pursuits of literature, as well as in the commerce of the world. This is the foundation of the remark so frequently repeated in the periodical criticism of France, that classical composition and finished works are to be expected only from authors living in the capital, and mingling freely with the higher circles. When traced to its source, the remark illustrates the truth here attempted to be established, that those scholars for whom there is no access to such seats of refinement, ought to have the benefit of that systematic information which supersedes their use, and is a far better, as well as safer guide, to the just, the elegant, and the beautiful, both in life and in literature.

This conclusion may be strengthened, perhaps, by another consideration, partly involved in what has just been stated: that the more popular the literature of a country becomes (without doubt its best attribute), the more does it require the watchful guardianship of pure taste and sound criticism. In descending to the regions of ordinary life, literary compositions are exposed to other influences than those of novelty and caprice. It might be deemed premature, if not invidious, to insinuate that the present times discover any symptoms of the undue operation of such causes. But this at least may be suggested, that it is prudent to foresee danger, and provide the means of preventing it. And the Professor will not conceal his conviction, that on this ground alone an argument might be urged, sufficient to satisfy both the patrons of learning and the judgment of the country, that it would have been expedient to introduce a class for rhetoric into this University, if it had not been previously established, and by consequence still more sufficient to uphold it as endowed, and promote its usefulness. The interests of the State are manifestly concerned in rescuing scholars from the fashions and prejudices of their day, and arming them with correct views of those unchanging laws of our nature, by which, as the legitimate standard, both the works of genius, and the judgments pronounced by critics must be tried.

With a few observations on another point, familiar in the experience of this University, and not without interest to the public, the Professor will take leave of a duty to which he did not expect to be called.

While it may frankly be admitted that Chairs endowed, but not taught, are a dead weight upon the roll of an University, and positively injurious to its character, it were a mistake to suppose that classes taught, but only thinly attended, are liable to the same imputation. Such classes (of which there are several in this University) generally of a subsidiary nature, and not required as a qualification for any of the learned professions, are left to the discretion or convenience of the students. They are subjected accordingly to the influence of temporary causes—depressed at one time below their level, and raised at another to great popularity; so that they cannot be said to be in continuance, either progressive or retrograde.

Of the causes of their thin attendance, one is obvious, and not easily controlled. From the quantity of work which the great body of the students have to perform in the progress of the Curriculum, from the slender resources upon which many of them contrive to meet its demands, and from the incessant labours of private teaching, by which others must provide the means of immediate subsistence, they are precluded from raising their thoughts above what is absolutely required of them. But let it not be taken for granted that they are placed beyond the reach of the benefit of the thinly-attended classes. The more interesting portions of the instructions delivered in such classes, are indirectly known to them. The books recommended by the professors are noted, and many of them acquire, by intense application, all the knowledge that could be derived from a public teacher. It deserves, indeed, to be recorded, to the honour of the more advanced students in this University, that they are acquainted with the plan of the courses of lectures delivered in the corresponding departments through the other Universities; and that whatever is new or interesting in the business of any particular chair, has an effect in awakening thought and directing study. There is no reason to suppose, that what is common here, is elsewhere unknown; so that it may truly be said, that the whole compass of the College instruction of the country is made tributary to the improvement of our academical youth. This observation, no doubt, applies equally to all classes regularly taught, and is not confined to that of rhetoric. But the fact certainly indicates the danger of taking away a constituent branch of instruction from any one of the universities. It is a momentous truth, that in the mechanism of literature, as well as of Government, the only problem fully resolved is this—that the effect of a sudden and great alteration in the wheels and pullies of an ancient and complicated machine, suited to the place which it occupies, and producing, amidst occasional irregularities and failures, results beneficial upon the whole, cannot be foreseen, and ought not therefore to be hazarded, but in a case of strong necessity.

Under a settled conviction of the usefulness of his class, the Professor of Rhetoric has, every year since his appointment, delivered his lectures, spread over a period of more than four months, for five days in the week. It is his purpose to continue the practice, while health allows. He foresees, however, that the provisional resolutions of the Royal Commission must operate both immediately and prospectively to his disadvantage. To this mortification and hardship, near the end of the 29th year of an incumbency, honestly devoted to his public duty, he does not pretend to be indifferent. But while he avows a just regard for the rights which he holds under his Majesty's Commission, he must be permitted to say, that he takes a deeper concern in the fate of the Rhetoric Class, as involving, in some degree, the credit of the University, and the interests of the education and literature of the country.

(Signed) Andrew Brown.

Larkfield, 7th August, 1829.

Remarks upon an Article in the Medical Course suggested by the Royal Commissioners for visiting Universities, relating to the Chemistry Class—humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Royal Commissioners, by Dr. Hope, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh.

Remarks by Dr. Hope.

In the Medical Course proposed by the Royal Commissioners it is stated, that "Attendance on a "second course of chemistry will be required, but attendance for the second course with a private "lecturer, for a course of six months, will be permitted."

Considering the vast extent of the study of chemistry, and chemical pharmacy, and its intimate connexion with many branches of medicine, Dr. Hope begs leave to express his unequivocal appro-

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bation of the proposal of the Royal Commissioners, to render two courses of chemistry imperative upon all graduates; but at the same time to state, that he is totally unable to discover, why attendance on a private lecturer should be permitted to qualify for a doctor's degree, in the department of chemistry alone.

The Royal Commissioners need not be informed, that chemistry is one of the branches of science which requires, for being taught successfully, ample and extensive apparatus, as well as spacious accommodations; and Dr. Hope has the satisfaction of thinking, that the University of Edinburgh possesses both to a greater extent than any private lecturer.

It may indeed be reasonably supposed, that this will at all times be the case, not only in the University of Edinburgh, but in the Universities of Scotland in general.

As any individual whatsoever may become a private lecturer on chemistry in Edinburgh, whether well qualified for the task or not; and as the professor is appointed by those who ought to select a fit person for the important duty, there is more than an equal chance that the professor shall be a superior teacher to the ex-lecturers in general.

Should a second course of chemistry be rendered imperative, upon the footing proposed by the Royal Commissioners, there would unquestionably be created a strong inducement for private lecturers to deliver courses at a reduced fee, for the purpose of attracting those students whose finances may be limited; and who may be more influenced in the choice of a teacher by the amount of the fee, than the value of the instruction.

Dr. Hope humbly conceives, that the only circumstance which might render it advisable at any time to permit the second course to be a private one, is, when a professor, whether from ignorance, negligence, or bad health, gives an imperfect course; and when there is some eminent private lecturer on the same subject, who gives a good one.

The present Professor of Chemistry trusts that, without incurring the imputation of vanity, he may flatter himself, that ever since Edinburgh could boast of possessing a celebrated medical school, there has not existed such deficiency in the teaching of chemistry, as to require the admission of private lecturers into the Curriculum for a medical degree.

No one will presume to call in question the transcendent merits of Dr. Black, as a teacher of chemistry; since in him were combined the most profound knowledge of his subject, and the happy talent of communicating that knowledge, in a clear and elegant diction, with equal skill in contriving and performing the necessary experiments.

Though without the smallest pretensions to the merits of his predecessor, Dr. Hope is willing to believe that the large number of his pupils, amounting, on an average of many years, to five hundred, and that during a period when he had the rivalship of very able extra-academic lecturers, affords a proof of the most decided description, that the chemical class has been taught by him to the satisfaction of the students.

Possessing this gratifying testimony in his favour, Dr. Hope must be excused from expressing his disappointment, that the Royal Commissioners should deem it proper to permit attendance on private lecturers in the case of chemistry alone, thereby doing, as he imagines, special injustice to the professor, and creating the idea, that in the teaching of his class there exists some imperfection, which has called for the proposed relaxation from the general rule, viz., "That academic attendance alone should be "admitted to qualify for academic honours."

(Signed) Thos. Charles Hope.

Edinburgh, July 30, 1829.

Observations on the Provisional Resolutions, presented (26th August, 1829) to the Commission, by the Professor of Mathematics, Edinburgh.

Professor Wallace.

The Faculty of Arts having reserved to each of its members the privilege of stating in what manner the changes proposed in the provisional resolutions of the Royal Commission will affect his own Chair, I beg leave most respectfully to submit the following observations, on the effect which I believe will be produced on the Mathematical Chair, and the study of the mathematical sciences.

It is proposed, that before a student can enter the first mathematical class, he must pass an examination in the first six books of Euclid's Elements. From the words of this resolution I infer, that hereafter the science of geometry, as far as it is contained in the first six books of Euclid's Elements, is no longer to be taught in the Scottish Universities.

The spirit of this resolution is so much in opposition to the notions which have been entertained by all men of learning and sound judgment, for the last two hundred years, that I have doubts whether I rightly understand the exact import of the resolution.

The mathematical sciences, in comparison with other branches of learning, are proverbial for their difficulty; and, as far as their study is carried in the Scottish Universities, geometry is not the least difficult. To make proficiency, the student must possess a vigorous mind, and a habit of attention and abstraction. The mere exercise of memory, which is sufficient for the acquisition of a language, will not greatly avail him, unless accompanied by the continual exertion of his reasoning faculties.

If there be any branch of human knowledge fitter than another to be taught in the universities, I believe geometry deserves the preference. An imperfect knowledge of its elements is all that can be expected in our parish schoolmasters. Few have any relish for their study, and almost none have any inducement to prosecute that study. It may be supposed otherwise in the universities. No man can, or ought to obtain the office of a professor, who has not a decided taste for the science or branch of knowledge which he is to teach, who does not pursue its study with enthusiasm, and who has not given proofs of the success of his exertions.

By the proposed resolution, the extensive knowledge which a professor has, by laborious study, acquired of his science, and his experience in communicating it to his pupils, are to be laid aside as useless, and their place supplied by the imperfect knowledge which a parish schoolmaster may have of the subject—who has less inducement to study geometry than anything else, because he has less opportunity of turning it to account, and who, from the small demand for this branch of instruction, can never have the benefit of experience.

Supposing the fact to be, that the elements of geometry are no longer to be taught in the Scottish Universities, it is surely a bold experiment which the Commission have recommended. The elements have been taught in the Scottish Universities by the Gregorys, by Maclaurin, by Simson, and by Stewart. I am certain, not one of these ever imagined that he was doing what ought rather to have

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been done by a parish schoolmaster. Nothing of the kind recommended by the Commission has been done in the British dominions, nor, as far as I know, in any foreign university. We know that the elements have always been taught in the Scottish Universities, in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and that they are taught in the lately-erected University of London.

The study of the mathematical sciences, and, in particular, geometry, may serve three important purposes:—

1. A slight knowledge of their principles, joined with an acquaintance with certain practical rules, may enable artisans to erect buildings, and construct many implements for convenience and comfort in life. They are also sufficient for the architect, the land-surveyor, and even the navigator. The ordinary wants of these may be satisfied by what can be taught by properly educated parish schoolmasters.

2. A more extended knowledge of geometry will enable the student to prosecute the study of mechanical philosophy and astronomy; but this, I am certain, can never be obtained in the parish schools. To make it solid and consistent, it must be begun and completed in the universities, under the direction of professors, whose whole time and studies are given to instruction in their particular science.

3. There is yet another, and not the least important purpose, to be served by the study of geometry. When pursued according to the strict method of the ancients, it serves as the noblest and most powerful exercise of the intellectual powers. With this view it has been introduced into the universities; and if it is excluded, a deep injury will have been inflicted on the system of education in Scotland.

There is an inconsistency in the proposal of teaching the first six books of the Elements out of the University, and the eleventh and twelfth books, together with plane trigonometry and the elements of algebra, and many other theories, in the University. The eleventh and twelfth books are seldom if ever entirely taught at present. The prolixity of some parts of the twelfth, induces instructors to sacrifice the rigour of ancient geometry to the more simple theories of modern invention. What is really taught of the eleventh and twelfth, is less difficult than the first six books. The fifth book, in which a student is to be examined before he enter the mathematical class, is greatly more difficult than anything he is likely to study in the University.

If the facility of execution were an object, then the teaching the elements in the University, and the applications out of the University, would be a less objectionable measure than that proposed. As the thing is ordered, the schoolmaster has the onerous duty; that of the professor is easy and pleasant.

It may have been supposed that, by tasking the student with the acquisition of the elements of geometry out of the University, he will prosecute the study of higher branches farther than otherwise he would have done. This may be true with a few, but the greater number of students would be well satisfied with the elements of geometry alone. The difficulty of acquiring these, to many, is considerable. With the elements of algebra in addition, and other branches taught in the second mathematical class, the student is well prepared for the study of natural philosophy; and to induce him to go farther, he must either have formed a taste for the science, or he must have some stronger stimulus than any offered in the Scottish Universities.

I have taken much pains to excite a taste for the more recondite theories of mathematics, by giving courses of lectures to very small classes, for a very trifling pecuniary recompense. My success has certainly not been inferior to that of my predecessors, but it has not been considerable.

In the course of ten sessions I have taught—

The elements of geometry to .....891 students.
Algebra, &c. (in second class) to .....683 „

And in seven sessions—

The differential calculus (in third class) to ....107 „

It appears, then, that out of the whole number, viz., 1681, only one in sixteen has been disposed to study the higher geometry. I may add, that no more than 78 out of the 107 paid fees, the remaining 29 were invited, or allowed to attend, with a hope of exciting a taste for a branch of knowledge, the invention of which has made an era in the history of science.

I need not be ashamed of the small average yearly number (fifteen), when I mention the fact, that in the city of Paris, Lacroix (the author of the most extensive treatise on the subject) had not a greater number attending his gratuitous courses. I also know that Biot had not more than twenty attending his lectures on the figure and magnitude of the earth. I have not been able to obtain even five as a third class, willing to pay a fee, these two past sessions; with that number I was willing to proceed. I trust it will be believed, that pecuniary emolument was not my object in making the fee a condition of attendance. I did so, because I know well, that what costs nothing, is held to be of no value.

I may here notice an inconsistency in two of the resolutions. By one, such students as have attended the first and second mathematical classes, are to pay one guinea when attending the third; and by another, students who have attended the first and second classes of a professor in the Faculty of Arts, are to pay nothing for the third. With such third classes as I have had, it must be a matter of indifference whether a professor receives a guinea or nothing. The latter resolution seems to be the better of the two, because there is more dignity in teaching a science purely for the pleasure of the thing, than for the paltry recompense offered by the other resolution.

There is one view of the resolutions which I have not yet taken, namely—the effect they will produce on the emoluments of the chair.

The salary of the Professor of Mathematics in this University is exactly as it was in the year 1682. This is paid by the Patrons; but 30*l.* was added about the time of Queen Anne. Altogether it is about 113*l.* It has however happened, that professors of mathematics have never received any salary. The late Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Playfair were joint professors. The former received the salary, and the latter had merely the class-fees during the twenty years he held the chair. Again, Mr. Leslie was associated with Dr. Ferguson, from 1805 to the time of his demise in 1816, on the same terms. It will easily be believed, that these eminent men were not too highly rewarded for their exertions. I might have first mentioned, that Maclaurin was exactly in the same state. He was appointed to the chair in 1725, but his colleague, James Gregory, received the salary until his death, about the year 1742, or thereby. It appears, then, that ever since the establishment of the Mathematical Professorship, it has seldom happened that the person doing the duty has received the salary.

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Observations on the Provisional Resolutions, by Professor Wallace.

What has happened so often, may be supposed to happen again. The emoluments, at the most very moderate, may be reduced barely to the class fees: therefore any measure which tends to diminish them, must do a serious injury to the Professor, and may render the chair not worth the acceptance of a person qualified to discharge properly its duties.

Should the proposed regulations of the Commission, by which the Professor shall be deprived of the power of teaching the Elements of Geometry, be carried into effect, I am quite certain that the number of students will be greatly diminished. The first class (viz. those studying the Elements of Geometry) is the most numerous. The emoluments of this of course will cease. I also believe, that the system of examination would prevent many from entering the tolerated class. On the whole, I fear that the Professor of Mathematics would pay dearly for an experiment hitherto untried, which seems to promise no visible advantage, and which will deprive him, not only of the reward of his labour, but also of the power of doing what he believes to be his duty.

And here I beg most respectfully farther to observe, that I hold the office of Professor of Mathematics by a commission from the patrons of the University. By this I am bound, by an express agreement, to teach the mathematical sciences at the customary times and place; and the patrons, on the other hand, are obliged to pay to me the established salary of the office. There can be no question what branches I am expected to teach: I must be guided by the universal opinion of mankind, and the practice of my predecessors. At this moment, were I to omit the Elements of Geometry, and substitute for them any other branch, however important, the patrons might justly charge me with a breach of duty. It would be absurd to pretend, that by some new view of the mathematical sciences, the Elements of Geometry were now to be excluded from universities. I would be told, that I must teach the *Mathematics* according to the common acceptation of the term, and as it was understood when I was appointed to the office.

I apprehend there is no fallacy in this reasoning. My duty to the patrons, or rather the community, requires that I should protest against any innovation which appears to me injurious to the public good. I may be wrong, but my motive must obtain for me the respect and sympathy of that body which entrusted me with the instruction of youth in the mathematical sciences.

I cannot help remarking, that while the entrance into the mathematical class is shut against every one who does not bring with him as much knowledge of the mathematics as many carry from the University, there is to be no previous examination of those who enter on the study of Natural Philosophy. The important fact, that without Mathematics no one is qualified to study Natural Philosophy, might have led to a belief that some preparation was wanted for that class. I am far from suggesting that such a bar ought to be put in the way of the study of the physical sciences, but surely it was more necessary than in the case of the mathematical class.

In conclusion, I beg leave to correct an erroneous impression which has been made on the public mind by interested persons. It is, that there is no instruction given on *Practical Astronomy* in the University of Edinburgh.

Now, it will readily be admitted, by any one competent to give an opinion, that Spherical Trigonometry and its applications constitute the most important part, and indeed the whole of *Practical Astronomy*. I have every year taught Spherical Trigonometry. Last session, I lectured five days in the week, from the beginning of March to the end of the session, at an additional hour, on this subject; moreover, I put instruments into the hands of the students, and explained to them their use. In doing this, I taught the essential part of Practical Astronomy to as many of my second class as I could induce to attend me, without any recompense besides the satisfaction of having performed an important duty.

I am aware that this subject does not enter into the provisional resolutions; but I have seen one or more pamphlets, addressed to the Commission on this very subject, wherein my exertions in this matter have been overlooked or misrepresented.

(Signed) WILLIAM WALLACE.

REPORT—Mr. BARON HUME to the Commission of Visitors of the College of Edinburgh.

Report of Mr. Baron Hume.

1. *Roman Law.*—I incline to think, that the Roman Law ought not to be taught, as hitherto it has ordinarily been, in two separate courses or classes—one for the *Institutes*, the other for the *Pandects;* and that the Professor ought to make a selection of the proper titles and chapters from those two compilations, which, in truth, form but one system of law, and should comment on that selection to one class, and for one session only. I should think, that two hours weekly is quite a sufficient allowance of time for examinations and exercises.

2. *Law of Scotland.*—I think it very clear, and indeed know from my own experience, that a *complete* course of lectures on the Law of Scotland cannot be delivered in one session; and I am of opinion that two sessions of six months each (commencing on 12th of November—meeting *five* days weekly—and allowing eight days' vacation at Christmas) are not more than sufficient for going thoroughly, and to the best advantage, through the entire civil system.

But there is some difficulty of arranging this matter. If, as proposed in the scheme which has been communicated to me by the Honourable Commissioners, the Professor has to lecture *two* hours *daily*, besides giving *four* hours *weekly* for examinations, he must be a person who has entirely withdrawn from practice at the Bar, and attendance on the Court; in which case he must be, or at least will soon become, imperfectly qualified for the duties of teacher. Besides, I do not see that the writers to the signet, solicitors, procurators, &c. whose clerks and apprentices are nine-tenths of the students of Scotch Law, can possibly dispense with the attendance of those young gentlemen for so many hours at their chambers.

Another arrangement is, to divide the entire course of lectures into *moieties*, of which one shall be delivered in the first Session, and the other in the second—the professor lecturing but one hour daily. This would obviate the inconveniences above taken notice of; but, on the other hand, this scheme would be subject to this disadvantage, that those young men who come to Edinburgh from the country and the provincial towns for one winter only, and are employed there as clerks, book-keepers, &c. for the season, could only have the benefit of half a course of lectures. There are numerous students of this description; and it is desirable, both to them and the country, that they should receive sufficient instruction. It would also materially lessen the professor's emoluments, if this branch of his fees were cut off.

It does not occur to me that there is any third arrangement of a practicable nature. It will belong

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to the Commissioners to decide between the two schemes above mentioned, whether the disadvantages of the one or the other outweighs. My own judgment is certainly in favour of the second scheme, though it obliges the young men from the country to come to Edinburgh for two successive sessions. In this there is no material prejudice, and it is what many of them do at present.

Reported to the Commission by (Signed) DAVID HUME.

George-street, 27th December, 1828.

N.B.—I ought to have mentioned, that, in my two first sessions, as Professor of Scotch Law, I set aside a separate hour, weekly, for examinations; but I was obliged to desist from this scheme, finding that but a small proportion of the class would attend at that hour. In a class of two hundred, or thereby (which the class of Scotch Law now amounts to), that task cannot return frequently to any individual. I think it very questionable whether the thing can be done to any substantial advantage.

LETTER from PROFESSOR BELL, to the Solicitor-General.

15, *Queen-street, 23rd January*, 1830.

Professor Bell.

MY DEAR SIR,—When I was examined before the University Commission, I expressed my disapprobation of the system of examination, as applied to students so advanced as most of those in the class of Scottish Law; and in the close of the Report of the Law Faculty, I used the freedom of recommending a reconsideration of the subject on the part of the Commissioners.

I feel it to be my duty now (as I told you last day in conversation), to retract my former opinion, and heartily to concur in the recommendation by the Commissioners. And perhaps it may not be improper to explain to you how this conviction has arisen.

During last summer, I received a visit from my brother, Mr. Charles Bell, Professor of Physiology and Surgery in the University of London, and was well pleased to have the opportunity of a full discussion of the matter with one whom I knew to have had great experience, and to have observed carefully the best methods of instruction, during a course of public teaching of nearly thirty years. He so strongly expressed his conviction of the benefit which his pupils had derived from examination, that I resolved to try the experiment; and I have now the satisfaction of saying that I have found it attended with eminent advantages.

The advantages seem to me chiefly to be these:—

1. That the students are compelled to study the several points of the doctrine delivered to them, so as to make the knowledge which they acquire their own, instead of acquiescing tamely in what they hear, or read; for which purpose, I place them under the necessity of explaining the principle, and showing the application of the rule, as tried by the test of decided cases.

2. That in these examinations I have the means of observing where any of those difficulties or obstructions to the thorough understanding of the doctrines may lie concealed, which so often impede the course of a retired student; which he can find no means in books to remove; and which, in a formal lecture, a professor is apt to overlook. The revisal of my lectures in this way, as reflected from the minds of the students, gives me an opportunity of removing difficulties under which a young man might otherwise be left to struggle; supplying any defects in my more formal lecture; and giving, familiarly and colloquially, hints, exhortations, encouragements, and lessons in study, which otherwise might not have suggested themselves.

3. That in putting cases to be resolved by students, and requiring them to explain or apply the rule or principle, to describe the proper action, or point out the remedy, I find numberless opportunities of delivering occasional lectures—explaining the less obvious relations and combinations of doctrines—and drawing together views of conflicting interests, without which a lawyer never can be fit for his professional duties. The greatest difficulty, perhaps, which a professor of the science of Civil Jurisprudence has to encounter, is that of explaining any one part of the system without presupposing some considerable knowledge of other parts of it. And I have found no course so effectual, none which so well reconciles the simplicity required in an elementary system of lectures, with the necessary anticipations of doctrines not yet formally discussed, as this plan of examination, interspersed with occasional explanations for the clearing away of difficulties. Without disturbing the natural arrangement of the system of lectures, or distracting the attention of the student intent on following out the train of principles, I find in this method of auxiliary instruction opportunities of conveying very useful collateral information; and of giving such explanations as the obvious difficulty of the student under examination may require, with the unspeakable advantage of its being supplied to him at the very moment when he finds it to be a necessary step in his process of thought, while labouring to resolve the question presented to him—the rest of the class most probably participating in the same difficulty under which he is labouring.

These are some of the chief advantages, with a complete conviction of which I am impressed by the short experience that I have already had. There are many others too obvious to require enumeration here—and although I have found a considerable reluctance, as I anticipated, on the part of more advanced students, to take any part in examinations—and have been under the necessity (from the great extent of the course) of taking an extra day, which the occupations of many of the students can ill afford; I have to report my entire satisfaction with the proposal of the Commissioners, and my conviction, that examination will form a most useful addition to the system of public instruction.

I ought to apologize for so tardy an expression of my assent. But perhaps it is the stronger as being the result of a very anxious experiment by one much prepossessed against the plan.

May I beg you to do me the honour of making such communication to the Commission as you think fit on the occasion. And believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours, faithfully, (Signed) GEORGE JOS. BELL.

The Solicitor-General.

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